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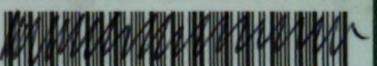
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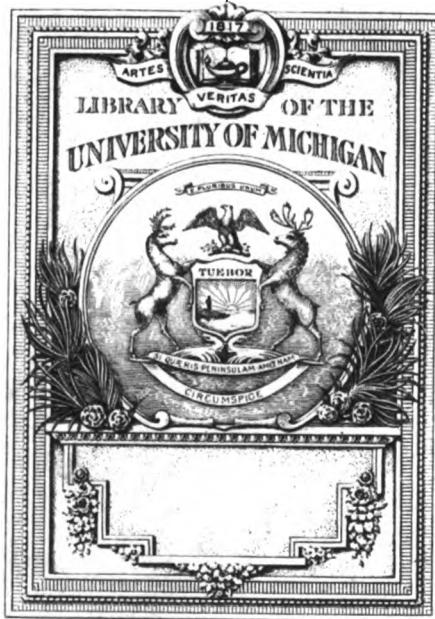
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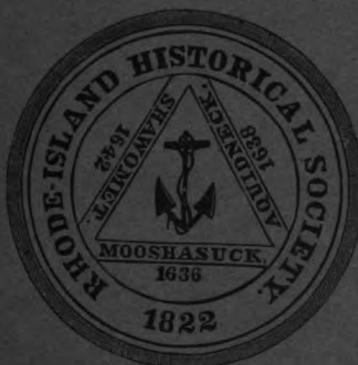


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PROCEEDINGS OF THE RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1900-1901



PROVIDENCE
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY

1902

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
RHODE ISLAND
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1900 - 1901



PROVIDENCE
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY
1902

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

1902

GEORGE PARKER WINSHIP
WILLIAM MACDONALD
FRANK GREENE BATES

1902 STANDARD
PRINTING COMPANY
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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OFFICERS
OF THE
RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
ELECTED JANUARY 8, 1901.

President.

JOHN H. STINESS.

Vice Presidents.

J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, ROBERT H. I. GODDARD.

Secretary.

WILFRED H. MUNRO.

Treasurer.

RICHMOND P. EVERETT.

Librarian and Cabinet-Keeper.

CLARENCE S. BRIGHAM.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Nominating Committee.

ALBERT V. JENCKS, EDWARD I. NICKERSON,
THEODORE F. GREEN.

Library Committee.

WILLIAM D. ELY, HENRY R. CHACE,
GEORGE P. WINSHIP.

Lecture Committee.

WILLIAM B. MEAD, GEORGE G. WILSON,
 CLARENCE S. BRIGHAM.

Publication Committee.

AMASA M. EATON, EDWARD FIELD,
 HOWARD W. PRESTON.

Committee on Grounds and Buildings.

ISAAC H. SOUTHWICK, Jr., EDWIN BARROWS,
 NORMAN M. ISHAM.

Committee on Genealogical Researches.

GEORGE T. HART, FRED A. ARNOLD,
 CHARLES W. HOPKINS.

Committee on Necrology.

WILFRED H. MUNRO, CLARENCE S. BRIGHAM,
 GEORGE F. WESTON.

Finance Committee.

ROBERT H. I. GODDARD, RICHMOND P. EVERETT,
 SAMUEL R. DORRANCE.

Audit Committee.

JAMES BURDICK, JOSHUA M. ADDEMAN,
 FERDINAND A. LINCOLN.

Procurators.

For Newport,	GEORGE GORDON KING,
Pawtucket,	SAMUEL M. CONANT,
North Kingstown,	DAVID S. BAKER,
Hopkinton,	GEORGE H. OLNEY,
Glocester,	ALBERT POTTER.

PROCEEDINGS

APRIL, 1900, TO JANUARY, 1901.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING was held April 3, 1900. The librarian made his quarterly report. The library committee and the committee on publications presented verbal reports. The following named persons were elected active members : Mrs. Anna Reed Wilkinson, Mr. William Conrad Rhodes of Providence, and Mr. James S. Slater of Slatersville.

Section 16 of the By-Laws was amended to read as follows :

" SECTION 16. The librarian and cabinet-keeper shall have charge of the cabinet and its contents, and he shall safely keep, under the direction of the library committee, in the cabinet of the society, all books, manuscripts, papers, documents and other articles committed to his charge."

On motion of Mr. Everett it was

Resolved, That two hundred and fifty dollars be appropriated for the buildings and grounds from the Dr. Parsons Improvement Fund.

On motion of Mr. Ely it was

Resolved, That for the current year, the president, the vice-presidents, the secretary, the treasurer, the librarian, and the chairmen of the several standing committees, shall constitute an advisory committee at whose meetings the president shall preside.

The advisory committee shall exercise a general supervision in behalf of the society. It shall consult, plan and advise as

to the general interests and administration of the society, and act in all matters not directly referred or committed to the president, or to a standing or special committee. It shall consult with, advise and aid any committees which may desire the counsel or aid, and shall discharge such other duties as may be assigned to it by the society. Any four members of the committee shall be a quorum for business and a notice for a meeting of the society shall be deemed notice for a meeting of this committee.

On motion of Mr. Winship, this committee was requested to report a plan for the appointment of an executive board to care for the interests of the society.

The president presented a letter from Governor Dyer, suggesting that this society should take steps towards the erection of a memorial to the Narragansett Indians on the Indian Burying Hill, Charlestown, R. I. On motion of Mr. Winship this letter was referred to a committee of three, to consist of the president and two other members to be appointed by him, for such action as might to them seem advisable. The president appointed Mr. Rowland G. Hazard of Peacedale, and Mr. William P. Sheffield of Newport.

On motion of the chairman of the library committee, permission was granted to the relatives of the late Zachariah Allen to have a copy of his portrait painted for the gallery in Sayles Memorial Hall, Brown University.

The president reported in behalf of the committee appointed to investigate the matter of the Roger Williams House and Spring, situated near the village of Phillipsdale, East Providence, stating that measures would be taken to mark this spot.

Attention was called to the fact that the auditorium of the cabinet had been filled with chairs, etc., and was now the regular meeting place of the society.

THE SECOND QUARTERLY MEETING of the society was held July 3, 1900. The usual report of the librarian was presented. On motion of the nominating committee, Nathaniel Howland Brown of East Greenwich, R. I., and Miss Georgiana Guild of Providence were elected active members. The president announced the death of John Nicholas Brown, Harold Brown, and Oliver S. Cressley. The library committee reported on the advisability of printing the Warwick records. The publication committee reported, stating its recommendations respecting the publication of the "Moses Brown Papers" as two new volumes of the collections.

On motion of Mr. George T. Paine, it was

Resolved, That the society approve the publication of the two volumes, provided that they shall be issued without cost to the society beyond the annual appropriation made for publications.

On motion of Professor Jameson, the secretary was instructed to prepare and to enter upon the minutes a notice of the late John Nicholas Brown.

THE THIRD QUARTERLY MEETING of the society was held October 2, 1900. The librarian and library committee presented their usual reports. Theodore W. Foster and Mrs. Maria R. Hoadley of Providence, were elected active members. The matter of the John Warner Papers was referred to the advisory committee with power.

Mr. William B. Weeden called attention to the fact that the librarian had presented to the society his own collection of books and papers relating to Rhode Island history, and referred to the value of the same.

The president announced the death of Stephen Ludlow Adams and Charles Henry Smith.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The seventy-ninth annual meeting of the society was held on January 9, 1901, the president in the chair.

The president gave his annual address.

The treasurer presented his annual report, duly audited.

The annual reports of the following committees were presented: The library committee, the committee on grounds and buildings, the committee on genealogical researches, the lecture committee, the publication committee.

The librarian presented his first annual report.

On motion of the nominating committee the following named persons were elected active members: Anne Ives Carrington Dwight Ames of Providence, Henry C. Anthony of Portsmouth, Albert Allison Baker, Esther Hinckley Baker, Henry Bowen, Charles R. Brayton, of Providence, Walter Francis Brayton of Cranston, John Clarke Budlong, M. D., Elizabeth Dorrance Bugbee, Albert Lawton Calder, 2d, of Providence, Henry Clinton Dexter of Central Falls, John Doran, Herbert Nicholas Fenner, of Providence, William Gregory of Wickford, Robert Harris of Pomfret, Conn., Albert Rowland Greene of Warwick, William L. Hodgman of East Greenwich, Frederic Hayes, Leonard Wheaton Horton, George Humphrey, Arthur Livingston Kelley, Thomas Zelotes Lee, George Abner Littlefield, Richard E. Lyman, Joseph P. Manton, of Providence, Harold Metcalf, M. D., of Wickford, Walter Lee Munro, M. D., of Providence, Franklin P. Owen of North Scituate, Dexter Burton Potter, Nathaniel W. Smith, J. Edward Studley, William Henry Thornley, Joseph Draper Warren, of Providence, Lewis Anthony Waterman of War-

wick, Hardin Chester Waters of Providence, John Jay Watson, Jr., of Jamestown, George Eldridge Webster of East Providence, John Robert Wheaton of Warren, and Alfred Wilson of Providence.

The annual election of officers and members of the standing committees resulted in the choice of those whose names appear in the list on page 5.

On motion of Mr. Edward Field the salary of the librarian was fixed at \$1,000 for the ensuing year.

On motion of Isaac H. Southwick, Jr., it was
Resolved, That the thanks of the Rhode Island Historical Society be given to Mr. William E. Smith of Providence, for the painting of the old Hoyle Tavern and its surroundings, and that a copy thereof be sent to Mr. Smith.

On motion of the Rev. Samuel H. Webb, that part of the president's address relating to the disposition of a portion of the initiation fees was referred to the finance committee.

On motion of Mr. Edward Field it was
Resolved, That the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars be and is hereby ordered paid to Richmond P. Everett, as a slight compensation for the faithful and efficient services rendered by him to the society as its treasurer during a long period of years.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

We stand to-night upon the threshold of a century. History is continuous ; it ceaseth not, day nor night ; but it has its epochs, and none more marked than the period of a hundred years. The completion of such a cycle brings at once to our minds suggestions of its history and thoughts of its great events.

This is not the occasion to review the annals of the nineteenth century, yet, before we close our corporate record upon it, we may at least count ourselves happy that we have lived in it. Which of all its predecessors, save the first, has been so prolific in marvellous changes, in great advances and in wonderful development of men and things ? If we had read of it, instead of being a part of it, we would have said, "What an interesting and inspiring time to have lived in !" We would have thought how thrilling it must have been to see and to note the almost miraculous achievements with which its record abounds. Being in it, we have been so gradually prepared for much that was to come that there was no shock of surprise and hardly a feeling of wonder at its most important advances. And yet as we stand to-day and look back a hundred years, comparing the things that are with the things that were, we can but take up the words of the Psalmist, "This is the Lord's doing ; it is marvellous in our eyes."

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, this country, not recovered from its long and exhausting struggle for independence, occupied only a sparsely settled fringe of the Atlantic coast, with a population less than that of the state of New York at the present time.

It was indeed an infant republic, facing problems of existence and policy with which it seemed to be too feeble to cope. How wild would have been the prophecy that in a hundred

years the five would have become over seventy-six millions of people; that the vast western wilderness would be the granary of the world, with great cities and states spreading continuous civilization to the shores of the Pacific ; and that, beyond the Golden Gate, its islands would look to us for government and protection ! How like a fairy tale seems the veritable history of our country in the past century ! Its geography has changed so greatly that our fathers would not recognize it, and so rapidly that we ourselves can hardly carry it correctly in our minds.

Almost at the beginning of the century there were two events of such supreme importance to the development of the nation, in which Rhode Island was so large a factor, that they should at least be mentioned at this time.

While the first generation after the Revolution was struggling to repair the waste of an eight years' war, it was called upon to show its ability to maintain the independence which its fathers had won. If the previous struggle had appeared to be a forlorn hope, against so powerful a foe, it must have seemed to be well nigh impossible to stand in naval warfare against a nation which proudly boasted that she was the ruler of the seas. With calm confidence and courage, and with a spirit worthy of their sires, they manned their feeble ships, defended their long coast line, pressed hard upon opposing forces on sea and land in apparently unequal strife ; but when the nation could shout in triumph with Perry on Lake Erie, "We have met the enemy and they are ours," the final outcome was assured. As Rhode Island gave the first commander to the navy in the Revolution, so, in the war of 1812, it gave the chief commander, whose valor contributed so much to the victory which established our place among the nations.

The closing incident of the war presents a vivid illustration of the remarkable changes to which I have alluded. So imperfect and slow were the means of communication that the battle of New Orleans was fought two weeks after the treaty of peace had been signed at Ghent, the news of the battle did not reach New York until three weeks after the victory had

been won, and it was nearly two months before our government knew that the treaty had been concluded. In the late war, Spain had the full terms of the protocol in less than that number of hours.

The second event, in which Rhode Island had even a larger share, was the establishment of cotton spinning at Pawtucket, by Samuel Slater, through the aid of Rhode Island enterprise and capital. No one event has done more to develop and establish so large a manufacturing industry, as the starting of cotton spinning in this little state. Its influence extended through the North and South. It led to rapid increase in population, employment and wealth, and it has remained one of the most valuable industries of the country.

I cannot stop to recount Rhode Island's contributions to the century. They have been neither few nor unimportant, and it will be a pleasant task for some one of our members to make up the record in full. These two which I have mentioned stood out so conspicuously in the early days of the last hundred years as to compel attention.

Although as we enter upon a new epoch our minds are deeply moved with memories of the past and hopes of the future, yet, as we take our bearings, we find ourselves traveling the familiar path of daily duty. Such is the record of the society for the past year, and along this line are the things which I have to bring to your notice. The ordinary work has been done with faithfulness, and more than ordinary effort has been made to open up and complete the records which have been gathered here. A full report of these matters will be given in the reports of the library committee and the librarian.

I have several times called attention to the serious limitation of our work, in securing valuable books and documents, from the lack of a fund which would enable the society to purchase them when we find an unexpected chance to do so. I cannot better illustrate this necessity than by reference to a rare opportunity, which, through great consideration for this society, is still open to us. A large collection of letters, plats

and documents, finely bound and indexed, known as the "Warner Papers," many having come from John Warner, the former clerk of Warwick, is offered for sale. The librarian can give a full list of the contents, but I wish to call attention to one very important paper, which settles the origin of the name of the state. It is a letter of Roger Williams, probably to the town of Warwick, in relation to paying John Clarke for his services, as agent of the colony, in England. It was written in January, 1666. In Fuller's *History of Warwick*, pp. 63-4, reference is made to correspondence on this subject, and a vote is quoted passed at a general training, March 26, 1666, referring to Mr. Williams's letter, which doubtless is this one. The letter was published in the *Rhode Island Book*, in 1841, but was omitted in the Narragansett Club volume of Williams's letters. It was also published in our Quarterly Publication in October, 1900.

There has been much speculation and discussion about the origin of the name Rhode Island. It has been supposed to come from a fancied resemblance of the island of Aquidneck to the Isle of Rhodes, on the coast of Asia Minor in the Mediterranean Sea. There is no apparent reason for coupling in name these two islands, so far apart in situation and so little alike in size and form. The Isle of Rhodes is three times as long as the island Rhode Island, and more than three times as wide. It is traversed by a range of mountains over 4,500 feet high. Mr. Rider, who has made the most exhaustive examination of the subject of any that I know, says in *Book Notes*, vol. 7, p. 29 (Feb. 15, 1890), that this theory rests simply on a reference made in Hakluyt's account of Verrazano's voyage, in 1524, to an island distant from the main land three leagues, "about the bigness of the Ilande of the Rodes." Whatever island this referred to, it could not have been Aquidneck, because the latter was nowhere near the bigness of the Isle of Rhodes, nor was it three leagues distant from the main land. On Dutch charts it was called "Roode Eylandt," i. e., Red Island. But our soil is not so highly colored as to warrant that name. Arnold, however, adopts this theory (*Hist. R. I.*, vol.

I, p. 70), and although he wrote after this letter of Williams was published in the *Rhode Island Book*, probably he had not seen it, as he does not mention it.

At the General Court of Elections held at Newport, March 13, 1644, this vote was passed : "It is ordered by this Court that the ysland commonly called Aquethneck, shall be from henceforth called the Isle of Rhodes, or RHODE ISLAND." (*R. I. Col. Rec.*, i; 127.) In this letter of 1666, Williams says : "Rode Iland (in the Greeke language) is an Ile of Roses, and so th^e Kings' Ma^{te} was pleased to resent it." By the usage of that time the word *resent* meant *receive*. Hence the passage clearly implies that the name of the Isle of Roses was adopted as a derivative from the Greek *rodon*, rose, or *rodē*, rose tree, and so accepted by the king in the charter of 1663. This settles the question. We all remember how vividly Dr. Edward Everett Hale, in his lecture before this society, December 26, 1899, pictured our southern shore in the glory of the rhododendron bloom and, quite apart from this letter of Roger Williams, suggested the Isle of Roses. The point I wish to make is this. While this evidence of the origin of the name is not a new discovery, and although the letter has been in print, how desirable it is that this original letter, a conclusive witness on such an important point, should be preserved in our archives. Here is the place to look for it. When a collection turns up with such a gem, we should be in a position to secure it.

Another similar example has been brought to my attention by the librarian. A copy of Williams's *Queries of highest consideration*, published in London, 1644, is offered for sale in London. Only three copies of this pamphlet are known to be in existence ; one in the British Museum, one in the Lenox Library, and one in the John Carter Brown Library in this city. This pamphlet was reprinted in the Narragansett Club Publications, and while it is not of the historic value of the letter above referred to, still the pamphlet, in its original edition, should be here.

The efficiency of a society depends largely upon its ability

to take advantage of opportunities. The common things relating to our history many people may have. The rare things should be collected by a society like this, or else it fails to perform an especially useful function. To do this, however, the help of those who appreciate such valuable service to the public must be constant and generous.

Historical societies offer no social attractions, nor any charm of novelty. They excite no compassionate impulse nor do they result in that obvious help to our fellow-men which moves the liberality of many. They deal with no popular issues. They simply trim the lamp of experience to guide the present and the future. They appeal only to those whose culture or tastes lead them to study the past, and, hence, they must depend for maintenance upon the public spirit of citizens or the aid of the state. Their work, important as it is, interests few rather than many, and membership comes chiefly from a sense of duty, and not from the merely commercial spirit which gauges a relation only by what can be got from it.

In view of this fact an effort has been made in the latter part of the year just closed to call a wider attention to our work. A circular was prepared by the librarian, which well set forth the needs and work of the society, and asked for coöperation. This was printed and sent out to a number of persons and about forty have responded with applications for membership. If each of our members would give some help in this matter there would doubtless be a very considerable increase in our membership.

There have been but few publications of local interest during the past year. A pamphlet of sixty-four pages, published by the Providence Journal Co., on the *Possibilities of Providence Harbor* is, however, of especial interest. It is a book both of history and, we may hope, substantially of prophecy. It contains several monographs by distinguished and capable citizens; men of affairs and sound judgment, who cannot be called visionaries, who, from the practical business standpoint, have developed the subject in a most interesting and instructive way. Such suggestions from such sources, ought to stir

up not only an enlightened sentiment on this important matter, but a public spirit which will lead to immediate municipal, corporate and individual action to turn these possibilities into realities before it is too late to do so. The functions of city and state are not fulfilled in the petty details, necessary as they are, of the mere routine of government from year to year. True wisdom is shown in development and improvement, on broad and lasting foundations. The best way to improve the business conditions of our city is by bringing business to it and by providing facilities for shipping our products to others. By nature Providence is a commercial port, but nature does not supply the harbors and docks and warehouses, the railroad and steam and shipping connections which are required for the activities of commerce. These must be supplied by those who have the foresight to see our advantages and the faith and spirit sufficient for their accomplishment. These are characteristics of large-minded men and it was therefore a happy thought that gathered the views of such competent writers. The subjects treated are: Advantages and Limitations of Providence, by Col. William Goddard; Dock Building in Providence, by Robert E. Smith, Commissioner of Public Works; Government Work at Providence Harbor, by Major D. W. Lockwood; Harbor and Shell Fish Cultivation, by Dr. George W. Field; Providence as a Distributing Centre, by Hon. Edward L. Freeman, Railroad Commissioner; Water Carriage Development, by Wm. B. Weeden; Our Marine Opportunities, by Capt. J. W. Miller; Providence and New York Boat Lines, by Nicholas Sheldon; The State's Harbor Work, by J. Herbert Shedd, Harbor Commissioner; and Providence Harbor and Foreign Ports Compared, by Otis F. Clapp, City Engineer. The book is profusely illustrated with pertinent views and maps. The editor and writers of other valuable articles have modestly withheld their names, but they have done a service for Providence, which, if heeded, will be of great benefit to the city. I have learned, unofficially, that the painstaking and interesting history of shipping was written by Mr. Albert C. Rider, and that the editor was Mr.

John R. Hess, both of the Journal staff. A similar pamphlet has been published by our fellow-member, Robert Grieve, with the title, *Commercial Opportunities of Providence*, which, however, came to my attention too late to examine. A book which will be sought for by genealogists and those interested in military records, is a compilation from the state archives of the *Civil and Military Lists* of all officers elected by the General Assembly from 1647 to 1800. The book is published by the Preston & Rounds Co., and is handsomely printed. It is a work of much labor and it will furnish information as to the names of colonial officers, which otherwise would have been well nigh inaccessible.

The report made by His Excellency Governor Dyer to the General Assembly at its January Session, 1900, of the documents and correspondence in relation to the part taken by *Rhode Island in the War with Spain*, has been separately printed and is of much historical interest and value.

The *Historical Discourse* in commemoration of the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the Dedication of the First Baptist Meeting House in Providence, Sunday, May 27, 1900, by the Rev. Dr. King, has been printed. Although much has been written on this subject, Dr. King, with his careful study and felicitous style, has made a distinct addition to its literature, both in the text and in valuable notes.

This year has brought out from our associate, Mr. George Parker Winship, the *Cabot Bibliography*, a handsome volume printed in London at the Chiswick Press. Mr. Winship has made an exhaustive examination of the literature relating to the voyages of these early English explorers, and his volume is a noteworthy contribution to the study of American discovery.

Mr. John O. Austin has written another volume, called *More Seven Club Tales*. You will remember those which were woven into the story of William Jefferay, Gentleman, last year, which are continued in the present volume. While these tales are not strictly historical, they have the quaint flavor of folk lore and tradition which is akin to history, in showing the ideas and conceits which prevailed in days gone by. Like its

predecessor this book is a credit to the author for its literary merit.

Early in the year our librarian, Mr. Brigham, wrote a very complete and discriminating account of our late secretary and librarian, Amos Perry, for the *N. E. Historical and Genealogical Register*. It was afterwards published as a memorial pamphlet, with the action of this society and the addresses of members at the quarterly meeting in October, 1899.

In addition to this the *New England Magazine* for the present month has an excellent article, by Mr. Edward Fuller, upon the history and work of this society, in which due credit is given to Mr. Perry for his long and faithful service. Several publications relating to Rhode Island have been mentioned in the quarterly publications, which on that account I need not further refer to.

In October last the centennial of the founding of Public Schools in this city was most creditably celebrated under the auspices of the School Committee. It would be interesting to make extended reference to this subject, but an account of the exercises and addresses will soon be published.

Notwithstanding the discouragements which so often confront us in our work, it is pleasing to note that interest in historical pursuits is not abating. The Business Men's Association of Pawtucket has taken action looking to the establishment of a local historical society, in connection with the Deborah Cook Sayles Public Library. Such societies may do great service in their localities, by stimulating interest, awaking attention and preserving material.

By the adoption of an amendment to the constitution of the state at the last election, Newport ceases to be a meeting place for the General Assembly. The May session is abolished, the time of election of officers is changed and those colonial features which came from the union of the three settlements have disappeared. Ancient customs, which have become inconvenient, cannot be preserved simply because of their age, yet we can hardly help a feeling of regret that the old things are passed away and that all thing are become new.

The financial condition of the society is practically the same as usual, as will appear by the treasurer's report. The details of the general work of the society will appear in the reports of the various committees and I recall nothing that requires special mention from me. I wish however, to express my high appreciation of the work of the librarian during the year. He has, with faithfulness and energy, carried on the affairs of the society in a way to show that we made no mistake in his election.

We shall miss one valued helper soon and one to whom we are under very great obligation for his zeal and interest in this society. Not a son of Rhode Island, he has, nevertheless, made himself familiar with our traditions and history as though he were "to the manor born." Our second vice-president, Professor Jameson, is soon to remove from this city to take the chair of history in the University of Chicago. This society, the college, the city, lose a judicious member, an earnest worker, an esteemed citizen. No one has done more than he, in the time that he has been here, to arouse interest in things worth knowing. The lecture courses at Brown, sustained at the highest standard through many years, almost entirely by his effort; his editorship of our publications since the death of Mr. Perry, with his contributions to them before; and his efficient service to the college library, all attest my statement. We shall part from him with best wishes for his future, with grateful memories of the time he has been with us, but with a regretful good-by.

At the meeting in April last a resolution was passed constituting an executive committee, consisting of the general officers of the society and the chairmen of the several committees. The purpose of this committee was to provide a means of conference between the different departments for advice in important matters. Several meetings have been held and the result of such conferences has been most satisfying. The experiment has proved the usefulness of such a committee and I would recommend its continuance, suggesting the advisability of adding all the members of standing

committees, unless it should be thought that it would make the executive committee too large. The reason for this suggestion is that it sometimes happens that the chairman of a committee cannot attend when some other member might.

Allow me also to suggest the propriety of setting apart the initiation fees, or at least a portion of them, as an addition to our permanent funds. It would help to increase such funds and as the initiation fee is larger than the annual tax, it would seem that the excess, at least, might be so devoted.

The completion and dedication of the Providence Public Library, which occurred last March, is familiar to you all. It is a princely gift, a beautiful building, one of the chief ornaments of the city. As such all the citizens appreciate it. To us it has the added interest of a strong ally in the historical field. But above all this, it cannot fail to move our tenderest regard, for it stands crowned, as with a halo, by the memory of our first vice-president, John Nicholas Brown, the giver, whose death occurred last May, less than two months after the dedication. Happily he was able to see the completion of his gift and see that it was good. No man could have a more beneficent spirit than he and no man ever deserved or had a nobler monument. To this society he was ever generous, and his liberal aid to religious and charitable objects are too well known to be now repeated. Great as we feel our loss to be, we share it in common with all those who, in varied ways, seek to serve their fellow-men.

After the death of Mr. Brown, that of his brother, Harold Brown, also one of our life members, followed within ten days. He had the same liberal spirit, the same devotion to duty, the same lovely character, and his death was mourned with the same sense of public loss. *Par nobile fratrum.* Seldom does it happen that two young men can leave such a record of consecrated responsibility as theirs.

Recalling the deaths of other members during the year, we shall also miss the aid and interest of Miss Candace Allen, the daughter of our former president, Hon. Zachariah Allen. In illustration of her character and in connection with the refer-

ence just made to the Public Library, let me say that, according to the treasurer's books, she was the first person who paid in a contribution to the establishment of that institution. Her contribution was received in 1875, about two years before any other sum was paid. While the sum was not a large one, it was the first and as such is entitled to its honor. Miss Allen was a woman of large heart, of generous impulses, of deeply religious character, and of singular devotion to the welfare of others.

In addition to these we have lost General Olney Arnold, Stephen L. Adams, James H. Bugbee, Charles H. Sprague, Oliver S. Cressey, and Charles H. Smith, all of whom were prominent citizens of the state, men of large affairs and men who knew and obeyed their obligations of public duty. Up to the time of his last illness Mr. Smith was especially generous to this society. Not only did he render valuable service as a member of the finance committee, but frequent gifts of rare and valuable books, purchased by him for the society, remain upon our shelves as memorials of his interest and bounty.

I have said that a society like this must depend upon public-spirited citizens for its support. Does not this record show that such has been the character of these members?

We now close our record of the nineteenth century and start upon the twentieth. As in all things else that are good and true we are inspired with hope for higher development and greater progress, so may we hope to advance in our work and to press on to a wider scope and greater efficiency than we have yet attained.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

In this my first annual report to the society, it is a pleasure to note marked progress in nearly every department within the building. The total number of accessions for the year is 4,391, comprising 898 bound volumes, 3,172 pamphlets, and 321 miscellaneous items. This exceptionally large total, containing about twice as many items as have been generally received in the course of a year, has been brought about by several notable gifts, and by exchange of duplicates with libraries and individuals.

Miscellaneous publications of the society, state reports and so forth, of which we have dozens of duplicates, have been exchanged, according to a strict cash basis, for valuable historical and genealogical books of other libraries. In this way have been obtained some rare reprints of early New Hampshire laws, from the New Hampshire State library; about fifty most desirable bound volumes from the Columbia University library; a good set of the publications of Amherst College; several genealogies from the New England Historic and Genealogical Society, and from the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society; some needed volumes of New England local history from H. W. Bryant, W. F. Adams and George D. Morse, and a large number of volumes on American history and biography from the Brown University library. Probably three quarters of the total accessions relate in some way to Rhode Island, and although many items, especially the pamphlets, are duplicates, by far the larger number fill gaps which seemed destined to remain open forever.

Among the more notable gifts of the year are the 4th and 5th volumes of *Universities and their Sons* from William W. Hoppin, the beautiful new edition of the *Brinley Catalogue* from Charles A. Brinley, a set of *American Archives and State*

Papers from William Binney, and frequent contributions of pamphlets from the Hon. Samuel A. Green, and from the Rt. Rev. Thomas M. Clark. From David W. Hoyt we have received several valuable and needed genealogies, from Louis F. Snow three volumes of newspaper clippings relating to Rhode Island's participation in the Centennial of 1876, and from William B. Greenlaw of Boston, the unbound numbers of the *Genealogical Advertiser* complete to date. Mr. George O. Gorton, who is a most steady contributor to our collections, has presented among other material of importance a bundle of twenty-five murder trials. Twelve of these relate to Rhode Island cases, and go far toward completing this important branch of our bibliography. When the Arnold collection of trials came up for sale a few months ago, I found in making bids on several items, that our own library lacked eleven Rhode Island trials. Although the fancy prices realized at that sale precluded our obtaining anything at the time, our desiderata, through the kindness of Mr. Gorton, now number but four. In another place is printed a more detailed list of those who have thoughtfully remembered the library.

Perhaps the most noteworthy gift of the year is the collection of extra-illustrated books formed by our associate, Albert V. Jenckes. These volumes, interleaved with hundreds of portraits, engravings and manuscripts, beautifully inlaid, nearly all relate to Rhode Island subjects, and have, therefore, a peculiar interest for the student of our state history. Bound in attractive bindings, and kept by themselves in an appropriate place they will prove a credit to the skill and patience of one who performed the work for the love of the task itself.

This is only a part of Mr. Jenckes' gift. He has also presented a nearly complete set of *Farmers' Almanacs*, a number of rare early Providence imprints, and a collection of Rhode Island autograph letters, many of them interesting and valuable.

Through the medium of exchange our set of Rhode Island Schedules and Laws has been made much more complete. Our set of Schedules, although supposedly complete and so marked on the inside, was found to have several of the pages

torn out or mutilated. A careful collation of the whole set showed thirty omissions, either in pages or whole schedules, and eighteen mutilations. Through exchange with several collectors in this city and elsewhere, these forty-eight deficiencies have been reduced to twenty-three. Every year is now practically complete except 1756-57. The set of Public Laws has been made bibliographically complete by the addition of all the separately issued laws from 1873 to 1900, chiefly supplied through the kindness of Judge Stiness. Seven gaps in the session laws from 1798 to 1817, have also been filled either in original or facsimile.

Another branch of our collection which has been much added to during the year, is the collection of separately printed acts of the general assembly, between 1748 and 1800. Having no especial value beyond their bibliographical rarity, very few of these fugitive pieces could be found in any library in the city. Through the medium of exchange we now have nearly two dozen of these rare broadsides.

The chief duty of the librarian and his assistants during the year has been the sorting and arranging of the great mass of miscellaneous pamphlets in the building—both the regular collection and the duplicates. Hidden away among these duplicates were found several rarities, printed and in manuscript. During the past year the society has been printing in its Quarterly the Diary of Enos Hitchcock. This manuscript, as printed, covers the greater portion of the years 1777-1779, and 1780. In the preface Mr. Weeden deplores the lack of the diary for the year 1776, and also of the valuable Journal of the year 1778. Among the duplicate pamphlets in the basement were found both these missing documents, covering the period from July to November, 1776, and from May to November, 1778. There is an old saying, "It never rains but it pours," which is especially applicable to the Hitchcock documents. As the preface to this diary says, the account of his life is meagre, from the scarcity of surviving data. In the old chest in the newspaper room, stored away among many papers and documents marked "Of Little Value," were found the other

day, about 500 letters and other manuscripts concerning Enos Hitchcock, and covering the period of his life from 1780 to his death in 1803. What a mine of information this would be to Mr. Hitchcock's biographer can easily be imagined.

In this same old chest repose thousands of miscellaneous manuscripts, many of them of great historical importance. The documents of the committee of correspondence, preserved by John Howland, which have been repeatedly inquired for during the past two years; papers concerning the Quakers, the early Baptists, the location of Rhode Island College, and the anti-slavery agitation in Rhode Island—all preserved by Moses Brown; hospital reports of the Revolution, giving hundreds of names of Rhode Island men who were confined in the hospitals of the state—are but a few examples. Among other papers in the Moses Brown collection are several Stephen Hopkins documents, which have escaped the eye of his most able biographer, and also a very interesting autograph letter from John Quincy Adams.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Our collection of genealogies has been notably increased during the year, through exchange with kindred institutions rather than through purchase of recently issued works. During the year there have been added seventeen bound genealogies, fourteen pamphlets, and also a set of the indexes recently published by Munsell. David W. Hoyt has been a most generous donor to this department during the past year, and Isaac W. Noyes of Washington has presented an early manuscript genealogy of the Jenckes family. On account of the small income for purchases we are obliged to do without nearly all the currently issued genealogies, and depend for our increase upon gifts and exchange. To my mind no department in the library needs a permanent fund more than this. Although we have the largest number of genealogies of any library in the state that is open to the public, they can, at the most, be deemed but the nucleus of a good collection. Over half of the persons who resort to this building, come here for genealogical re-

search, and the number whose queries are necessarily unanswered through lack of standard genealogies is larger than it should be. If we were to regulate the supply by the demand, we should divert much of the income of the society to the purchase of genealogical works; but this the purposes and aims of the society forbid us from doing. As long as there is no permanent fund for this department of our library, the collection must increase but slowly.

MANUSCRIPT DEPARTMENT.

The collection of manuscripts has received several important additions during the year. From Robert C. Winthrop, Jr., have been received seven valuable documents, chiefly concerning the Narragansett country. Two of them—a list of soldiers in Providence in 1687, and Francis Brinley's Narrative of Narragansett—have been recently printed in the Quarterly Publication. George O. Gorton, whose activity in contributing to this permanent storehouse of Rhode Island history has been mentioned elsewhere, has presented the original returns made by the landholders of Providence for the United States direct tax of 1814. This collection, which was rescued from a junk shop after several of the returns had been already lost, includes the autograph statements of the land owners concerning the location and dimensions of their property and the description of the buildings thereon. Elizabeth D. Bugbee, who has in many ways shown her interest in the work of the Society, has presented a framed autograph letter of Lafayette, dated November 5, 1770. From William H. Chandler have been received some old deeds and plats of Warwick; from Miss Mary Rivers, a list of freemen in Providence in 1770; from Miss Mary Angell, several returns for the Smithfield tax of 1814; and from George A. Holbrook, some letter books, account books, and ledgers, kept by Jerathmell B. Borland over a century ago, which will some day greatly assist the student seeking early information on prices, wages and other economic and social questions.

The work of the manuscript department during the year

has been given over to the repairing, mounting and arranging of the many letters and documents found in bundles and trunks in the third story. These papers, many of them of the highest historical importance, will soon be bound in suitable volumes, and will then be at the service of those who wish to consult them.

NEWSPAPER DEPARTMENT.

Two very important additions to our early Rhode Island newspapers have been made during the year. One of these, the *American Journal and General Advertiser* from December 16, 1779, to July 4, 1781, was purchased through the agency of Charles Evans, Librarian of the Chicago Historical Society. This extremely rare paper was published by Bennett Wheeler in Providence toward the close of the Revolution, and was the precursor of the *United States Chronicle*, begun in 1784. The library already possessed several scattered copies of the paper, and the addition of the present volume makes the set of 157 numbers, extending from March 18, 1779, to August 29, 1781, complete with the exception of six numbers. The other acquisition, obtained through exchange, is a bound volume of the *Newport Mercury* from April 18, 1768, to March 26, 1770. Although the volume is not absolutely complete, the few numbers that are lacking do not greatly impair the value of this rare accession.

Several numbers of early Providence and Newport newspapers have been received from D. Berkely Updike, whose gifts the society has often had occasion to record. Thanks should be given to the editors of the *Newport Mercury*, the *Pawtucket Gazette and Chronicle*, and the *Boston Weekly Transcript*, for gifts of their respective papers as issued, and also to Miss Sarah Peckham for the current numbers of the *Newport Mercury*.

In the newspaper room on the third story, considerable change in the arrangement of the volumes will be necessary in the near future. The method of allowing the bound newspapers to stand upright on their edges, where they invariably

become warped and cracked, has been abandoned in all the more progressive libraries. With a little expense, the present stacks can be made over into cases with wide shelves a few inches apart, constructed so that the volumes shall lie flat on their sides. A cheap case of shelving of this sort has been erected in the basement, in order to accommodate the thousands of miscellaneous duplicate newspapers scattered about the building. A comparison of the two systems of construction would quickly suffice to show which is the better.

MUSEUM.

There have been many additions to the museum in the course of the past year. From Elizabeth D. Bugbee and from Maria Padelford, have been received several household utensils illustrating the life of our forefathers more than a century ago. The destruction of the old Roger Mowry house in July last, enabled us to procure many relics, such as nails, timber and bricks, from this venerable dwelling, and William E. Smith has presented a framed painting of the Hoyle Tavern. A gift of a large framed photograph of Gabriel Bermon's sword from William Ames, of an old portrait of Deborah Sampson from Jesse Metcalf, of a collection of army buttons from Daniel Stevens, and of some photographs of early Providence scenes from Lewis J. Chace, have all tended to enrich our rapidly growing collection of curios.

In the museum itself little change has been made, with the exception of a slight rearrangement of some of the specimens. Several of the volumes and tracts written by our earliest New England ancestors, have been temporarily placed title page upwards in a locked glass case, where they illustrate the quaint speech and laborious thought of the period.

CATALOGUING DEPARTMENT.

The spare time of the cataloguers during the year has been given to sorting the great mass of pamphlets owned by the society, and to cataloguing those pamphlets which have been

placed in the miscellaneous class. It is impossible to estimate the number of pamphlets which were scattered over the building — some catalogued by the old fixed system, some partially indexed, and some unlisted and buried under layers of dust in the cellar. Those that were catalogued, on account of the disarrangement of the past twenty years, and the grouping of hundreds into bound volumes without noting the same in the catalogue, were mostly inaccessible. The faults of the fixed system of classification also rendered the pamphlets very difficult of access. According to this system, which numbered each pamphlet as belonging to a certain case, shelf and box, one might search through perhaps thirty pamphlets in one box, before he found the item desired. The great fault, however, was the lack of expansiveness within the system itself. Since there could be no author or subject arrangement, the sole guide to the contents of the collection was the card catalogue.

In rearranging the classification a beginning has been made in cataloguing the thousands of miscellaneous pamphlets. Although a subject arrangement is generally better for most purposes, the heterogeneous nature and comparative unimportance of the miscellaneous pamphlets rendered an alphabetical arrangement by authors most desirable in this case. According to this system each pamphlet has a separate and individual numbering, according to the "three-place" Cutter system, and being logically arranged can be found on the shelves even without the aid of the card catalogue.

The great merit of the system, however, is its capability of expansion within itself. With the old fixed location system a change in the location of the books or pamphlets meant an entire alteration of the card catalogue. But with the present expansion system neither a dozen changes of location nor the additions of half a century would alter the markings on a single card. There is a sense of permanence which must surely give encouragement. We can at least feel that our work need not be undone a few years after it is completed.

PORTSMOUTH RECORDS.

The printing of the first volume of *Portsmouth Records*, which is being done under the direction of your librarian, is fast nearing completion. The publication was delayed for nearly a year on account of the Snow & Farnham fire of January last. All the printed sheets as far as the 257th page, which were stored in the bindery, were burned beyond redemption, and the entire reprinting of the volume was begun in May last. The volume now lacks 66 pages of records and several pages of index of being completed. The *Memorial of Amos Perry*, containing an obituary sketch and the action of the society at its memorial meeting, has also been seen through the press.

CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

Those who have attended recent meetings of the society, have noticed that certain changes, undoubtedly advantageous, have been made in the interior of the building. The art gallery, formerly littered up with some shelves of books, three tables, a few cupboards, the card catalogue and the safe, has been cleared out and now serves the additional purpose of a lecture-room. Being better lighted and more airy, and having more slightly surroundings and also a somewhat larger seating capacity than the former lecture-room, it answers the purpose most admirably. The former lecture-room has been changed into a central reading-room, with long tables on which are kept the current historical and genealogical periodicals.

The friendly spirit of coöperation existing between this library and the Providence Public Library, the Providence Athenæum and the Brown University Library, is here gratefully noted. The realization that each of these institutions serves a different constituency, must need have much influence upon the unnecessary duplicating of certain rare, expensive, or little used volumes, and will surely operate toward the general advancement of the work of each library.

In closing, I desire to express my earnest gratitude to my

assistants for their faithful and efficient service during the year. Their extreme interest in the welfare of the society, shown in many other ways than in their work within the library, has made the duty of superintendence a most pleasant one.

I realize that there was a great difference in the situation when I took up my task a year ago, contrasted with the condition of affairs that confronted my predecessor as he entered upon his duties in the late "seventies." A small cabinet, an inaccessible library, and a chaotic arrangement of the collections, were obstacles that would have discouraged a man of less enthusiasm than he. I realize, too, that Amos Perry did more for this society than any other man that ever lived, and whatever successful results are visible to-day in this library are largely due to his efforts. To speak in the words of the memorial entered upon our minutes soon after his death, if I could bring to this institution one-half of the energy, the devotion and zeal which for so many years he steadily manifested, I should then feel that I was of real service to the Rhode Island Historical Society.

Respectfully submitted,

CLARENCE S. BRIGHAM,
Librarian.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.

DR.

1901.

Jan. 8.	Cash on hand, balance of 1900,	\$341 49
	Interest from investments of Samuel M. Noyes, Henry J. Steere, John Wilson Smith, and William G. Weld,	1,323 03
	Taxes from 280 members,	840 00
	Fees from 13 new members,	65 00
	Interest from Life Membership Fund,	119 74
	Interest from Publication Fund,	126 00
	From Dr. C. W. Parsons Improvement Fund, as per vote for Building and Grounds,	250 00
	From State of Rhode Island appropriation,	9 25
	From sale of books and publications,	25 00
	Donation from Gen. William Ames,	25 00
		<hr/>
		\$3,124 51

CR.

1901.

Jan. 9.	The expenses of the Library Committee for 1900,	\$1,785 83
	From the State of Rhode Island appropriation,	1,490 75
		<hr/>
	Salary of Librarian,	\$295 08
	Salary of Janitor,	800 00
	For Publications,	360 00
	For Fuel and gas,	454 25
	For Postage, meetings and express,	250 97
	For Building and Grounds,	257 85
	For Renewal of insurance,	299 15
	For Cash on hand,	108 00
		<hr/>
		\$3,124 51

We have examined these accounts and find them correct.

JAMES BURDICK,
FERDINAND H. LINCOLN,
Audit Committee.

Providence, Jan. 7, 1901.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.

DR.

1901.
Jan. 8. Received in monthly payments for the year 1900, . . \$1,500 00

CR.

1901.
Jan. 8. Paid to Library Committee, . . . \$1,490 75
Carried to General Account, . . . 9 25

 \$1,500 00

DR. CHARLES W. PARSONS IMPROVEMENT FUND.

DR.

1900.
Jan. 8. Cash on hand, \$4,562 69
1901.
Jan. 8. Interest from mortgage, 150 00
 Coupons from railroad, 45 00
 Interest from City Savings Bank, 20 72

 \$4,778 41

CR.

1901.
Jan. 8. For Building and Grounds, \$250 00
 Cash on hand, balance of account, 4,528 41

 4,778 41

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Dr.			
1900.			
Jan. 8.	Cash on hand,	\$3,193 76	
	Mary Alice Keach membership,	50 00	
<hr/>			
1901.			
Jan. 8.	Interest from Providence Institution for Savings, and Mechanics Savings Bank, carried to General Account,	119 74	<hr/> \$3,363 50
Cr.			
1901.			
Jan. 8.	Interest from savings banks,	\$119 74	
	Cash on hand, balance of account,	3,243 76	<hr/> \$3,363 50

PUBLICATION FUND.

Dr.			
1900.			
Jan. 8.	Cash on hand,	\$3,600 00	
<hr/>			
1901.			
Jan. 8.	Interest from R. I. Hospital Trust Co. carried to General Account,	126 00	<hr/> \$3,726 00
Cr.			
1901.			
Jan. 8.	Interest from R. I. Hospital Trust Co.,	\$126 00	
	Cash on hand, balance of account,	3,600 00	<hr/> \$3,726 00

GEORGE MOULTON CARPENTER MEMORIAL FUND.

Dr.			
1900.			
Jan. 8.	Cash on hand,	\$210 00	
	Interest,	13 48	<hr/> \$223 48
Cr.			
1901.			
Jan. 8.	Cash on hand, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$223 48

STATEMENT OF FUNDS, JANUARY 8, 1901.

INVESTMENT FUND.

Legacy of Samuel M. Noyes,	.	.	.	.	.	\$12,000 00
" " Henry J. Steere,	.	.	.	.	.	10,000 00
" " John Wilson Smith,	.	.	.	.	.	1,000 00
" " William G. Weld,	.	.	.	.	.	1,000 00
Cash,	.	.	.	.	.	50 00
						<hr/>
						\$24,050 00

Invested as follows:

Mortgage secured by note,	.	.	.	.	\$5,100 00
" " "	.	.	.	.	3,350 00
" " "	.	.	.	.	2,300 00
" " "	.	.	.	.	1,750 00
" " "	.	.	.	.	1,450 00
" " "	.	.	.	.	1,250 00
Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co.,	.	.	.	.	150 00
Six bonds Minneapolis Street Railway Co.,	.	.	.	.	5,850 00
30 shares Merchants National Bank,	.	.	.	.	1,800 00
45 shares Blackstone Canal National Bank,	.	.	.	.	1,050 00
					<hr/>
					\$24,050 00

PUBLICATION FUND.

Legacy of Ira B. Peck,	.	.	.	.	.	\$1,000 00
" " William Gammell,	.	.	.	.	.	1,000 00
" " Albert J. Jones,	.	.	.	.	.	1,000 00
" " Julia Bullock,	.	.	.	.	.	500 00
" " Charles H. Smith,	.	.	.	.	.	100 00
						<hr/>
Deposited in the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co., participation account,	.	.	.	.	.	\$3,600 00
						<hr/>
						\$3,600 00

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Providence Institution for Savings,	.	.	.	.	.	\$1,090 90
Mechanics Savings Bank,	.	.	.	.	.	2,152 86
						<hr/>
						\$3,243 76

DR. CHARLES W. PARSONS IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Mortgage secured by note,	.	.	.	.	\$3,000 00
Richmond, York River and Chesapeake Railroad bond,	.	.	.	.	1,000 00
Cash in City Savings Bank,	.	.	.	.	528 41
					<hr/>
					\$4,528 41

GEORGE MOULTON CARPENTER MEMORIAL FUND.

Deposited in the Industrial Trust Co.,	\$223 48
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We have examined these accounts and find them correct.

JAMES BURDICK,
FERNAND A. LINCOLN,
Audit Committee.

Providence, Jan. 7, 1901.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

To The Rhode Island Historical Society:

The committee on grounds and buildings reports that during the year now closed, the sum of \$299.15 has been expended upon the building and its furnishings, and for care of the grounds, and that the property of the society in charge of this committee is in good condition.

Respectfully submitted for the committee,

ISAAC H. SOUTHWICK, JR.,
Chairman.

Providence, January 8, 1901.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

The library committee, on this seventy-ninth annual meeting of the society, beg leave to report :—

That the number of accessions to the collections of the society, as recorded on the librarian's accession book, is as follows :—

Bound volumes	.	.	.	.	.	898
Pamphlets	.	.	.	.	.	3,172
Miscellaneous	.	.	.	.	.	321
Total	.	.	.	.	.	<u>4,391</u>

The committee submit the following statement of their expenditures for the year 1900 :—

Books and periodicals bought for the society	.	\$234 65
Stationery, supplies, etc	.	61 43
Binding	.	81 25
Cataloguing and arranging of books and MSS	.	1,023 50
Administrative service	.	385 00
Total	.	<u>\$1,785 83</u>

The report of the librarian will give a general view and particular outline of the work carried on and results accomplished during the year, under his watchful care, in each of the various departments. As to the special work undertaken in the pamphlet division, you have the promise, and in part performance, of a catalogue of a heretofore unmanageable mass of historical material, under a modern system, designed and

adapted to make each individual pamphlet, however insignificant in appearance or dimensions, as easily accessible as any ponderous volume in the library.

The report of the librarian, to whose special charge committed the task, will also explain the delay in the printing of the Portsmouth Records and give assurance of their early publication. Your committee refer to it, in its place, simply for the purpose of calling your attention to the latest volume of Warwick Records, which is of the utmost importance to have printed, in the same manner, at the earliest possible date. The book is now in poor condition and every passing year cannot fail to make its condition worse. Beginning in 1644 these records are nearly complete, and are absolutely needed, in view of the burning of early Providence Records in 1696, to fill up and round out an authentic history of the earliest years of the colony. They are essential to show how one of its three constituent units secured and maintained its territorial integrity and civil independence, and how, with the other two, it wrought out the founding of a state with a system of perfect civil and religious freedom, of such fulness and symmetry as its persecuting Puritan neighbor barely attained in two hundred years.

The attention of your library committee has been repeatedly called to the fact that this library possesses scarcely a copy of the documents currently issued by the State of Rhode Island. According to statute law the society receives thirty copies of the acts and resolves each year; and there the law stops. The most important reports made to the General Assembly are never obtained except occasionally through the courtesy of the officers reporting. Publications like Arnold's *Vital Records*, which are distributed to small town libraries where the leaves are sometimes not even cut, are not received at this library where they are called for by the public hundreds of times every month. Persons engaged in studying the history, statistics, or political economy of the state, resort to this building, where, with nearly every other source of material at hand, manuscript and printed, it is impossible to find the most important of current state documents.

The kindness of the Secretary of State and his assistants and their efforts to supply our deficiencies in this respect are fully appreciated. They have often taken time and trouble to assist us; but they cannot go beyond the law. The spirit and intent of the law are all that can be desired, it is "the letter which killeth." This the Legislature only can change. To the end that this long felt want may be remedied, your committee suggest that Section 7 of Chapter 22 of the Public Laws should be amended in the following manner, *viz.*:

To the final words of Section 7 add:—"and shall transmit two copies of the said proceedings, and also one copy of every publication issued or aided by the state, to the Rhode Island Historical Society."

The wisdom of such an amendment would at once become apparent. In no library in the state are such documents so frequently called for and sought for consultation. Historical scholars, local antiquaries, and the general public naturally expect to find these publications in this building, and in no way else by amending the statute law can their repeated calls for the same be satisfied.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM D. ELY,

Chairman.

REPORT OF THE LECTURE COMMITTEE.

To the Rhode Island Historical Society:

The lecture committee respectfully report that the following lectures were arranged for and delivered under its auspices:

Mr. Frederick W. Holls read a paper on "The Peace Conference at the Hague," on January 23, 1900.

The Rev. Henry M. King read a paper prepared by the late Reuben A. Guild, on "The Beginnings of the Public Library in Providence," February 27, 1900.

Rev. Henry S. Burrage gave an address entitled "Why was Roger Williams Banished?" March 20, 1900.

Mr. Edward D. Mead, of Boston, addressed the society on "The Voice of the Old South Meeting House," March 27, 1900.

Professor Lorenzo Sears read a paper entitled "Books that our Forefathers read and wrote," on April 24, 1900.

At each meeting held during the year, for the reading of papers, the thanks of the society were voted to the lecturer of the evening.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM B. WEEDEN,

Chairman.

REPORT OF THE PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

To the Rhode Island Historical Society:

The publication committee respectfully reports that the Quarterly Publication of the society has been issued during the past year in accordance with established usage. Four Quarterly bills have been audited by the committee and paid by the treasurer, as follows :

No. 29,	.	.	.	.	\$131 50
No. 30,	.	.	.	.	103 75
No. 31,	.	.	.	.	94 50
No. 32,	.	.	.	.	124 50
<hr/>					\$454 25

At the time of drawing up this report, No. 32, by reason apparently of a miscarriage of proof-sheets in the mails, has not been made ready for distribution; but it is hoped that the delay will be one of only a few days.

A pamphlet *Memorial of Hon. Amos Perry, LL. D.*, so long the devoted secretary and librarian of the society, has also been issued during the year.

Respectfully submitted, for the committee,

J. FRANKLIN JAMESON,
Chairman.

Providence, Jan. 4, 1901.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GENEALOGICAL RESEARCHES.

The Committee on Genealogical Researches respectfully report:

Recognizing that the value of your committee must ever consist largely in its utility as an inquiry bureau, the practice has been to make but brief comment and suggestion in these reports.

The recent publication of valuable chart forms by Miss Guild, and the earlier work of Mr. Hopkins in the same direction (both Rhode Islanders), may serve as a text to impress upon members the importance of such methods for a clear and simple statement of ancestral records.

A study of the large chart book of this society will show how practical and useful such an arrangement is, and how valuable a depository it is becoming. We cannot refrain from bearing testimony to the intelligent and effective coöperation of the librarian in all matters pertaining to genealogy.

For the committee,

JOHN OSBORNE AUSTIN.

NECROLOGY.*

STEPHEN LUDLOW ADAMS.

Stephen Ludlow Adams was born in Central Falls in the year 1851, and died August 11, 1900. His parents were John A., son of Ezra and Susan (Aylesworth) Adams, and Sally M. Crowell, daughter of Nathan and Annie Crowell. At an early age he entered into business life, his father being a firm member of the Stafford Manufacturing Company of Central Falls. In 1889, he succeeded his father as treasurer of this firm, which position he held with integrity and credit until his death.

Mr. Adams took an active interest in educational matters and from the organization of the City of Central Falls acted as chairman of the school committee. He was a member of the Pawtucket Business Men's Association and of the Pomham Club. He was interested in secret societies, being a member of the Barney Merry Lodge of Masons and of Holy Sepulchre Commandery, Knights Templar, of Pawtucket. He was also a member of the Central Falls Congregational Church and for several years took especial interest in its committee on music. Mr. Adams joined the Historical Society in 1897.

CANDACE ALLEN.

Candace Allen was born at her father's home on North Main street, Providence, January 30, 1822, the daughter of

*These notices have been prepared by Mr. C. S. Brigham, member of the Committee on Necrology.

Zachariah and Eliza Harriet (Arnold) Allen, and died at the residence of her niece, Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer Thayer, in Boston, January 4, 1901. She came from an honored Huguenot and English ancestry, being related to most of the older families of Rhode Island. Her father was so well known as a scholar, a philanthropist, a counsellor, and a friend that it seems almost unnecessary in this place to make more than passing allusion to his long and useful life. It is also needless to say that the broad, catholic, genial spirit of Zachariah Allen was reflected in all that the daughter said or did. She was foremost in every worthy object. It was she who gave the first contribution to our Public Library when it existed only in the minds of a few progressive citizens. When the Historical Society altered its usages so as to admit women to membership, she was among the five who first joined. She was a woman of much culture and scholarship, a student of the higher type of literature and deeply interested in the sciences. An anonymous pamphlet, entitled "The Hyperbolic Curve and the Law of Progression of Rotating Bodies," was her only published work. Few women have ever shown a clearer understanding of the word "charity" than Miss Allen. In her work as president of the Board of Lady Managers of St. Mary's Orphanage, in her duties in connection with her church parish, in many a silent act of thoughtful benevolence, she lived a life that was consecrated to the service of others. She was a woman of uncommon spiritual attainment. She devoutly believed in the Bible and was endowed with a faith so beautiful and true that it was never dimmed by perplexities or trouble. So bright and cheerful was her disposition that it exerted a marked influence upon those who came in contact with her. One could not hear her converse upon any subject that was near her heart without being inspired to better things and without feeling a renewed trust and confidence in his fellow-beings. Her death was a loss to the community as well as to the many who had experienced direct evidence of her sympathetic and loving nature.

OLNEY ARNOLD.

Olney Arnold was born in Newton, Mass., January 17, 1822, and died in Pawtucket, R. I., October 3, 1900. He was the son of Seth and Belinda (Streeter) Arnold and possessed an ancestry that was prominent in the early annals of Rhode Island. After graduating from the academy at Bank Village in Smithfield, he entered immediately upon business life and soon accepted the appointment as cashier of a bank in Woonsocket. In 1853 he received a proffer of the cashiership of the Peoples Bank of Pawtucket, of which institution and its successor—the First National Bank—he was cashier and later president until the time of his death. He also was treasurer of the Providence County Savings Bank, was treasurer and director of many leading business concerns in Pawtucket, and had the management of numerous trusts and estates.

Throughout his life he led an active political career. In 1848, when a young man of twenty-six years, he was chosen a representative from Cumberland to the Rhode Island legislature, and was twice re-elected. He was frequently chosen to office in town affairs, serving as president of the town council of both North Providence and Pawtucket, moderator of town meeting, town treasurer, and member of numerous commissions. From 1881 to 1883 he was chosen state senator from Pawtucket. He continued to serve the state in various official capacities, being at the time of his death commissioner of sinking funds, and upon the State House Commission.

Mr. Arnold was very much interested in the state militia, holding every office up to Major-General. He belonged to many veteran associations and had been a Freemason since 1855. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, president of the Patria Club of Pawtucket, and vice-president of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. He was president of the Bethany Home of Providence, vice-president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and a member of several clubs and societies. He

joined the Historical Society in 1874, and although on account of living outside of the city he did not attend many of the meetings, he showed his appreciation of its objects by liberal contributions to help on its work. In religion, Mr. Arnold was a Universalist. In 1844, he married Phebe Dudley of Dudley, Mass., who died March 6, 1895, leaving him no issue.

HAROLD BROWN.

Harold Brown, brother of John Nicholas Brown, died in New York City, May 10, 1900. He was born in Providence, December 24, 1863. He entered Brown University in 1882, but did not finish his college course as his education was completed in a manner similar to that of his brother. He lived, for the most part, a quiet life, induced largely by an attack of illness which permanently weakened his health. He was fond of his home, and interested in the public good and the cause of religion. He was also fond of books, and in co-operation with Mr. D. Berkeley Updike, of Boston, prepared a volume on the *Dedications of American Churches*, which was published anonymously in 1891. He gave much money for worthy objects, although always quietly and without ostentation. When he became of age he made a large donation of \$100,000 to the Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, the income to be used for the support of missionary dioceses. He was also a liberal benefactor of Brown University. He joined the Historical Society in 1885, becoming a life member.

He married, October 4, 1892, Georgette Wetmore Sherman, who survives him.

JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN.

John Nicholas Brown, first vice president of this society, died in New York City, May 1, 1900. He was born in Providence, December 17, 1861, the son of John Carter and Sophia Augusta (Brown) Brown. His ancestry was most prominently

connected with the history of this city, especially from the period which began with the Revolutionary War. His great-grandfather, Nicholas Brown, with his three brothers, John, Joseph and Moses, were distinguished for being foremost in local improvement, and it was for his grandfather, Nicholas Brown, that the university of this city was named.

Mr. Brown's education was obtained chiefly under the care of private tutors, although he spent one year at Brown University. He traveled extensively, giving especial attention to the study of foreign languages and of history. The most of his attention during his life was given to the oversight of his extensive financial interests, but he was also an earnest student of political and social questions, and conscientiously executed such trusts as he undertook. He was at one time president of the Churchmen's Club of Rhode Island, and was always deeply interested in the affairs of the Episcopal Church. He was also a trustee of Butler Hospital for several years, a treasurer of the Rhode Island Indian Rights Association, and in 1888 served as a Republican Presidential elector.

From his earliest years Mr. Brown was led to regard the magnificent library accumulated by his father, which had already become widely famous as the John Carter Brown Library of Americana, as the chiefest treasure of his inheritance. After he became of age he devoted more and more of his time and money to increasing the library, buying with courage and discrimination the books that were needed to maintain the high repute of the collection. He knew the library thoroughly, becoming a recognized master of the bibliography of Columbus, of Vespuccius, of the Jesuit Relations, of the Ptolemy geographies, and other subjects connected with early American history. It was in recognition of his scholarly attainments that Brown University conferred upon him in 1895 the degree of A. M., and assigned him to the class of 1881, the class with which he had entered college.

His gifts in the cause of charity were many, and he took especial pleasure in aiding learning and culture. Not only was he a liberal benefactor of the university, but his gift of

\$270,000 for the construction of the present Public Library building was a deed of philanthropy which placed this city under a debt of obligation which can be repaid only by the generous support of the institution to which he gave so worthy a home. He became a life member of the Rhode Island Historical Society in 1885, and from that time on took much interest in its work and in the cause of Rhode Island history. He made frequent contributions to the society's funds, and donated several rare books and manuscripts. He was elected first vice-president of the society in 1899.

Mr. Brown, on September 8, 1897, married Natalie Bayard Dresser, who survives him with a son, John Nicholas Brown. He leaves surviving also his mother, Sophia Augustua Brown, and a sister, the wife of William Watts Sherman of Newport.

Minute prepared in accordance with a vote of the society,
July 3, 1900:

JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN.

Descended from ancestors whose names are conspicuous in the annals of Providence and Rhode Island, and born to the enjoyment of the large wealth which the ability of those ancestors had achieved, Mr. Brown during his whole life evinced a deep sense of the responsibilities of the stewardship he had inherited. Of stainless character and stern integrity, of unusual conscientiousness in the discharge of duties thrust upon him, generous in his aid of all good works, and especially zealous for the welfare of the city in which he was born, he has left an example which men may well hold up for imitation. Not only because he was the vice-president, but also because he was a student interested in historical studies and a patron eager to aid in the promotion of historical research, the Rhode Island Historical Society deplores his untimely death and in this minute records the sense of the loss the community and the society have sustained.

JAMES HENRY BUGBEE.

James Henry Bugbee was born in Pawtuxet, on the Warwick side, February 19, 1837, and died March 5, 1900. His parents were James Henry Bugbee, son of James and Eliza-

beth (Dorrance) Bugbee, and Maria Potter, daughter of William Anson and Sally (Smith) Potter. He possessed a long line of honored Rhode Island ancestry, being a lineal descendant of Roger Williams, William Harris, and other founders of Providence.

Mr. Bugbee came to Providence in 1854 and entered the employ of S. W. Foster, of the firm of Foster, Burroughs & Fisher, wholesale grocers. Six years later he became a member of the firm, which was then known as Foster, Fisher & Co. When the elder members of the firm entered into the cotton business, he became a member of the wholesale grocery establishment known as Parsons, Bugbee & Co. In 1879 he formed a partnership with Seth Brownell in the grocery and spice business, the firm name being Bugbee & Brownell. About nine years later the firm was dissolved and he retired from active participation in business.

Mr. Bugbee was at one time president of the Squantum Association, having been an active member for many years. He was a member of the Providence Board of Trade, and also formerly a member of the Hope Club and of the old Union Club. He joined the Historical Society in 1876, and always took a keen interest in its work. Mr. Bugbee was unmarried, and a sister, Miss Elizabeth D. Bugbee, is the only near relative surviving him.

OLIVER SAWYER CRESSY.

Oliver Sawyer Cressy was born in Hamilton, Mass., January 28, 1835, and died April 30, 1900. He was the son of Dr. Oliver Sawyer Cressy, who was born in Bradford, N. H., in 1807, and married Sarah Stanwood of Gloucester, Mass., in 1831. Dr. Cressy was son of Edward Cressy and Sarah Sawyer of Hopkinton, N. H.

Mr. Cressy attended the public schools of his native town, and later Phillips Exeter Academy in New Hampshire. After graduating he traveled in Europe, and spent some time in Australia and India. In 1852 he sailed for California in the

brig *Ellen Foster* from Boston, and on arriving went to the mines. After years of prosperity and adversity he returned home and became engaged in the lumber business. In 1866 he married Harriet L. Pond, daughter of Hon. Lucas Pond of Wrentham, Mass.

Mr. Cressy was a man of good education, an interesting conversationalist, and possessed a wonderful memory. His genial, happy disposition made for him many friends. He was a member of the Society of California Pioneers of New England, and became a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society in 1894.

CHARLES HENRY SMITH.

Charles Henry Smith was born in Providence in 1844 and died in the same city September 4, 1901. He was the son of John H. and Betsey Briggs Smith. After graduation from the Providence High School, in 1864, he immediately entered upon business life. In 1870, established himself as a real estate agent and, through the exercise of much energy and business sagacity, soon acquired a commanding position in his chosen occupation. At the time of his death he had amassed a considerable fortune.

Mr. Smith took a deep interest in the affairs of his native city, especially in its educational institutions, and gave repeated evidence of his concern for their welfare by benefactions to the Providence High School, the Friends School, the Providence Athenæum, Brown University, the Rhode Island Historical Society and other institutions. He beguiled the hours of a lingering illness by making a valuable collection of stuffed birds, which he presented to the Roger Williams Park Museum. The generosity so frequently shown during his lifetime, was strikingly manifested in the bequests made in his will. Always interested in botany, he left to Roger Williams Park the income of \$200,000 worth of real estate to be devoted to increasing the botanical possessions of the park. Many institutions were remembered with substantial bequests, among them being the Rhode Island Horticulture Society, of which he was a

former president, Brown University, and the Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor in Pawtucket. To the Historical Society he bequeathed the sum of \$5,000, to be added to its permanent maintenance fund. Mr. Smith joined the Historical Society in 1882, and became a life member in 1894. Through gifts of books, donations of money, and constant evidence of personal interest, he aided the society in many ways. As a member of the finance committee, also, his advice and business experience were of much assistance in the placing of funds.

Mr. Smith married, in 1875, Clara Danforth Cheney Holbrook, who died in 1886. He left no issue.

CHARLES HUTCHINS SPRAGUE.

Charles Hutchins Sprague was born in Killingly, Conn., October 19, 1844, and died in Providence, November 17, 1900. He was the son of Samuel Stearns Sprague and Esther Pierce, and was in direct descent from the founder of Charlestown, Mass. On the paternal side his grandparents were Elisha Leavens Sprague and Clarissa Day Sprague, and on the maternal side, Simon Hutchins and Lydia W. Shepherd. Coming to Providence when very young, he was graduated from the Providence High School, and soon after entered the wholesale grain shipping business in his father's employ. Upon the death of the senior member in 1896, and the consequent dissolution of the firm, Mr. Sprague formed a partnership with his brother, Henry S., in the banking business.

On October 22, 1873, he married Hettie Thurber, daughter of Gorham Thurber, who, with his mother, two brothers and a sister, survive him. Of unusually genial disposition, he was much interested in the life and institutions about him. He was President of the Home for Aged Men, a director of the Blackstone Canal National Bank and of the Mechanics Savings Bank, and in his earlier days was Captain of Company C of the "Providence Horse Guards." He became a member of the Historical Society in 1898.

HENRY BARNARD.

Henry Barnard, for many years past the earliest of the living corresponding members of this Society, died in Hartford, Conn., July 5, 1900. He was born in that city January 24, 1811, the son of Chauncey Barnard and Elizabeth Andrus. After graduating from Yale University in 1830, he devoted himself to the study of the classics, of law, and especially of educational systems and methods. From 1837 to 1842 he took an active part in the political and educational life of his native state, advocating many reforms and completely reorganizing the public school system. When Rhode Island passed the School Act of 1843, Governor Fenner sought the services of Barnard, who was immediately appointed agent to inquire into the condition of the public schools of the state. The work that he accomplished in the next year and a half was little short of marvellous. He visited nearly every school in the state, held hundreds of meetings and distributed thousands of tracts in the cause of education, established small libraries in nearly every town, and aroused the interest of the people as well as of the teachers. The result of his service was the School Act of 1845, which was the real foundation of our present system of public schools. No better tribute to his labors may be found than that paid him by Horace Mann, who said, "His Rhode Island work is the greatest legacy yet left to American educators."

After finishing his work in Rhode Island, Mr. Barnard returned in 1850 to Connecticut to become the school commissioner of that state. From 1857 to 1870 he held several high positions in the furthering of his life's work—chancellor of the University of Wisconsin, president of St. John's College, and United States Commissioner of Education. For the last thirty years he occupied himself in literary work of inestimable value to the cause of education. The thirty-one volumes of the *American Journal of Education* have been pronounced the most useful works in our language on the history of education. The three volumes of the *Journal of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction* and the various reports on the

condition of Rhode Island schools remain as valuable memorials of the work performed by him in this state.

Henry Barnard was elected a corresponding member of this society in 1838, and in his letter of acceptance expressed his desire to further the purposes of the society in whatever way lay in his power. He always manifested a keen interest in the society, occasionally sending books and pamphlets and exchanging greetings. In 1888 he cordially accepted an invitation to lecture before us, choosing as his subject, "Reminiscenses of Schools and Education in Rhode Island, 1838-1843." Although this period antedated his term of service here, yet it was a subject with which he was perfectly familiar. As he says in his letter : "In 1838 I visited Providence to learn something for my own guidance, and in 1842-43 to get the material for a History of Education in the United States." He had also hoped to give a lecture on "New England Primers," illustrating his talk with some of the rarest of these little books. But unforeseen circumstances prevented, and he was unable to deliver either of the lectures he had proposed.

The portrait of Henry Barnard owned by this society was presented on July 6, 1858, by Wilkins Updike, Elisha R. Potter and other eminent citizens, to be kept as a perpetual memorial of his services towards establishing an educational system in Rhode Island. The body and soul of the great educator have passed away, but his memory will forever endure, and the fruits of his many labors will remain as an example to his successors as long as the cause of education is studied throughout our land.

CHARLES JEREMY HOADLY.

Charles Jeremy Hoadly, a corresponding member of this society since 1869, died at his home in Hartford, Conn., October 19, 1900. He was born in Hartford, August 1, 1828, and was the son of William Henry Hoadly and Harriet Louisa

Hillyer. His education was completed at Trinity College, from which he was graduated, the valedictorian of his class, in 1851. After serving for one year as librarian of Trinity College, he was appointed state librarian in 1855, succeeding Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull. This position he held until his death.

He was an indefatigable worker and a careful student of his state's history. The *Colonial Records of Connecticut*, the last 14 volumes of which were transcribed and edited by him, form a monument to his energy. His previous experience in editing the two volumes of the New Haven Colony Records well fitted him for this task, in which he took up the work where it had been left by Dr. Trumbull at the fourth volume. Filling in from other sources whenever possible, inserting illustrative notes, adding appendices of documents for the most part unpublished before, and preparing careful indexes, he completed a work that bears every stamp of the most painstaking and accurate diligence. He issued several other publications, the best known of which is probably *Goodwin's Genealogical Notes*. Dr. Hoadly, at the time of his death, was president of the Connecticut Historical Society, and was a member of the American Antiquarian Society, the Massachusetts Historical Society and many other learned institutions.

EDWARDS AMASA PARK.

Edwards Amasa Park, a corresponding member of the Historical Society since 1888, died at Andover, Mass., June 4, 1900. He was the son of Calvin and Abigail (Ware) Park, and was born at Providence, December 29, 1808. He was graduated from Brown University in 1826, and after a year spent in teaching entered Andover Theological Seminary, where he graduated in 1831. Later in the same year he was ordained to the ministry at Braintree, Mass. Elected in 1834 as professor of philosophy and Hebrew literature at Amherst College, he filled that chair until 1836, when he became pro-

fessor of sacred rhetoric and theology at Andover Seminary. Here he remained until his death, actively discharging the duties of his professorship until 1881, when he was made professor emeritus.

Professor Park was a writer of considerable prominence, and his published sermons, addresses, essays and books number several dozen titles. He was a constant contributor to leading theological reviews, and was editor of the *Bibliotheca Sacra* for a period of forty years. He received from Harvard University the degree of D. D. in 1844, from Brown University the same degree in 1846, and from Harvard the degree of LL. D. in 1886. He was one of the original trustees of Smith College, a trustee of Abbot Academy, and from 1863 to 1896 a Fellow of Brown University, of which last institution he was for several years the earliest living graduate.

SAMUEL SMITH PURPLE.

Samuel Smith Purple was born in Lebanon, N. Y., June 24, 1822, and died in New York City, September 30, 1900. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of New York in 1844. From 1846 to 1848 he was physician in the New York City Dispensary, and in 1849 was ward physician under the Board of Health during the cholera epidemic. From 1876 to 1880 he was president of the New York Academy of Medicine, having served as vice-president during the preceding five years. He was the author of many medical works and was a keen student of history and genealogy. He was elected a corresponding member of this society in 1888.

MOSES COIT TYLER.

Moses Coit Tyler was born at Griswold, Conn., August 2, 1835, and died at Ithaca, N. Y., December 28, 1900. He was graduated from Yale in 1857, and studied theology at Yale and at Andover. After a short pastorate at Poughkeepsie,

N. Y., he was chosen Professor of English in the University of Michigan, which position he held from 1867 to 1881. In the latter year he became Professor of American History at Cornell University, and occupied that chair until the time of his death. He was a prolific writer, and manifested in nearly everything that he did a high order of literary merit. His chief claim to fame, however, rests upon his *History of American Literature during the Colonial Time*, first published in two volumes in 1878, and his *Literary History of the American Revolution*, two volumes, 1897. The literary effectiveness and discriminating judgment shown in these four volumes have insured their permanence in American literature.

Professor Tyler was elected a corresponding member of this society in 1880. On April 2, 1881, he read a most interesting paper before us on the "Traits of American Literature during the Period of the Revolution."

**PERSONS FROM WHOM GIFTS HAVE BEEN
RECEIVED.**

	Volumes.	Pamphlets.	Misc.
Allerton, Samuel W., Chicago	1	....	....
Ames, Herman V., Philadelphia .....	....	1	....
Ames, Mrs. William, Providence .....	....	1	....
Ames, William, Providence .....	....	....	1
Angell, James B., Ann Arbor, Mich. ....	....	1	....
Angell, Mary M., Providence .....	....	1	2
Arnold, Fred A., Providence .....	....	....	4
Austin, John O., Providence	2	5	....
Austin, Katharine, Providence	1	7	....
Babcock, Stephen	1	....	....
Baker, William C., Providence .....	....	1	....
Balch, Thomas W., Philadelphia	1	....	....
Barton, William E., Oak Park, Ill. ....	....	3	....
Bates, Isaac C., Providence	11	....	....
Benedict, James T., Brooklyn .....	....	....	3
Benton, Josiah H., Jr., Boston .....	....	1	....
Binney, William, Providence	31	....	....
Blake, Charles, Providence	2	....	....
Bongartz, J. Harry, Providence .....	....	2	....
Boon, Frances B., Providence	1	....	....
Bourn, Augustus O., Providence	2	1	....
Brigham, Clarence S., Providence	206	1120	35
Brinley, Charles A., Philadelphia	5	....	....
Bugbee, Elizabeth D., Providence .....	....	....	6
Caldwell, Augustine, Ipswich, Mass. ....	....	6	....
Chace, Henry R., Providence	1	....	....
Chace, Mrs. Lewis J., Providence .....	....	1	1
Chace, Lewis J., Providence	5	....	5
Chandler, William A. ....	....	....	19
Clark, Franklin C., Providence	6	52	1
Clark, Thomas M., Providence .....	....	52	....
Cook, Daniel, Providence .....	....	....	1
Cressey, George P., Providence .....	....	....	2
Cudmore, P., Faribault, Minn. ....	....	1	....

	Volumes.	Pamphlets.	Misc.
Darling, Charles W., Utica.....	....	1	....
Dean, Charles L., Malden, Mass.....	1	....	....
DePeyster, J. Watts, New York.....	....	2	....
Dexter, Franklin B., New Haven.....	....	2	....
Dexter, George W.....	....	1	....
Dodge, Martha A., Billerica, Mass.....	....	....	1
Dotterer, Henry S., Philadelphia.....	....	1	....
Douglass, Mrs. A. E., Cambridge.....	1	....	....
Downer, David R., Newark.....	1	....	....
Dyer, Elisha, Providence.....	1	....	....
Eames, Benjamin T., Providence.....	4	....	5
Everett, Richmond P., Providence.....	3	8	....
Fletcher, Annie L.....	....	....	1
Folsom, Albert A., Brookline, Mass.....	....	1	....
Foster, Samuel, Providence.....	....	....	3
Gallagher, Francis, Providence .....	....	....	1
Gorton, George O., Providence.....	12	84	41
Grant, Henry T., Providence .....	....	8	....
Green, Samuel A., Boston.....	5	45	3
Green, Theodore F., Providence.....	....	8	....
Greenlaw, Lucy H., Cambridgeport.....	....	1	....
Greenlaw, William P., Boston.....	3	....	....
Grieve, Robert, Providence.....	....	3	....
Guild, Georgiana, Providence.....	....	2	....
Hale, Ednah B., Providence.....	1	....	....
Hale, Wendell P., Providence.....	....	1	....
Hall, Emily A., Providence.....	4	1	7
Hall, George W., Providence.....	....	....	1
Harrison, Joseph L., Providence.....	....	11	....
Hartshorne, Cornelia, Providence.....	....	11	7
Hasbrouck, Sayer, Providence.....	....	6	....
Hodges, Almon D., Jr., Boston.....	....	1	....
Holbrook, George A., Providence.....	10	25	26
Hooker, Edward, Brooklyn.....	....	....	1
Hoppin, William W., New York City.....	5	....	....
Hord, Arnold H., Philadelphia.....	1	....	....
Hoyt, David W., Providence.....	4	2	....
Hubbard, Gaius B., Providence.....	....	3	....
James, Joseph, Providence.....	....	....	1
Jameson, J. Franklin, Providence.....	....	1	1
Jencks, Albert V., Providence.....	15	388	9
Keach, Mary A., Providence.....	1	....	....
King, Henry M., Providence.....	....	5	....

	Volumes.	Pamphlets.	Misc.
Koopman, Harry L., Providence.....	....	2	2
Koopman, W. Franklin, Baltimore.....	....	1	....
Lamb, Fred W., Manchester, N. H.....	....	1	....
Lamont, Hammond, Providence.....	1	....	....
Lawton, Phoebe I., East Greenwich, R. I.....	....	....	2
Leonard, Charles H., Providence.....	....	15	....
Lewis, Carroll A., Guilford, Ct.....	....	1	....
Lord, Augustus M., Providence.....	....	1	....
Mann, F. W., Milford, Mass.....	1	....	....
Manton, George A., Providence.....	....	....	15
Manton, Joseph P., Providence.....	....	1	....
Martin, Jacob H., Providence.....	....	1	....
Mead, Edward D., Boston.....	....	10	....
Metcalf, Jesse, Providence .....	....	....	1
Moseley, William H. T., Providence.....	....	2	....
Mowry, Duane, Milwaukee, Wis.....	....	9	....
Munro, Wilfred H., Providence.....	1	1	....
Murray, Thomas H., Boston.....	1	....	....
Noyes, Isaac P., Washington, D. C.....	1	4	3
Padelford, Maria, Providence.....	....	....	3
Paine, George T., Providence.....	....	1	....
Peckham, Sarah, Providence.....	....	....	1
Porter, George S., Norwich, Ct.....	....	....	1
Potter, Edward T., Newport.....	....	1	....
Rice, Franklin P., Worcester.....	....	1	....
Rivers, Mary, Milton, Mass.....	....	....	1
Rose, Henry B., Providence .....	....	1	....
Rowell, Benjamin W., Boston.....	....	1	....
Sawyer, Susan C., Providence.....	....	2	....
Smith, Charles H., Providence.....	....	1	....
Smith, Henry F., Hartford.....	1	....	....
Snow, Louis F., Providence.....	3	1	9
Sprague A. B. R., Worcester.....	1	....	....
Staples, Carlton A.....	....	1	....
Stevens, Daniel, Bristol, R. I.....	....	....	3
Stiness, Henry W., Providence.....	....	2	....
Stiness, John H., Providence.....	2	31	....
Stockbridge, Mrs. John C., Providence.....	1	....	....
Stockwell, George A., Providence.....	1	....	....
Stockwell, Thomas B., Providence.....	1	....	....
Swift, Lucian, Minneapolis .....	....	1	....
Tooker, William W., Sag Harbor, L. I.....	....	2	....
Train, Elizabeth H., Providence.....	2	2	....

	Volumes.	Pamphlets.	Misc.
Updike, D. Berkeley, Boston	I	40
Wadsworth, F. W., Cambridge	I
Webb, Samuel H., Providence.....	I	....
Wickham, Clarence H.....	I	....
Wilkinson, Anna R., Providence.....	I
Winship, George P., Providence.....	3
Winthrop, Robert C., Jr., Boston.....	7

**INSTITUTIONS AND CORPORATIONS FROM WHICH
GIFTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.**

	Volumes.	Pamphlets.	Misc.
American Antiquarian Society, Worcester.....	....	2	....
American Catholic Historical Society, Philadelphia .....	....	3	....
American Jewish Historical Society, Washington	I	....
American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.....	....	5	....
Amherst College.....	....	5	....
Andover Theological Seminary.....	....	I	....
Boston Athenæum .....	....	I	....
Boston City Auditor.....	I	....	....
Boston Public Library.....	....	4	....
Boston Weekly Transcript.....	....	....	I
Brooklyn Public Library.....	....	I	....
Brown University, Providence.....	I	8	....
Bunker Hill Monument Association, Boston	I	....	....
Butler Hospital, Providence .....	....	I	....
California Genealogical Society, San Francisco .....	....	I	....
California, University of, Berkeley	I	8	....
Canadian Institute, Toronto	I	I	....
Chicago Historical Society .....	....	2	....
Cincinnati Public Library .....	....	I	....
Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford.....	....	2	....
Connecticut Quarterly Publishing Co., Hartford .....	....	5	....
Connecticut State Library, Hartford	2	....	3
Dedham Historical Society.....	....	4	....
Essex Institute, Salem.....	....	4	....
Hartford Theological Seminary .....	....	6	....

	Volumes.	Pamphlets.	Misc.
Harvard University, Cambridge.....	1	....	....
Indian Rights Association, Philadelphia.....	1	....	....
Iowa Geological Survey, Des Moines	1	....	....
Iowa Historical Department, Des Moines .....	....	6	....
Iowa State Historical Society, Iowa City.....	....	3	....
John Hopkins University, Baltimore .....	....	7	....
Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka.....	1	1	1
Leland Stanford, Jr., University, Palo Alto.....	....	1	....
Louisiana Historical Society, New Orleans.....	....	2	....
Maine Historical Society, Portland.....	1	4	....
Manchester Historical Association.....	....	1	....
Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore	1	5	....
Massachusetts Bureau of Labor, Boston.....	2	....	....
Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston	1	1	....
Massachusetts Railroad Commission, Boston.....	1	....	....
Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants, Boston .....	....	5	....
Maumee Valley Pioneer Society, Toledo.....	....	2	....
Medford Historical Society.....	....	6	....
Michigan, University of, Ann Arbor.....	....	2	....
Milwaukee Public Museum.....	....	1	....
Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis.....	....	1	....
Nantucket Historical Association .....	....	1	....
New England Society in New York City.....	....	1	....
New Hampshire Historical Society, Concord.....	....	1	....
New Hampshire State Library, Concord.....	2	....	....
New Jersey Historical Society, Newark	1	2	....
New York Genealogical and Biographical So- ciety	1	4	....
New York Meteorological Observatory.....	1	....	....
New York Public Library.....	....	3	....
New York State Library, Albany.....	4	1	....
New York State University, New York.....	3	4	....
Newberry Library, Chicago .....	....	2	....
Newport Mercury.....	....	....	1
Numismatic Antiquarian Society, Philadelphia.....	....	1	....
Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society, Co- lumbus .....	....	9	....
Ohio Historical and Philosophical Society, Cin- cinnati .....	....	1	1
Old Eliot Historical Society.....	....	3	....
Old North West Genealogical Society, Columbus.....	....	4	....
Ontario Historical Society, Toronto.....	....	1	....

	Volumes.	Pamphlets.	Misc.
Pennsylvania, Genealogical Society of, Philadelphia.....	....	1	....
Pennsylvania, Historical Society of, Philadelphia .....	....	3	....
Pennsylvania Society Sons of Revolution, Philadelphia .....	....	1	....
Pennsylvania, University of, Philadelphia.....	1	....	....
Pratt Library, Baltimore.....	....	1	....
Prisoners Aid Association, Providence .....	....	1	....
Providence Athenæum	24	....	2
Providence City Auditor.....	2	....	....
Providence City Government..	5	5	....
Providence City Record Commissioners.....	2	....	....
Providence Journal Company.....	1	5	....
Providence Medical Association .....	....	4	....
Providence Public Library .....	....	1	....
Quebec, Literary and Historical Society of.....	....	1	....
Redwood Library, Newport.....	....	1	....
Rhode Island Adjutant General, Providence.....	1	....	....
Rhode Island Business Men's Association, Providence .....	....	1	....
Rhode Island College of Agriculture, Kingston .....	....	14	....
Rhode Island Hospital, Providence.....	....	1	....
Rhode Island Medical Society, Providence.....	....	1	....
Rhode Island School of Design, Providence.....	....	1	....
Rhode Island Secretary of State, Providence.....	3	62	....
Rhode Island Society Sons of American Revolution, Providence.....	....	1	....
Rhode Island State Auditor, Providence.....	1	....	....
Rhode Island State Board of Health, Providence .....	....	1	....
Royal Historical Society, London.....	1	....	....
Royal Historical Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen.....	....	5	....
Royal University of Norway, Christiania.....	1	....	....
Salem Public Library.....	....	1	....
Smithsonian Institution, Washington.....	3	4	....
Southern California, Historical Society of, Los Angeles .....	....	1	....
South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston.....	....	5	....
Tennessee, University of, Knoxville.....	....	6	....
Texas State Historical Association, Austin.....	4
Towle Manufacturing Co., Newburyport.....	2
Tufts College.....	3

GIFTS RECEIVED.

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	Volumes.	Pamphlets.	Misc.
United States Government.....	86	43
Valentine Museum, Richmond.....	1
Washington State Historical Society, Tacoma.....	....	4	....
West Virginia Historical and Antiquarian Society, Charleston.....	....	3	....
Westerly Public Library.....	4	47	....
William and Mary College, Williamsburg.....	....	6	....
Wisconsin State Historical Society, Madison.....	....	5	....
Worcester Society of Antiquity.....	....	1	....
Wyoming Historical Society, Wilkesbarre.....	1	....	....
Yale University, New Haven.....	1	5	....
Young Men's Hebrew Association, Providence.....	....	1	....

MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY,
JANUARY, 1901.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

ELECTED.	RESIDENCE AT TIME OF ELECTION.
1868.	William Leete Stone, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
1868.	George Hannah, 352 W. 28th St., N. Y.
1880.	Carl Schurz, Washington, D. C.
1888.	James Burrill Angell, Ann Arbor, Mich.
1895.	Charles Francis Adams, Boston.
1897.	Douglas Brymner, Ottawa, Canada.
1898.	James Phinney Baxter, Portland, Me.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

ELECTED.	RESIDENCE AT TIME OF ELECTION.
1858.	John Ward Dean, Boston.
1859.	Samuel Coffin Eastman, Concord, N. H.
1867.	Samuel Abbott Green, Boston.
1867.	Frederick Augustus Holden, Washington, D. C.
1868.	James Shrigley, Philadelphia.
1869.	Ainsworth Rand Spofford, Washington, D. C.
1869.	J. Watts De Peyster, New York.
1869.	Elbridge Henry Goss, Melrose, Mass.
1869.	William Phineas Upham, Salem, Mass.
1870.	Samuel Arnold Briggs, Chicago, Ill.
1870.	Charles Myrick Thurston, New Rochelle, N. Y.
1872.	Richard Eddy, Gloucester, Mass.
1873.	William Cothran, Woodbury, Conn.
1873.	Frederic Denison, Mystic, Conn.
1873.	Edmund Farwell Slafter, Boston.
1873.	Benjamin Franklin De Costa, New York.
1873.	Albert Harrison Hoyt, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1873.	J. C. Holst, Christiana, Norway.
1873.	J. G. Bowles, Quebec, Canada.

ELECTED.	RESIDENCE AT TIME OF ELECTION.
1875.	Percy Daniels, Worcester, Mass.
1875.	Thomas Fisk Rowland, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1875.	C. Mason Kinnie, San Francisco, Cal.
1876.	John Summerfield Brayton, Fall River, Mass.
1877.	Richard Anson Wheeler, Stonington, Conn.
1877.	Elmer Hewitt Capen, Somerville, Mass.
1878.	Asa Bird Gardiner, West Point, N. Y.
1878.	Robert Alonzo Brock, Richmond, Va.
1878.	John Austin Stevens, New York.
1878.	Hiram Augustus Huse, Montpelier, Vt.
1878.	Heussein Tevfik, Constantinople.
1878.	Edward Floyd DeLancey, New York.
1879.	Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Cambridge, Mass.
1879.	Ray Greene Huling, Fitchburg, Mass.
1879.	Edward Mavier de Montjau, Paris, France.
1880.	James Grant Wilson, New York.
1880.	Alfred T. Turner, Boston.
1880.	James Mason Hoppin, New Haven, Conn.
1880.	Thomas Williams Bicknell, Boston.
1882.	Carlton Albert Staples, Lexington, Mass.
1882.	Wilfred Harold Munro, Suspension Bridge, N. Y.
1882.	Leander Cornelius Manchester, Lowell, Mass.
1882.	Charles Hyde Denison, San Francisco, Cal.
1882.	Charles Henry Hart, Philadelphia.
1882.	Frederick Clifton Peirce, Rockford, Ill.
1883.	Stephen Denison Peet, Chicago.
1884.	Abner Cheney Goodell, Salem, Mass.
1884.	Adolphus Skinner Hubbard, San Francisco, Cal.
1885.	Franklin Bowditch Dexter, New Haven, Conn.
1885.	Peter Butler Olney, New York.
1885.	Richard Olney, Boston.
1885.	William Augustus Mowry, Boston.
1885.	Albert Alonzo Folsom, Boston.
1885.	Samuel Briggs, Cleveland, Ohio.
1886.	Ebenezer Weaver Peirce, Freetown, Mass.
1886.	John Russell Bartlett, Washington, D. C.
1887.	Eaton Whiting Maxcy, Troy, N. Y.
1887.	George Alfred Raikes, London, England.
1888.	Abby Isabel (Brown) Bulkley, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1889.	William Henry Watson, Utica, N. Y.
1890.	Franklin Pierce Rice, Worcester, Mass.
1890.	William Harden, Savannah, Ga.
1891.	Henry Fitz Gilbert Waters, Salem, Mass.

ELECTED.		RESIDENCE AT TIME OF ELECTION.
1891.	William Warner Hoppin,	New York.
1891.	Isaac Pitman Noyes,	Washington, D. C.
1892.	Henry Herbert Edes,	Charlestown, Mass.
1893.	Clarence Winthrop Bowen,	New York.
1893.	Alfred Manchester,	Salem, Mass.
1894.	Laura G. Sanford,	Erie, Penn.
1894.	Charles Phelps Noyes,	St. Paul, Minn.
1895.	Oscar Solomon Straus,	New York.
1895.	Stanislaus Murray Hamilton,	Washington, D. C.
1895.	David Fisher,	Kalamazoo, Mich.
1897.	William Ashmead Courtenay,	Charleston, S. C.
1897.	Ellen D. Larned,	Thompson, Conn.
1898.	Henry Sweetser Burrage,	Portland, Me.
1898.	George Henry Greene,	Lansing, Mich.
1899.	William Copley Winslow,	Boston.

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

* Life Members.

ELECTED.	ELECTED.
1895. Adams, John Francis	1881. *Austin, John Osborne
1897. Addeman, Joshua Melancthon	1893. Backus, Thomas
1874. Aldrich, Nelson Wilmarth	1901. Baker, Albert Allison
1901. Ames, Anne Ives Carrington Dwight	1881. Baker, David Sherman
1875. *Ames, William	1901. Baker, Esther Hinckley
1876. Angell, Edwin Gorham	1898. Baker, William Cotter
1897. Angell, John Wilmarth	1895. Ballou, Hosea Starr
1893. Angell, Walter Foster	1890. Ballou, William Herbert
1897. Anthony, Edwin Perkins	1891. Barker, Frederick Augustus
1901. Anthony, Henry C.	1890. Barker, Henry Rodman
1880. Anthony, John Brayton	1872. Barrows, Edwin
1894. Arnold, Fred Augustus	1886. Barstow, Amos Chaffee
1889. Arnold, Frederick William	1890. Barstow, George E.
1889. Arnold, Newton Darling	1888. Bartlett, John Russell
1877. Arnold, Stephen Harris	1879. Barton, William Turner
1890. Atwood, Charles H.	1899. Bates, Frank Greene
	1883. Bates, Isaac Comstock
	1894. Bates, William Lincoln

ELECTED.

1898. Beach, Charles Horace
 1894. Bicknell, Thomas Williams
 1858. Binney, William
 1898. Bixby, Moses Homan
 1890. Blodgett, John Taggard
 1894. Bourn, Augustus Osborne
 1898. Bowen, Charles William
 1901. Bowen, Henry
 1872. *Bowen, Holder Borden
 1901. *Brayton, Charles R.
 1901. Brayton, Walter Francis
 1899. Brigham, Clarence Saunders
 1893. Briggs, Benjamin Franklin
 1894. Brown, Albert Waterman
 1883. Brown, Daniel Russell
 1883. Brown, H. Martin
 1900. Brown, Nathaniel Howland
 1893. Brown, Pardon Fenner
 1899. Brown, Robert Perkins
 1898. Browne, Keyes Danforth
 1901. Budlong, John Clarke
 1896. Budlong, Joseph Albert
 1901. Bugbee, Elizabeth Dorrance
 1896. Bullock, Emma Westcott
 1884. Burdick, James
 1901. Calder, Albert Lawton, 2d
 1859. Calder, George Beckford
 1891. *Callender, Walter
 1894. Campbell, John Park
 1898. Carpenter, Alva Edwin
 1874. Carpenter, Francis Wood
 1897. Carrington, Edward
 1897. Carroll, Hugh Joseph
 1889. Catlin, Charles Albert
 1894. Chace, Henry Richmond
 1888. Chace, James Hervey
 1880. Chace, Jonathan
 1880. Chace, Julian A.
 1879. Chace, Lewis Jenkins
 1892. Chace, Lucretia Gifford
 1868. Chace, Thomas Wilson
 1895. *Chaffee, Hattie Budlong
 1857. Chambers, Robert Babcock

ELECTED.

1884. Chapin, Charles Value
 1892. Chapin, William Waterman
 1887. Claflin, Arthur Whitman
 1895. Clark, Harry Clinton
 1878. Clark, Thomas March
 1897. Clarke, Jennie Miles
 1880. Coats, James
 1897. Cole, Isaac Saunders
 1885. Collins, George Lewis
 1892. Colwell, Francis
 1890. Comstock, Louis Hall
 1886. Comstock, Richard W.
 1877. *Conant Hezekiah
 1891. Conant, Samuel Morris
 1872. Congdon, Johns Hopkins
 1888. Cranston, Francis Augustus
 1881. Cranston, James Edward
 1891. Crins, William Henry
 1876. Cushman, Henry Irving
 1886. *Danielson, John W.
 1896. Darling, Charles Parker
 1886. Dart, Edward Merrill
 1891. Davis, Henry Richard
 1894. Davis, John William
 1890. *Davol, Joseph
 1887. Day, Albert Clifford
 1894. Day, Frank Leslie
 1894. Day, Henry Gould
 1896. Dempsey, Henry Lester
 1886. Dews, Joseph
 1901. Dexter, Henry Clinton
 1899. Dodge, Martha Ann
 1901. Doran, John
 1877. Dorrance, Sam'l Richmond
 1888. Douglas, Samuel Tobey
 1882. Douglas, Wm. Wilberforce
 1900. Dowling, Austin
 1897. Dubois, Edward Church
 1894. *Duncan, William Butler
 1875. Dunnell, William Wanton
 1877. Durfee, Charles Samuel
 1849. Durfee, Thomas
 1899. Dyer, Adeline M.

ELECTED.

1890. Dyer, Elisha
 1873. Eames, Benjamin Tucker
 1897. Earle, Joseph Ormsbee
 1872. *Eaton, Amasa Mason
 1856. Ely, Jas. Winchell Coleman
 1876. *Ely, William
 1862. Ely, William Davis
 1858. *Everett, Richmond Pearl
 1892. Farnsworth, John Prescott
 1900. Faunce, William H. P.
 1901. Fenner, Herbert Nicholas
 1891. Field, Edward
 1890. Fiske, George McClellan
 1885. FitzGerald, Osmon Edward
 1889. *Fletcher, Charles
 1893. Flint, Susan Amelia
 1891. Foster, John
 1888. Foster, Samuel
 1900. Foster, Theodore W.
 1881. Foster, William Eaton
 1897. *Francis, Elizabeth
 1897. *Francis, Sally
 1892. Fredericks, William Henry
 1897. Freeman, Joseph Wood
 1899. Fretwell, John P.
 1898. Frost, George Frederick
 1855. Gammell, Asa Messer
 1875. Gammell, Robert Ives
 1884. Gammell, William
 1891. Gardner, Clarence Tripp
 1889. Gardner, Henry Brayton
 1889. Gardner, Rathbone
 1891. Gifford, Robert Post
 1894. Goddard, Elizabeth Cass
 1881. Goddard, Moses Brown Ives
 1880. Goddard, Robert Hale Ives
 1850. *Goddard, William
 1895. Goff, Isaac Lewis
 1883. Goodwin, Daniel
 1891. Granger, Daniel Larned
 Davis
 1893. Granger, William Smith
 1875. Grant, Henry Townsend

ELECTED.

1891. Grant, Henry Tyler, Jr.
 1891. *Green, Arnold
 1897. Green, Theodore Francis
 1901. Greene, Albert Rowland
 1893. Greene, Charles William
 1893. Greene, Edward Aborn
 1876. Greene, Henry Lehre
 1896. Greene, Isaac Chase
 1877. Greene, William Maxwell
 1895. Greene, William Ray
 1899. Greenwood, Harriet Webb
 1901. Gregory, William
 1896. Grieve, Robert
 1899. Griffin, Thomas I.
 1892. Gross, John Mason
 1872. Grosvenor, William
 1900. Guild, Georgiana
 1890. Hall, Emily A.
 1878. Hall, Robert
 1897. Hallett, Wm. Bartholomew
 Von Weigher
 1878. Harkness, Albert
 1874. Harrington, Henry Augustus
 1901. Harris, Robert
 1898. Harris, Walter Douglas
 1895. Harrison, Joseph LeRoy
 1883. Harson, Michael Joseph
 1873. *Hart, Charles
 1889. Hart, George Thomas
 1901. Hayes, Frederic
 1894. *Hazard, Caroline
 1888. Hazard Rowland Gibson
 1881. Hersey, George Dallas
 1891. *Hill, Elizabeth Caroline
 1901. Hodgman, William L.
 1892. Hopkins, Charles Wyman
 1871. Hoppin, Frederick Street
 1897. Hoppin, William Anthony
 1901. Horton, Leonard Wheaton
 1897. Howard, Henry
 1890. Howard, Hiram
 1891. Howe, Marc Antony De-
 Wolf

ELECTED.

1885. Howland, Richard Smith
 1900. Hoadley, Maria R.
 1898. Hoxie, Frederick Jerome
 1882. Hoyt, David Webster
 1889. Hudson, James Smith
 1901. Humphrey, George
 1900. Hunt, Isaac L.
 1896. Huntsman, John Fletcher
 1896. Isham, Norman Morrison
 1882. Jackson, William Francis Bennett
 1888. Jameson, John Franklin
 1867. Jencks, Albert Varnum
 1898. Jenckes, John
 1898. Jenckes, Theodore C. M.
 1897. Jenks, Henry Francis
 1897. Jepherson, George A.
 1895. *Jillson, Esek Arnold
 1900. Jillson, Francello George
 1880. Jones, Augustine
 1899. *Keach, Mary Alice
 1901. Kelley, Arthur Livingston
 1889. Kelly, John Balch
 1880. Kenyon, James Stanton
 1892. Kimball, Horace Arnold
 1900. Kimball, Gertrude Selwyn
 1885. *King, George Gordon
 1892. King, Henry Melville
 1884. King, William Dehon
 1897. Knight, Amelia Sumner
 1879. Knight, Edward Balch
 1894. Koopman, Harry Lyman
 1901. Lee, Thomas Zelotes
 1890. Leete, George Farmer
 1898. Leonard, Charles Henry
 1897. Leonard, William Arthur
 1892. Lincoln, Ferdinand A.
 1894. Lingane, David Francis
 1878. Lippitt, Charles Warren
 1901. Littlefield, George Abner
 1898. Littlefield, Nathan Whitman
 1891. Lord, Augustus Mendon
 1901. Lyman, Richard E.

ELECTED.

1901. Manton, Joseph P.
 1892. Mason, A. Livingston
 1877. Mason, Earl Philip
 1892. Mason, Edith Bucklin Hartshorn
 1877. Mason, Eugene Waterman
 1896. Mason, Fletcher Stone
 1877. Mason, John Hale
 1899. Mathewson, Frank Convers
 1894. Mathewson, Frank Mason
 1891. Matteson, Charles
 1889. Matteson, George Washington Richmond
 1895. McCabe, Anthony
 1891. McGuinness, Edwin Daniel
 1891. Mead, William Bradley
 1883. Meader, Lewis Hamilton
 1890. Metcalf, Alfred
 1901. Metcalf, Harold
 1876. Metcalf, Henry B.
 1896. Miller, Horace George
 1875. Miller, Augustus Samuel
 1897. Mitchell, Frank Roscoe
 1891. Moulton, David C.
 1890. Moulton, Edmund T.
 1899. Mowry, Arlon
 1901. Munro, Walter Lee
 1880. Munro, Wilfred Harold
 1895. Newell, Timothy
 1880. Nichols, Amos G.
 1894. Nicholson, Samuel Mowry
 1876. Nickerson, Edward Irving
 1874. Nightingale, Geo. Corlis
 1897. Nightingale, Geo. Corlis, Jr.
 1894. *Noyes, Charles Phelps
 1897. Noyes, Robert Fanning
 1890. Olney, Frank Fuller
 1879. Olney, George Henry
 1901. Owen, Franklin P.
 1888. Packard, Alpheus Spring
 1885. Page, Charles Harris
 1889. Paine, Charles E. (C. E.)
 1867. *Paine, George Taylor

ELECTED.

1894. Palmer, John Simmons
 1890. Parker, Edward D. L.
 1887. Peck, Walter Asa
 1899. Peckham, William Mackey
 1875. Pegram, John Combe
 1898. Peirce, Clarence Eugene
 1896. Pendleton, Charles Leonard
 1898. Perry, George Adelbert
 1880. Perry, Marsden J.
 1874. Persons, Benjamin Williams
 1891. Phillips, Gilbert A.
 1873. Phillips, Theodore Winthrop
 1899. Poland, William Carey
 1878. Porter, Emory Huntington
 1895. Potter, Albert
 1901. Potter, Dexter Burton
 1887. Preston, Howard Willis
 1897. Randolph, Elizabeth Lyman
 1896. Rhodes, Christopher
 1900. Rhodes, William Conrad
 1891. Richards, Henry Francis
 1891. Richmond, Caroline
 1877. Richmond, Walter
 1898. Rickard, Abbie Smith Weld
 1891. Ripley, James Morrison
 1898. Rivers, Mary
 1895. *Rodman, Robert
 1881. Roelker, William Greene
 1888. Rogers, Arthur
 1866. *Rogers, Horatio
 1890. Rugg, Henry Warren
 1873. *Russell, Henry G.
 1897. Sackett, Frederic M.
 1896. Sawin, Isaac Warren
 1899. Sayles, Frederick A.
 1899. Sears, Adeline Harris
 1874. Shedd, Joel Herbert
 1881. Sheffield, William Paine, Jr.
 1885. Sheldon, Nicholas
 1898. Shepard, Elizabeth Anne
 1879. Shepley, George L.
 1899. *Sherman, William Watts
 1896. Simmons, Egbert Wiltse

ELECTED.

1894. Sisson, Henry Tillinghast
 1897. Slade, Susan Elizabeth
 1900. Slater, James S.
 1875. Smith, Edwin Augustus
 1901. Smith, Nathaniel W.
 1897. Smith, Walter R.
 1894. Snow, Louis Franklin
 1869. Southwick, Isaac Hinckley
 1885. Southwick, Isaac Hinckley,
 Jr.
 1881. Spooner, Henry Joshua
 1888. Stark, Charles Rathbone
 1896. *Stevens, Benjamin Franklin
 1879. Stiness, John Henry
 1899. Stockwell, George Appleton
 1881. Stone, Alfred
 1901. Studley, J. Edward
 1886. Sturges, Howard Okie
 1873. *Swan, Jarvis Bowen
 1894. Swarts, Gardner Taber
 1856. Taft, Royal Chapin
 1883. Talbot, Frederick
 1874. Taylor, Charles Frederick
 1896. Thayer, Edgar Sheppard
 1881. Thomas, Charles Lloyd
 1901. Thornley, William Henry
 1890. Thornton, George Mumford
 1891. Thurston, Benjamin Francis
 1889. Tillinghast, James
 1898. Tillinghast, William Rich-
 mond
 1899. Tinkham, William
 1891. Tourtellot, Amasa C.
 1890. Tower, James H.
 1891. Traver, Adelia Elizabeth A.
 1885. Updike, Daniel Berkeley
 1896. Vincent, Walter Borodell
 1895. Vinton, Frederick Arnold
 1894. Von Gottschalk, Mary H. B.
 1881. Vose, James Gardner
 1898. Wardwell, W. T. C.
 1901. Warren, Joseph Draper
 1899. Washburn, Mary Fessenden

ELECTED.

1901. Waterman, Lewis Anthony
1901. Waters, Hardin Chester
1901. Watson, John Jay, Jr.
1890. Webb, Samuel Herbert
1901. Webster, George Eldridge
1896. Webster, Josiah L.
1868. Weeden, William Babcock
1887. Welling, Richard Ward
Greene
1894. Weston, George Franklin
1885. *Wetmore, George Peabody
1901. Wheaton, John Robert
1890. Whitaker, Nelson Bowen
1889. *White, Hunter Carson

ELECTED.

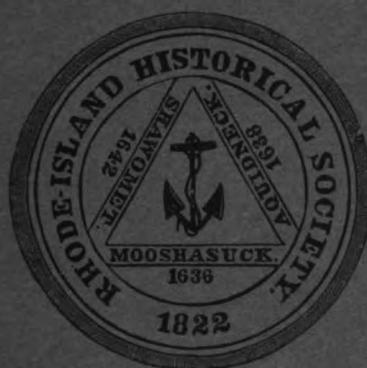
1884. White, Stillman
1896. White, Willis H.
1874. Whitford, George Washington
1892. *Wilbour, Belinda Olney
1884. Wilbour, Joshua
1891. Wilbur, George Albert
1900. Wilkinson, Anna Reed
1896. Williams, Alonzo
1901. Wilson, Alfred
1895. Winship, George Parker
1891. Willson, Edmund R.
1888. Wilson, George Grafton
1897. Woods, John Carter Brown

JUL 25 1902

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1901-1902



PROVIDENCE
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY

1902

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
RHODE ISLAND
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1901 - 1902



PROVIDENCE
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY
1903

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

1902

GEORGE PARKER WINSHIP

WILLIAM MACDONALD

FRANK GREENE BATES

1 :: STANDARD
9 :: PRINTING
0 :: COMPANY
3 :: PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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OFFICERS
OF THE
RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
ELECTED JANUARY 14, 1902.

President.

JOHN H. STINESS.

Vice-Presidents.

GEORGE T. PAYNE,

ROBERT H. I. GODDARD.

Secretary.

WILFRED H. MUNRO.

Treasurer.

RICHMOND P. EVERETT.

Librarian and Cabinet-Keeper.

CLARENCE S. BRIGHAM.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Nominating Committee.

ALBERT V. JENCKS,

EDWARD I. NICKERSON,

THEODORE F. GREEN.

Library Committee.

WILLIAM D. ELY,

HENRY R. CHACE,

EDWARD FIELD.

Lecture Committee.

AMASA M. EATON, GEORGE G. WILSON,
 CLARENCE S. BRIGHAM.

Publication Committee.

GEORGE P. WINSHIP, WILLIAM MACDONALD,
 FRANK G. BATES.

Committee on Grounds and Buildings.

ISAAC H. SOUTHWICK, JR., EDWIN BARROWS,
 NORMAN M. ISHAM.

Committee on Genealogical Researches.

GEORGE T. HART, FRED A. ARNOLD,
 CHARLES W. HOPKINS.

Committee on Necrology.

WILFRED H. MUNRO, CLARENCE S. BRIGHAM,
 GEORGE F. WESTON.

Finance Committee.

J. EDWARD STUDLEY, RICHMOND P. EVERETT,
 EDWIN A. SMITH.

Audit Committee.

JAMES BURDICK, JOSHUA M. ADDEMAN,
 FERDINAND A. LINCOLN.

Procurators.

For Newport,	GEORGE GORDON KING,
Pawtucket,	SAMUEL M. CONANT,
North Kingstown,	DAVID S. BAKER,
Hopkinton,	GEORGE H. OLNEY,
Glocester,	ALBERT POTTER.

PROCEEDINGS

APRIL, 1901, TO JANUARY, 1902.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING was held April 2, 1901. In the absence of the president, Mr. George T. Paine was chosen president pro tempore. The report of the librarian was read and placed upon file.

On motion of the nominating committee the following persons were elected active members of the society: Frederick C. Adams of Providence, George Curtis Darling of Pawtucket, George Robert Lawton of Tiverton, Wendell Axtell Mowry of Central Falls, Howard Kemble Stokes and Mrs. Rowena P. B. Tingley of Providence.

The committee on publications presented the following report, showing the cost of the quarterly publication of the society and recommending its discontinuance:

To The Rhode Island Historical Society:

Your committee on publication having taken into consideration the subject of a change of our "Publications" from a quarterly, as now issued, to the form of a bound annual volume, respectfully report as follows:

The bills for printing the quarterly publications of this society have been as follows (not including illustrations, indexing, copying, etc.):

Volume 1 — No. 1.....	\$135 24
" " 2.....	161 10
" " 3.....	132 75
" " 4.....	96 60
(291 pages.)	<hr/> \$525 69

Volume 2 — No. 1	\$96 60
" " 2.....	161 78
" " 3.....	105 50
" " 4.....	94 20
<hr/>	
(289 pages.)	
\$458 08	
Volume 3 — No. 1	\$120 00
" " 2.....	133 15
" " 3.....	115 90
" " 4.....	173 50
<hr/>	
(269 pages.)	
\$542 55	
Volume 4 — No. 1	\$146 25
" " 2.....	123 95
" " 3.....	122 10
" " 4.....	155 85
<hr/>	
(273 pages.)	
\$548 15	
Volume 5 — No. 1	\$168 35
" " 2.....	107 75
" " 3.....	101 75
" " 4.....	145 15
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(259 pages.)	
\$523 20	
Volume 6 — No. 1	\$150 00
" " 2.....	107 30
" " 3.....	109 40
" " 4.....	131 30
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(259 pages.)	
\$498 00	
Volume 7 — No. 1	\$157 55
" " 2.....	121 50
" " 3.....	108 50
" " 4.....	99 50
<hr/>	
(255 pages.)	
\$487 05	
Volume 8 — No. 1	\$131 50
" " 2.....	103 75
" " 3.....	94 50
" " 4.....	124 50
<hr/>	
(287 pages.)	
\$454 25	

The average per volume is \$504.62
The average cost, per page, is \$1.855.

The same number of pages published annually as one volume, will cost as much per page, but the expense of four covers will be saved, and this will go towards the expense of binding, which will be about 18 cents per volume for a serviceable cloth binding, lettered.

The advantages of an annual publication, bound, are obvious. The thin quarterly parts are too often mislaid, not kept, or are lost, in their unbound condition. An annual bound volume will be more easily kept and it is believed that by continuing to completion the different papers, etc., printed, in most cases, the annual bound volume will be more attractive to our members.

There may also be a slight saving in postage. It is the intention of your publication committee to maintain and to increase, if they can, the high condition of our publications by publishing original documents not before printed, with only such editorial notes as may be necessary to explain their origin, etc.

Your committee therefore recommend the passage of the following resolution :

Resolved, that the committee on publication is hereby authorized and directed to discontinue the quarterly publication and to cause to be printed in the place thereof a bound volume annually, the cost thereof not to exceed \$600 per annum."

AMASA M. EATON,
EDWARD FIELD,
HOWARD W. PRESTON.

PROVIDENCE, April 2, 1901.

On motion the report was received and the recommendation adopted.

Mr. George P. Winship then read a paper entitled "Some Providence Love Letters of the 18th Century."

Mr. George T. Hart read a paper on "Squantum. Its Origin and Significance."

THE SECOND QUARTERLY MEETING of the society was held July 2, 1901, president Stiness in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and on motion were adopted. The report of the librarian was read and ordered to be placed on file.

On motion of the nominating committee the following persons were elected active members of the society: Edward Richmond Blanchard of Providence, Edward Hooker of Brooklyn, Horatio A. Hunt and Royal Chapin Taft, Jr., of Providence.

The attention of the society was called to the portrait of Amos Perry, LL. D., the late secretary of the society, which had recently been placed in the auditorium.

On motion of Mr. George T. Paine it was *voted*, "That a portion of the next quarterly meeting be devoted to a discussion concerning pictures lately added to the cabinet."

THE THIRD QUARTERLY MEETING of the society was held October 1, 1901. In the absence of the president, Mr. George T. Paine was elected chairman. The minutes of the last meeting were read and on motion were adopted. The report of the librarian was received and placed on file.

On motion of Mr. R. P. Everett it was
Resolved, That the sum of two hundred dollars be appropriated from the interest of the Parsons Fund for the use of the committee on grounds and buildings.

On motion of Mr. Winship it was
Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to convey to the

family of the late Esek A. Jillson the grateful appreciation of the society for the gift of the valuable and serviceable collection of books formed by his son Charles D. Jillson. The care and taste shown by the son in the selection of these volumes, and the intelligent foresight of the father in giving the collection a permanent resting place in this library, have combined to put the society and the community under lasting obligation.

On motion of Mr. Winship it was

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. George T. Paine for presenting his Indian-English Dictionary, and also to Messrs. William B. Pearce and Henry Pearce for their gift of the Nathaniel Pearce documents.

On recommendation of the nominating committee, Professor William MacDonald of Providence was elected an active member of the society.

The librarian then presented a comprehensive report upon the paintings and busts that have lately come into the possession of the society. His report was followed by supplementary remarks by Mr. A. M. Gammell, Mr. Daniel Cook, Mr. John N. Arnold, Mr. R. P. Everett and Mr. George T. Paine.

The secretary presented a communication from the secretary of the R. I. Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, proposing the presentation of an American flag to the society. On motion the subject was referred to the committee on grounds and buildings, with power.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The eightieth annual meeting of the society was held January 14, 1902, the president in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The president gave his annual address.

The report of the librarian was read and placed on file.

On motion of the nominating committee the following persons were elected active members of the society: Morris H. Avery of Woonsocket, Job Smith Carpenter of Warwick, George Washington Dexter of Thompson, Ct., Henry Coggeshall Gladding and William H. Sweetland of Providence.

The treasurer presented his annual report.

The annual reports of the following committees were presented: the library committee, the committee on genealogical researches, the committee on grounds and buildings, the lecture committee.

The annual election of officers and members of the standing committees resulted in the choice of those whose names appear in the list on page 5.

On motion of Mr. Everett the thanks of the society were presented to Col. R. H. I. Goddard for his long and faithful services as a member of the finance committee, from which he now retires.

On motion of Mr. Winship it was

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to secure possession of the Custom House Records mentioned in the president's address, and also to arrange for the publication of the Warwick town records.

The president appointed as members of this committee, Robert Grieve, Frank G. Bates and George P. Winship.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The first year of the new century has been one of progress and hopeful omen for this society. While there has been no marked gain in many ways, the increase in new members has been notable and this is good ground for encouragement. To the circular issued by the librarian, setting forth the objects and needs of the society and its sole reliance for support upon the public-spirited citizens of the state, fifty persons responded with applications for membership. Still the number is far short of what it should be. There are two plans upon which historical societies are organized. One limits the membership to a small and select coterie of students and writers who meet to discuss historical questions and to act almost as a court of last resort in deciding them and who also collect historical materials. The other plan seeks to attract all citizens to history, to arouse in them an interest in the work, for which most of them have neither the time nor opportunity for special study, and so to enable them to aid in a work which they may approve, but which others may be better fitted to do.

The Rhode Island Historical Society has stood for the latter plan, seeking the coöperation and the aid of all, as the surest way to comprehensive efficiency and results. At the opening of this building in 1844, after speaking of the objects of the society, Professor Gammell, afterwards its president, in his address on that occasion said: "Whether they (the objects) are ever fully accomplished will depend on the efforts which the members of the society put forth and upon the sympathy and aid which we receive from our fellow-citizens throughout the state. We invite, therefore, the coöperation of all in carrying forward the work which we have begun and of which so much remains to be accomplished." Fortunately the society has become a prominent feature among the institutions of our

state. Its solid building of dignified proportions and of historical aspect ; its large accumulation of books, pamphlets, maps and papers relating to local history ; its varied and interesting collection of curiosities and relics, illustrating conditions and habits of the past, all combine to make it an institution of importance to our people. It is the repository to which those resort who wish to find any book relating to any part of the state ; who seek to trace genealogy or who are in search of information for which they do not know where else to look, and such seekers seldom come here in vain, if anything exists which may answer the inquiries. Not, however, because the society has yet all that it should have, but, because it has so much, that no other institution can compare with it in its peculiar line of usefulness. Who would be willing to see its endeavors cease or its opportunities crippled ? And yet all this cannot be maintained as it should be without general and generous help. The endowment is far too small for proper work, and so it must depend chiefly on annual dues.

The commercial spirit is active in these days and people often want to know, when they are asked to aid an enterprise, what they will get in return. At the same time public spirit is steadily growing and we see general and charitable activities spreading as never before. Hospitals, libraries, homes, reading-rooms, baths, parks, colleges, schools and other like organizations, too many to mention, are seen on every hand and press upon us for aid in their beneficent work. We are coming to feel that it is not life to live for one's self alone, and so in the growing spirit of true charity these efforts to aid in the public welfare are not only maintained, but multiplied. It speaks well for a place whose people are imbued with this liberal spirit. Among these manifold calls it must be remembered that an historical society has almost as little to return to its members as any. But to the public at large it furnishes what otherwise would be almost completely lost. Its claim upon the community depends not upon individual advantage, but upon that public spirit which seeks to maintain the honor and welfare of the state. It preserves records which may not be wanted ever

after, but when wanted are wanted very much. They are variously valuable. History is not simply a glimpse of the past ; it is also a guide to the future. It shows what has been and it illustrates what may be. The call of a society like this is therefore to those who can appreciate its value, who desire to see such an institution maintained, and who have the public spirit to contribute something by their aid and influence to such an end.

We often hear one say that he has been a member of this society for so many years and has only attended few, if any, meetings, and that he thinks it does not pay to continue a member. To such let us unite in replying that the society does not offer great attractions as an inducement to membership, but it relies on the large-heartedness of those who know what such a society stands for and who would not see it fail. There are many such. Amid the shadows of combinations which threaten to overwhelm the mass, we see the gleaming, as of a new light, of the brotherhood of man. It shows itself in ministering to the common welfare. In the growth of such a spirit, all institutions which aid and comfort and instruct will flourish. On such a spirit we may rely with confidence for its honorable and useful maintenance. At the beginning of the twentieth century, therefore, we may look with just pride upon the past, for what those before us have accomplished, and with full assurance for the future, if we are active and faithful in our duty to this branch of general advancement. In this connection it is pleasant to report that the legacy of \$5,000 left to the society in the will of Charles H. Smith, who died September 4, 1900, has been paid to the treasurer during the year just closed. For many years Mr. Smith was actively interested in the society and gave many generous gifts to it during his life. This legacy has now come as a memorial of his regard, testifying to it year by year, so that although he has died his aid and influence still live.

By the will of Esek A. Jillson the sum of \$2,000 is bequeathed to the society, but the legacy has not yet been received.

The reports of the treasurer, librarian and the several committees will inform you of the condition and work of the society during the past year and I need not now repeat them. It has done all that could be expected of it. An unusual harvest has been gathered of books, pamphlets, documents and relics, and the bringing to light our hidden treasures still goes on. It is slow work to arrange manuscripts which has been accumulating for half a century. Many of course are of little worth, but in overturning them rare gems are often found, as in the year before last, the two letters of Roger Williams; missing parts of the Rev. Enos Hitchcock's diary; broadsides among the Foster papers which are not known to exist elsewhere and other valuable things. In addition to all that is gathered here and the university and public libraries, an arrangement has been made, under the will of our late Vice-President, John Nicholas Brown, by which the unique and rich collection of his father, John Carter Brown, formerly, also, a vice-president of the society, is given to Brown University to be made more accessible for use. With these combined advantages Providence will be the place to which students of American history will turn for fullest research and for information which cannot elsewhere be obtained.

One of the most notable events of the past year was the celebration of the centennial of the installation of John Marshall as chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. It is a rare thing that not only all the states of the Union, but all the large cities throughout the land, the houses of congress, universities and schools, historical and legal associations, should unite in honoring one who died two-thirds of a century ago and in a position which appeals so little to popular enthusiasm as that of a judge. It was no common man who could have called forth such universal homage. His was not the glare of a military hero; not the partisan adoration of a political leader; nor the patriotic acclaim aroused by an executive who represents the majesty of a people. Yet in his quiet study, unseen by the multitude, he framed the opinions of that supreme tribunal, in which he expounded the constitution and

expanded the government in a way that did more for its stability and welfare than any of them, and which in their wise, broad foresight, have made the nation what it is to-day. The names of the presidents are taught as a part of history ; but I venture to say that of all this cultivated gathering, not one could name a half-dozen of the chief justices of the supreme court of the nation. Nevertheless, the judiciary is a coördinate branch of the government and a jurist may do more to injure and hamper it in a decision than it would suffer from the loss of a battle or a political mistake, and also more in sound judgment and wise guidance to build and strengthen the foundations of government than can be done by victory in arms or by political theories. Never was this more apparent than in the career of our great chief justice. In a new and untrodden field ; with original problems before him ; with no rule to follow and no precedents to guide, he marked out, in wonderful sagacity the true divisions of a novel form of government. With rare discernment he looked beyond the mere confederation of the states and saw the frame work of a great nation, whose complex powers he so classified and qualified that the chief nation of the world now stands upon the foundation laid in order by him, with a strong and concentrated power and still with a free and equal government for all. Consider for a moment what might have been the condition of this country had he decided in *Marbury v. Madison*, that the legislative branch was supreme and that the court had no power to declare an act which it had passed to be unconstitutional. The great bulwarks of constitutional liberty would have fallen, for a time at least, if not forever, and the history of our nation would have been far different from what it has been. I cannot stop to recount his great service to the country. The well deserved encomiums of John Marshall Day, February 4, 1901, have spoken his praise from every part of a grateful country, and thus have marked the man and his work as important factors in our history. In Rhode Island the day was fittingly observed by state officers, the members of the bar, the faculty and students of the college, and the citizens generally, in a

large assembly at Sayles Hall of the University, presided over by Hon. Francis Colwell, President of the Rhode Island Bar Association, who made an admirable opening address. The oration was given by the Hon. LeBaron B. Colt, Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, who, in a masterly, scholarly and instructive way, presented the character and work of Marshall with an appreciation and dignity worthy of his subject. Those who were so fortunate as to be present will long remember the celebration as one not only of pleasure and profit, but also as an important occasion of historical review.

While speaking of prominent historical characters, we cannot forget that the executives of the two great countries of the world have passed away during the year, Victoria and McKinley.

They had marked points of difference and similarity. One a sovereign by the mere fact of birth ; the other a president by the choice of the people. One surrounded by the pomp and homage of royalty ; the other a plain citizen, depending for his power and influence upon the respect and loyalty of his fellow-countrymen. Yet both were loved and honored for their genuine sincerity of purpose ; for their deep sense of responsibility in their high positions ; for their constant and sympathetic efforts for the welfare of their fellow-men ; for devotion to duty ; for the kindness and purity of their characters ; and, above all, for their true consecration in Christian faith and Christian spirit. Their lives have been benedictions to the world.

The sad story of the assassination of our president, and the fanatical ideas which led to it, are too fresh in your sorrowful minds to be now repeated. It is a remarkable thing in this, the freest of lands, where equality of rights and opportunities are assured to an extent nowhere else to be found ; where the cornerstone of the government is the guarantee of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness,"—that three times within the lives of most of those here present, the chief magistrate should have been stricken down by the hand of an assassin. Such things have been possible only by the freedom, not the weakness nor

the oppressiveness, of the government, and in each case the common abhorrence of the act has shown that it has been due to no decline in the virtue of the people. We are compelled to look at these acts only as painful episodes, lacking political significance and historical instruction.

An average number of publications relating to local history have appeared during the year. The most noteworthy of these is "The Dorr War, or the Constitutional Struggle in Rhode Island," by Arthur May Mowry, A. M., with an introduction by Albert Bushnell Hart, Professor of American History, Harvard University. Published by Preston & Rounds Co. of this city.

The book is a large octavo of over four hundred pages, elegantly printed and containing thirty-seven illustrations, about half of them from the collection of this society.

While the subject is one upon which divided opinions still remain, from associations and traditions, which are always important factors in forming judgment, still no one can read the book without being struck with the impartial spirit in which the author has striven to present the question at issue, its causes and results. With careful study he has traced the previous condition of affairs from which public sentiment grew, betraying neither prejudged opinion nor partisan bias. He shows that there were public wrongs demanding redress ; he pictures the two parties from their separate standpoints, one resisting all surrender of its political control ; the other striving to secure the common rights of freemen, until the state of things naturally culminated in well nigh open strife which was only saved from becoming a forceful contest by the knowledge that the federal powers would aid the existing government. That fact made it evident that the struggle was useless and that Dorr's government could not succeed. His followers dropped away, but a show of force was kept up long enough to insure the adoption of a constitution. We now know that the promise of aid by President Tyler was only given upon condition that there should be a general amnesty and a constitutional convention upon liberal principles. (See Burke's Report,

pp. 676, 677.) The question thenceforth at issue is forcibly brought out in the letter of John Whipple, one of the committee of the charter government to press the call for aid upon the president, dated April 9, 1842, in which he said : "I regret to learn from Mr. Francis that the leaning of your mind was decidedly against any expression of opinion upon the subject, upon the ground that *free suffrage* must *prevail*. Undoubtedly it will. That is not the question. The free-holders of Rhode Island have yielded that point ; and the *only* question is between their constitution providing for an extension of suffrage and ours containing *substantially* the *same* provision."

If this letter had been written to the people of Rhode Island instead of to President Tyler, Mr. Mowry could have written no history of the Dorr War, for there would have been none. There would have been no serious struggle simply to obtain the same results. The constitutions of the two parties differed very little.

Mr. Mowry summed up that the present constitution was really obtained as a result of the agitation ; but that agitation and not revolution was the proper course to take, because even under the landholders' constitution the result sought for could have been reached by a little patient waiting for amendments, for it would have given the power to Dorr and his party ; but that Dorr lacked the qualities of a political leader. I have been interested to note the conclusions reached by Mr. Mowry in his careful and scholarly way, as they are quite similar to those to which I was led, in a brief and general way, in the address upon the Civil Changes in the State, at the 75th anniversary of this society. Studying the question quite independently both have reasoned practically to the same end. It is not to be expected that a reader will agree with all conclusions, either in the estimate of men or methods. But this is not necessary in all cases to the value of a history. The book is the first one that can claim to be a history of what is commonly called the Dorr War. With the ability shown in its composition, it is greatly to be regretted that the author had not the advan-

tage of access to the large manuscript collection of letters and documents on both sides, which still exists, and would doubtless throw much light upon many points that are now obscure. But with the material at hand he did his best and his work is certainly a valuable contribution to the history of our state, in a matter that has never before been fully or fairly covered. It will amply repay reading and arouse a new interest in a subject that can now be considered dispassionately. The notes giving sources of authority are so numerous as almost to amount to a bibliography of the subject. A pathetic interest attaches to this book. It was the first essay of the author in so large a work and it was his last. It is his monument. Stricken with disease and compelled to seek a western climate while the book was in progress, he had to do so much at a distance. With true heroism he stuck to his task, barely completing it before the hand was palsied and the eyes had closed. A man of his ability is indeed a loss. Still life's true measure is not length of days; it is worthy accomplishment. In this and other writings he has left valuable contributions.

"So life we praise that does excel,
Not in much time, but acting well."

The New England Magazine of January, 1901, contained a very interesting and accurate account of this society, written by Edward Fuller, of the editorial staff of the Providence Journal. It was profusely illustrated with pictures, both of the exterior and interior of this building, as well as of its officers and of portraits and curios in the cabinet. It covers the history of the society and gives a good account of its work. We are under obligations to Mr. Fuller for so excellent an article.

"The History of Warren, Rhode Island, in the war of the Revolution, 1776-1783," by Virginia Baker, was published by the author during the year. The work can hardly be called a history. It is rather a collection of data relating to the town, and portions of it, which have not before been printed, will doubtless be of interest and value. Its scope naturally con-

fined it within narrow limits, but it is encouraging to see the spirit that will bring out a book of local history, even if it is not as comprehensive as one might wish.

Another volume of compilation by Mr. Joseph J. Smith has been published during the year, by Preston & Rounds Co., entitled : "Civil and Military List of Rhode Island, 1800-1850. A list of all Officers elected by the General Assembly from 1800-1850; also all Officers in Revolutionary War appointed by Congress and in the Regular Army and Navy from Rhode Island to 1850, including Volunteer Officers in War of 1812 and Mexican War, and all Officers in Privateer service during Colonial and Revolutionary Wars and the War of 1812." This statement of the title page shows the scope of the book. It has been compiled from the records with the purpose of bringing together the lists which are scattered through numerous sessions of the General Assembly and which are now so much sought. In addition to these, names of officers appointed by the federal government, which do not appear in our records, and also lists of privateers have been searched out and added. It will be a compendious book of reference for all who seek for genealogical information. Incidentally the book has another value. In "A History of American Privateers," by Edgar Stanton Maclay, a name that has recently become quite well known in connection with naval history, in summing up the record of privateers in the Revolution, Mr. Maclay credits Rhode Island with 18, and none in the war of 1812; while Mr. Smith from his list, according to the figures given to me by him, makes a total of 234 boats and vessels in the Revolution, and 22 privateers in the War of 1812. There is a wide difference in these two statements, and to writers on the subject in the future will belong the task of verification. Mr. Smith's list, taken from the records of letters of marque issued by the governor, and the records of Providence, Bristol and Newport, during the Revolution, the three customs ports of the state during the War of 1812, certainly appears to be authentic. The difference is probably due to the fact that Mr. Maclay's figures are based upon the federal records alone, the local records not

having been examined by him. Indeed he admits in his book that there are omissions in his work and he asks for information for future editions. The omissions in Rhode Island are quite serious. Its privateer service in both wars was extensive and important, and we trust that they may be duly credited hereafter.

Our fellow-member, Mr. Robert Grieve, has called my attention to a book in the office of the Collector of Customs of the port. It is a book of Manifests of the Providence Import Office, May 12, 1785, to July 20, 1789, containing 235 manuscript pages. It will be observed that the dates cover the greater portion of the time while Rhode Island was an independent republic. It therefore belongs to Rhode Island alone and not to the federal government, for it does not contain any record pertaining to that government whatever. It is now in poor condition, badly broken and liable to further injury on that account. Its columns give the time of entry, vessel's name, captain's name, place from, freighter's name, manifest of cargo, etc., whole value and import. I would suggest that, as it belongs to the state, the state should call for it and preserve it.

The proposed history of Rhode Island, to be published by the Mason Publishing and Printing Co. of Syracuse, N. Y., under the editorship of Edward Field, Esq., of this society, is still in preparation. It is to be upon the monograph system and capable persons have been secured to write upon the various departments of the work. The system has its advantages and its disadvantages. On special topics it gives fuller and more accurate information than would be likely to be given in a general history. No one man can be best qualified to write on all subjects. On the other hand there is necessarily some repetition and a loss in unity and contemporaneous treatment. In view, however, of the character and ability of the editor and contributors, the publication of the work will be looked for with interest.

Volume XII. of the Vital Records of Rhode Island, compiled by Mr. James N. Arnold, has been published under the auspices of the General Assembly during the year. It contains lists of marriages and deaths taken from the Newport

Mercury and Newport Herald, prior to 1800; an index to the names in Cowell's Spirit of '76; the list, given in the schedule of the General Assembly for February, 1786, of those entitled to pensions for disability in the War of the Revolution; the pensioners on the Pension Rolls of 1820, 1835, and 1840; and the deaths taken from the Providence Journal from 1820 to 1829, inclusive, under the letters A to R. Like the other compilations, the value of this work does not consist in the publication of original records for the first time, but in bringing together the scattered material into one volume, or set, fully indexed, which makes records easily accessible that otherwise would be difficult, if not practically impossible, to find. A set of these records, when complete, will enable one to have before him all the records of the state, towns and newspapers, thus avoiding an expenditure of time, trouble and expense, which even the most ardent investigator would hesitate to undertake.

"The Early Records of the Town of Portsmouth, edited in accordance with a resolution of the General Assembly by the Librarian of the Rhode Island Historical Society," has also come out, after the long delay caused by the destruction by fire of the proofs and copy originally prepared. The value of this volume can hardly be overstated. Only a portion of it was printed in the R. I. Colonial Records. The volume could only be seen at the town clerk's office in Portsmouth, and, as said by our librarian in the preface: "The fading of the ink, the crumbling of the paper and the ever-present danger of fire are inevitable barriers to the extreme longevity of any manuscript volume." Important records, which cannot be reproduced, have already been destroyed by fire; for example, the Proprietors' Records of Providence, and others are gradually decaying, so that their loss is but a question of time. It is very desirable that the records, at least, of all our early towns should thus be preserved. The work was most accurately done by Miss Katherine H. Austin, under the direction of the librarian, and the volume is very creditable in appearance. It is to be hoped that it will soon be followed by others equally important.

On Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1902, an important event took place in this city. For the first time a governor was inaugurated in Providence. By the amendment to the constitution, adopted at the November election, 1900, Providence became the sole capital of the state, and hence the inauguration upon the first election under the amendment took place here. All the ancient forms of escort and proclamation and salute were carefully observed, and the only observable changes were from the balmy air of Newport in May to the chill blast of a January wind; from the old, historic colony house to the imposing State House on Smith's Hill, and from the cramped and inconvenient quarters to the ample and commodious rooms of the new building.

All citizens joined in sorrow that William Gregory, a member of this society, the governor-elect under the new system, should have died before his inauguration. No one better than he could illustrate the possibilities open to all under this free government. Beginning his career as a poor boy, working in a mill, he achieved education, culture, position and business and civic success. Energetic, broad minded, public spirited, he worked not only for himself, but for the good of others and thus left a name and memory that will be honored, and an example worthy of emulation.

I began this address with congratulations on the increase in our membership. Alas! that I must close it in the minor key of sadness for the loss of those who have been taken from us. It is a long list of familiar names, prominent for character and usefulness.

Of life members they are Esek A. Jillson, whose legacy I have mentioned and whose gift of books is referred to in the librarian's report; and Miss Elizabeth Francis, a daughter of John Brown Francis, formerly governor and U. S. Senator, and a woman whose interest in this and all good works was attested by her constant and generous help. Of active members, they are Henry R. Barker, ex-mayor of Providence; Rev. Moses H. Bixby, D. D., Pastor of the Cranston St. Baptist Society, earnest in education and philanthropy; James E.

Cranston, prominent in the banking circles of this city; Hon. Thomas Durfee, LL. D., ex-chief justice of the Supreme Court of the state; jurist, historian, poet and scholar. He was the senior on our roll, having been a member for fifty-two years. His death leaves Col. William Goddard the Nestor of the society. Benjamin T. Eames, lawyer and ex-member of congress; Samuel Foster, in his 99th year, yet almost to the last full of vigor and faithful in attendance in this and other organizations with which he was connected; Albert R. Greene, lawyer and ex-clerk of the supreme court in Kent county and ex-member of the General Assembly from Warwick; William Gregory, governor of the state, to whom I have already alluded; Edwin D. McGuinness, ex-mayor of Providence, a lawyer of high character and standing; Mrs. Emily A. Hall, widow of George W. Hall, and sister of Albert J. Jones, who liberally remembered our art association; a woman of strong character, a frequent contributor to the press, a graceful writer and ardently interested in this society; Earl Philip Mason, a man, much beloved, whose early life was full of promise until ill health withdrew him from active duties; Timothy Newell, M. D., a long time physician, promoter of parks and other public improvements; Walter A. Peck, for many years a successful business man of this city; Josiah L. Webster, a well-known dry goods merchant and a faithful Christian worker; Alonzo Williams, professor in Brown University, soldier, orator and scholar.

How much this list means, not only to us, but [to the city and state as well. How greatly such as these will be missed in a wide circle of influence. The mere recital of the names bears a double witness. It tells the greatness of our bereavement and at the same time the kind of people who value the work of this society and constitute its membership.

Lamenting our loss, let us be all the more zealous to make it up by increased endeavor; so shall we realize the song of the brook :

“ For men may come and men may go,
But I go on forever.”

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

In presenting my second annual report, it is gratifying to note that a larger number of accessions have been recorded during the past year than for any year since records have been carefully kept. In tabular form it may be presented as follows :

Bound volumes	.	.	.	.	.	2,199
Pamphlets	.	.	.	.	.	1,832
Miscellaneous items	.	.	.	.	.	372
Total	.	.	.	.	.	<u><u>4,403</u></u>
Received by gift	.	.	.	.	.	4,099
Received by purchase	.	.	.	.	.	211
Received by exchange	.	.	.	.	.	93
Total	.	.	.	.	.	<u><u>4,403</u></u>

When the unusually large number of 4,391 accessions was reported at the last annual meeting, it was then thought that this could not be equalled for several years. But this total, chiefly through the bequest of the Jillson collection, has not only been equalled but surpassed. Nor is there any reason to suppose that there will be any diminishment in the accessions of the coming year. The late Henry A. Bartlett has bequeathed to the society his one-third share in the library formed by his father, John R. Bartlett. Anyone who knew John R. Bartlett and was acquainted with his tastes and inclinations can easily imagine the nature of the volumes in this collection. Books on history, travels and explorations, ethnology—subjects such as he found useful in his own literary labors—

formed the substance of his library. Those who have been intrusted with the division of his library have generously and wisely set apart as the Historical Society's share those books especially suited to its needs. This valued bequest, which will come into the society's possession within a few months, has been made as a memorial gift, in honor of the founder of the collection, to the institution in which he took such a helpful and lifelong interest.

This continued and sustained increase to the society's library is instructive in two ways. In the first place, the library is growing out of proportion to its means of revenue. For two years the society has received nearly 4,500 accessions annually, the increase during the last year including 2,200 volumes and 1,800 pamphlets. Yet, notwithstanding this rate of increase, which is not very far behind that of the Public Library and the University, and is considerably ahead of the other libraries in the city, the funds for the purchase of books remain lamentably small. It is to be hoped that separate funds can be established, the income of which shall be devoted to local history, to genealogy and to other special fields of American history.

Furthermore, such collections as have been noted above, containing fine buildings, autograph copies, and extra illustrated books are worthy of a better destination than being shelved promiscuously with the great miscellaneous body of books. Whenever it is possible, through the inclusiveness of the subject matter, to keep such a collection separate and complete by itself, without impairing its usefulness to users of the library, this should be done, if only as a memorial to the donor. The time has passed when libraries are considered only as the store-houses of dusty volumes, and as places where the æsthetic and the beautiful are debarred. The enlargement of reading-rooms, the establishing of study alcoves, and the greater use of house-furnishings in those rooms suited to the purpose are all indications that the library of to-day is being relieved of its cheerlessness and discomforts. Some attempt in this desired direction has been made here in housing the recently acquired Jillson

collection. It is to be hoped both for the benefit to the society, and for the debt of respect and gratitude which we owe the donors, that this idea will be kept up.

The largest accession of the year, and one of the most valuable and serviceable collections presented to a Providence library for many years, has come through the bequest of the late Esek A. Jillson, for many years a life member of our society. Upon his death, on June 2, 1901, he left to this institution the library of books on Rhode Island history and upon the English drama formed by his son Charles D. Jillson, who died in 1885. This collection contains about 1,300 volumes, 300 pamphlets and much miscellaneous matter, like play-bills, scrap-books, etc. Of this number about one-quarter are books on Rhode Island history, one-quarter are standard and miscellaneous books, and one-half are books on the drama and the history of the English stage.

Although the Rhode Island matter includes nearly every important book referring to the history of the state, and although the many reference works in the miscellaneous collection are of great value to any library, it is to the collection of the drama that the chief importance is attached. Mr. Jillson spent many years in gathering this portion of his library, and, possessing a cultivated taste for his favorite subject, showed much care in the selection of his volumes. It is essentially a working library for English plays. Nearly all the standard collections, like Inchbald, Cumberland, Bell, Dodsley, Plumptre, French, Dewitt, Dick and Lacy, some of them with 120 volumes in a set, are included. Genest's ten-volume *History of the English Stage*, Doran's *Annals of the Stage* and Collier's *History of the English Drama*, all furnish comprehensive accounts of the subject, while such anecdotal bits as Ryan's *Dramatic Table Talk*, Sheridan's *Memoirs* and Ryley's *Itinerant*, furnish material for those who desire to study the lighter side of the stage or the gossip of the green-room. The biographies and memoirs of the more important actors are also well represented. Mr. Jillson did not attempt to collect first editions of the early plays, although he possessed some

fine sets of the old playwrights and also copies of Collier's tracts upon the immorality and profaneness of the stage. A crowning feature of the collection is the sumptuous manner in which the volumes are bound. Mr. Jillson spared no expense in having his acquisitions bound in highly polished, gilt-tooled calf, and the beauty of the collection may well serve as a memorial to his good taste. That this collection may be made as useful as possible to students in the vicinity, a short title catalogue of the dramatic portion of the library has been published in the Coöperative Bulletin of the Providence Libraries for December, 1901.

The collection serves a special use here in our library in the field of Americana, as it includes nearly all the printed matter relating to the American stage. When combined with the admirable collection of early Providence play-bills presented to us many years ago by Charles Blake, it will also aid in forming a comparative estimate of our own local drama. Surely the society will forever hold this valued gift in grateful and appreciative remembrance.

A very valuable gift was presented in October by one who has been a life-long friend of the society, Mr. George T. Paine. It comprises the four volumes of the "Indian-English Dictionary" upon which Mr. Paine has faithfully and energetically labored for several years. All the words and phrases found in the early accounts of both the Narragansett and Massachusetts languages are placed in two alphabetic arrangements, one of the Indian forms, and the other of the English meanings. Since performing this task, Mr. Paine has somewhat enlarged the scope of his work to include other dialects of the Algonquian tongue, and has somewhat altered the arrangement to suit his own immediate use. With his usual willingness to allow the products of his own labours to be shared by other historical students, he has generously given the earlier dictionary to be used in our library. May this valued work, to which he has devoted so many spare hours, soon find its way into the hands of a greater circle of historical scholars through being put in printed form.

Among the more important accessions of the year are William Wallace Tooker's Indian writings, recently published under the name of the Algonquian Series, from the author; the *Literary Diary of Ezra Stiles*, edited by Professor Dexter and presented by Yale University; a set of the Bostonian Society's publications presented by the society through the kindness of Albert A. Folsom; a number of pamphlet writings by William A. Mowry, from the author; the recently issued volume on the *Gladding Family of Rhode Island*, from the author, Henry C. Gladding; and the twelfth volume of *Vital Records of Rhode Island*, from the editor, James N. Arnold. Mr. William D. Ely has sent over a great number of miscellaneous volumes and pamphlets, while Bishop Clark has continued to remember us with frequent gifts of addresses and reports, which, though issued in pamphlet form, are very useful.

Among gifts of a manuscript nature are two old letters giving a detailed account of the Great Gale of 1815, from Miss Mary Rivers, and the record-book of the Louisquisset Turnpike Company, 1807-1831, from George O. Gorton. William B. Pearce and Henry Pearce have presented a set of documents bearing several very important signatures. They are the "passports" of the various vessels of which Nathaniel Pearce was master, are written in English, French, Spanish and Dutch, and are signed by George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and James Madison as presidents, and by Timothy Pickering, John Marshall and James Madison as secretaries of state. They also bear the signatures of Samuel Chase and David L. Barnes as judges of the U. S. District Court, and of Jeremiah Olney and Thomas Coles as collectors of the port of Providence.

Mr. Samuel A. Hazard has given us several articles of early home manufacture, such as tow-cloth, heckled flax, and hand-forged nails, and has also presented three volumes on Navigation, which have a peculiar interest, in that they were written each a century apart. A gift from Charles W. Hopkins consists of a map of the region around Eddy's point as it appeared seventy-five years ago. The old houses and other points of

interest are outlined on the map in red ink. There is also a key giving the names of all house owners and occupants. It is an item of great interest to the Providence antiquarian. A valuable gift from Frank G. Bates and Job S. Carpenter is a tracing of an early plat of the Coventry lands. This copy is similar to the tracing made by Charles W. Hopkins for the Exeter lands, which was presented to us a few years ago. Through the kindness of several who are interested in the matter, we hope to possess tracings of the earliest layouts of lands in many Rhode Island towns.

Although the most important portion of the library is, and should be, its collection of books upon Rhode Island, it is doubtful if this class of books is as much consulted as the volumes on genealogy and local history. The lack of an adequate fund whereby to purchase books on genealogy, and the small number of volumes already in our possession — scarcely more than four hundred — combine to make this frequently used class of books far from what it should be. In the field of local history, however, especially of the New England region, the library is quite rich, and the effort, therefore, during the past year has been made towards filling our gaps in this line as far as possible. A new department has been installed in the library that is closely connected with genealogical research. Through the kindness of Sampson, Murdock & Co., a large collection of directories, covering many of the cities and towns in the east, has been presented to the society. This gift, together with the many sets of early directories previously owned by us, has made a fairly representative collection of this class of reference books. Its continued use in genealogical and other research has already compensated for the trouble taken in securing and caring for it.

Work in the various departments of the library has progressed steadily during the year. Although the time of the cataloguers has been absorbed in many other duties, the cataloguing of the great body of miscellaneous pamphlets is nearing completion. The large store of manuscripts found in trunks and boxes over a year ago, many of which are valuable and his-

torically important, have undergone a process of repairing, pressing and mounting. They are now ready for classification and insertion into volumes. Considerable assistance has been gained in this connection from comparison with similar work done in the Library of Congress, and acknowledgment is hereby made to the officials of that institution for valuable and helpful information.

The newspaper-room, which has often been referred to as the most valuable room in the building, has not as yet been changed as was contemplated last year. It is to be hoped that during the coming year the cases will be altered so as to provide for horizontal instead of vertical shelving, thus preventing the constant damage by warping caused by the volumes standing upright. The valuable early Rhode Island newspapers—those before 1800—have been shelved in a specially constructed case now placed in the west room upon the lower floor.

The many maps in the building will undergo a thorough overhauling and rearrangement during the coming year. The classifying and arranging of maps has as yet received little attention in libraries. In this library, as in many others, the atlases, the sheet maps, the wall or roller maps, and the pocket maps of a given locality are in different places in the building and are often difficult of access. A set of cases, however, will soon be constructed, designed to shelve all these various classes of maps of a given locality in one section. The large wall maps, the most inaccessible and unwieldy of all, will be taken from their rollers, separated into the parts as they originally were before being pasted together, and shelved as sheet maps. This is the plan adopted so successfully in the Library of Congress and is worthy of imitation. Since our collection of sheet and wall maps is undoubtedly the best in the state, this increased usefulness, through such methods of arrangement, will at once become apparent.

The Portsmouth Records have at last been safely seen through the press and the volume is now in the hands of the state for distribution. In the preface to the volume, especial attention has been called to the need of printing the earliest

volume of Warwick records. The history of the colony in its earliest period must chiefly be studied in the records of its towns. The early records of Providence have been well published, and the records of Portsmouth are now in print. Since the early Newport records no longer exist, those of Warwick alone remain of the four original towns to be preserved in permanent form.

In closing, I wish to express my appreciation of the manner in which those who are associated with me in the library have performed their various duties. It is chiefly to the routine work that the library owes whatever degree of efficiency it may attain ; and when to the sum of these daily tasks is added the keen personal interest in the welfare of the society, such as has been shown by all in the library, the result is doubly gratifying.

Respectfully submitted,

CLARENCE S. BRIGHAM,

Librarian.

REPORT ON THE ART GALLERY.

[This account of the paintings and busts recently added to the Art Gallery was presented by the Librarian at the Quarterly Meeting of October 1, 1901, and is herewith printed as an appendix to his annual report.]

In July, 1895, the late Amos Perry compiled a list of the portraits and other works of art in the gallery with biographical accounts of the subjects and reference to the donors and the artists. Since that time several portraits have been added to the gallery, and in accordance with the vote of the Society at the last quarterly meeting, the attempt is now made to complete the list as it was begun by Mr. Perry. An account will also be given of the several busts in the possession of the society, no mention of which was made in the former list.

THOMAS DAVIS.

Thomas Davis was born December 18, 1806, in Kilkenny, Ireland. His father was an Englishman and was in Ireland on official business at the time when his son was born. The attention of the son was early turned toward America, whither he came on board a merchant vessel, landing in Boston when he was thirteen years of age. He soon made his way to Providence and became a member of an excellent family which manifested a life-long interest in his health, education and business career. After completing a common school education he entered the jewelry business in which he remained until his retirement in about 1880. He took an active interest in national and state politics, serving as representative from North Providence for several years and being elected a representative to the United States Congress from 1853 to 1855. It was during the latter period that he first made himself prominent on the slave question. His labors in this be-

half endeared him to the colored race in the state for the remainder of his life. He died July 26, 1895, in Providence, leaving to this society his portrait, painted by Arnold, the marble bust of his second wife, by Paul Akers, and other artistic and historic memorials which are highly prized. Some interesting reminiscences of his life, written by an intimate friend, John N. Arnold, were published in the quarterly in 1896 and especially show the upright and honest character of the man.

DUTY GREENE.

Duty Greene, for more than half of the nineteenth century one of the most prominent and respected citizens of the west side of Providence, usually termed Christian Hill, was born in Johnston, July 21, 1792. He spent his early years there, receiving a limited common-school education. When quite a young man, he started a small store on High street near the Hoyle Tavern, and was long known as the only apothecary in Providence west of Mathewson street. He built a house on the corner of High and Spring streets, where he resided until his death in 1864. He married Abby Pearce Truman, daughter of Jonathan Truman of Norwich, Conn., and niece of Nathan Truman, an old-time apothecary on Cheapside. They had no children, but cared for in their family several of the children of their brothers and sisters. Mr. Greene was at various times a member of the City Council, director and president of the High Street Bank, one of the first directors of the Worcester Railroad, and director in the Arcade Corporation and City Hotel Company. He was an efficient fireman, holding for years the office of Fire Ward under the old volunteer system. He was engaged with Earl P. Mason, Charles Jackson and Isaac Hartshorn in the first manufacture of India rubber shoes, and was also interested in most of the steam and packet lines doing business with New York and the South. In character he was generous, but frugal, and amassed by his own enterprise a fortune, for those days, of over four hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Greene was largely engaged

in the sale of blasting and gun powder. His principal magazine, situated on what is now Potter's avenue, was broken into and robbed during the Dorr War, and was afterwards destroyed by being fired into by a young man who lost his life in the attempt. The portrait herewith was painted by Lincoln, who considered it one of his best pictures, and was presented to the society by Charles E. Boon, a nephew of Mr. Greene.

ESEK HOPKINS.

The small mezzotint engraving of Esek Hopkins, which has been transferred to glass and colored, has been in the possession of this society for many years. It bears the title "Commodore Hopkins, Commander in Chief of the American Fleet. Publish'd as the Act directs 22 Augt, 1776 by Thoⁿ Hart," and is the most frequently copied of the Hopkins portraits. It represents the commodore as standing on the deck of his vessel with a drawn sword in his hand. In the background are two ships, one bearing a Liberty Tree Flag with the motto, "An appeal to God," and the other having a flag of thirteen stripes with a serpent undulating across them, and with the motto "Don't tread upon me." Field, in his life of Hopkins (page 265) hazards the opinion that this mezzotint "is quite likely an imaginary picture," since Hopkins, after he obtained naval fame, could not have been in England within a year from the time it was purported to be published. At any rate the engraving is of considerable rarity and is an excellent example of early portraiture.

SETH PADELFORD.

Seth Padelford was born in Taunton, Mass., October 3, 1807, and died in Providence August 26, 1878. He was a descendant in the seventh generation from Jonathan Padelford, who was born in England about 1628 and early emigrated to this country. He was the son of John and Mary (Heath) Padelford of Taunton. Coming to Providence in early manhood, he spent several years as an accountant. He then engaged in the wholesale grocery business and after acquiring

an ample fortune retired and devoted himself to other fields of labor. He was the governor of the state from 1869 to 1873 and held various other offices creditably to himself and with the acceptance of his fellow-citizens. A more detailed account of his life can be found in the *Proceedings* of the society for 1878-79, page 98. The fine portrait in our possession was painted by Lincoln and retouched by Arnold, being very similar to the one in the State House. It was presented to the society by his sister, Maria L. Padelford, in March, 1898.

AMOS PERRY.

Amos Perry was born in South Natick, Mass., August 12, 1812, and died August 10, 1899. He was graduated from Harvard in 1837 and shortly afterwards came to Providence and opened a classical school at Fruit Hill. In 1840 he was chosen principal of the Summer-Street Grammar School, where he remained twelve years. After a short tour abroad he resumed teaching in Providence and later in New London. During all this period he took much interest in the cause of public education, serving in many positions of importance. In 1862 he was appointed United States Consul at Tunis, which position he held for five years with marked ability. On his return from Tunis he again took up his residence in Providence and soon entered upon the historical labors that were to occupy so much of the remainder of his life. His faithful and energetic service to this society as secretary, librarian, and editor of the *Publications*, all our members are well acquainted with. He also found time to write a history of Carthage and Tunis, to prepare the most creditable 1885 Rhode Island Census and to publish much other material of an historical nature. For further details of his unusually long and active life one can consult the memorial recently published by this society. The painting of Mr. Perry was presented to the society in June, 1901, through the friendship and liberality of the following named persons: John N. Arnold, Anne I. C. D. Ames, William Ames, Walter Callender, James Coats, Hezekiah

Conant, John W. Danielson, Robert I. Gammell, William Gammell, William Goddard, Charles W. Lippitt, Alfred Metcalf, George T. Paine, C. L. Pendleton, Henry G. Russell and John H. Stiness. It was painted by John N. Arnold, and is generally considered to be one of his best productions.

HARRIET ELIZABETH BEECHER STOWE.

Harriet Elizabeth Beecher Stowe was born in Litchfield, Conn., June 14, 1812, and died in 1896. In 1836 she was married to Calvin E. Stowe, a Congregational clergyman and prominent educator. Having acquired through residence in the southern states a deep personal knowledge of slave customs, she gave to the world in 1852 her famous *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, which quickly sold in America to the extent of half a million copies, was translated into twenty languages and exerted a most powerful influence upon the whole slavery question. She was also the author of many novels and children's stories. The painting of Mrs. Stowe was executed by Alanson Fisher, a member of the National Academy of Design, and was presented to the society in 1896 by Charles Leonard Pendleton. The gift was accompanied by the following original note, written by her husband, Professor Stowe, which clearly shows the excellence of the portrait :

ANDOVER, MASS., Dec. 10, 1853.

I am better satisfied with Mr. Fisher's portrait of Mrs. Stowe than with any other attempt of the kind which I have seen. Each feature is very exactly copied, and the general expression is pleasing, life-like and natural. On the whole, to my eye, it is a handsome picture, and a good likeness.

C. E. STOWE.

DR. AMOS THROOP.

Dr. Amos Throop was born in Woodstock, Conn., in 1738. Early in life he came to Providence, where he practised medicine until his death in April, 1814. Soon after his arrival here he married Mary Bernton Crawford and was mainly indebted to her skill and sagacity in the sale and purchase of drugs and medicines. In personal appearance Dr. Throop was tall and

erect, and displayed the characteristics of a gentleman of the old school. Usher Parsons in his sketches of Rhode Island physicians left many interesting reminiscences of his life. Dr. Throop was the first president of the Rhode Island Medical Society, was elected representative of the town of Providence to the General Assembly for several sessions and served as president of the Exchange Bank for many years. Upon his death, his house on North Main street and his furnishings were left to Zachariah Allen, the late president of this society. It was through his heirs that the painting was presented to this institution in 1901. The artist is supposed to be Trumbull, although there is no record of the fact.

TRISTAM BURGES.

Tristam Burges was born in Rochester, Mass., February 26, 1770. After graduating from Brown University in 1796, he studied law with Judge Barnes and was admitted to the bar in 1799. He soon became a prominent leader in the Federalist Party, and in 1811 was elected to the General Assembly. In 1815 he was appointed chief justice of the Rhode Island Supreme Court and also from that year until 1828 served as Professor of Oratory and Belles Lettres in Brown University. In 1825 he was representative to Congress. For ten years he held this position with marked ability, his speeches on the judiciary and the tariff and his defense of New England against the eccentric Randolph all establishing him as an orator of national reputation. He died in East Providence October 13, 1853. His bust was executed in 1832 and has been in the possession of the society for many years, having been presented by one of his family.

PAULINA WRIGHT DAVIS.

Paulina Wright Davis was born in 1813 and died August 24, 1876. She married as her second husband the Hon. Thomas Davis, whose portrait is owned by the society. She was very prominent in defending the rights of her sex and presided over the first convention of woman suffragists ever

held on this continent. An intimate friend in describing her says: "She was the antipodes of the typical woman's rights woman, as depicted by the funny fellows of the press. Her dress was in exquisite taste and she had the rare faculty of making a mixed company feel comfortable and at home. And withal she was a beautiful woman of the intellectual type, as the marble bust by Paul Akers will testify." This bust, which is one of the best specimens of Akers' work, was given to the society, with other works of art, by her husband in July, 1895.

JOHN BURROUGHS HOPKINS LEONARD.

John Burroughs Hopkins Leonard, a grandson of Esek Hopkins, was born in Taunton, Mass., September 16, 1797, and died in Providence, March 18, 1853. He was graduated from Brown University in 1814 and spent the larger part of his life in managing his property. He lived a quiet, unobtrusive life and was much respected in the community. The life-size marble bust of Mr. Hopkins was presented to the society in 1881 by William M. Bailey. It was sculptured by the Providence artist, George O. Annable, and is a fine example of the few marble busts that he executed.

JOHN McLEAN.

John McLean, the noted jurist, was born in Morris County, N. J., March 11, 1785, and died April 4, 1861. After his election to the bar in 1807, he showed remarkable ability and in 1812 was elected to Congress. His rapid advance through the positions of justice of the Ohio Supreme Court, chief of the United States Land Office, Postmaster General and Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, show his marked talent in positions of the highest responsibility. In 1848, being identified with the Free Soil Anti-Slavery Party, he was considered as a candidate for the presidency on the Free Soil ticket, and in 1856 at the first Republican National Convention, when Fremont was nominated, he received 196 votes. The bust in our collection was made by the celebrated Paul

Akers in 1854, when the sculptor was on a year's visit to Washington. It was bequeathed to the society in July, 1895, by the Hon. Thomas Davis, who was a close friend of Judge McLean and was especially allied to him in the struggle against slavery.

GERRIT SMITH.

Gerrit Smith, the philanthropist and reformer, was born in Utica, New York, March 6, 1797. He was graduated at Hamilton College in 1818 and at an early age fell heir to much of his father's wealth. At the age of 56, he studied law and was admitted to the bar, but devoted the larger part of the rest of his life to the great social questions of the nation. For ten years he helped to support the American Colonization Society, until, disagreeing with some of its aims, he henceforth gave his powerful aid to the Anti-Slavery Society. Both with his money and his influence he came to the support of the government in the great slavery crisis of 1861. From the close of the war, until his death in 1874, he gave himself over to philanthropy and reform. His bust, like that of Judge McLean, was presented to the society by Thomas Davis, whose sympathies and kindred views made him a life-long friend. It was also executed by Akers in 1854.

FRANCIS WAYLAND.

Francis Wayland was born in New York, March 11, 1796, and died in Providence, September 30, 1865. He was graduated from Union College in 1813, and after a short career as a student of medicine he took the theological course at Andover Theological Seminary. He remained but a few years in the ministry, being called to the presidency of Brown University in 1827. This office he filled for twenty-eight years with distinguished honor to himself and the highest advantage to the university. After his retirement in 1855 he spent the remainder of his life in religious and literary work. The fine plaster bust owned by the society was presented in March, 1899, by Reuben A. Guild. It was executed during the lifetime of President Wayland by George O. Annable at the instigation

and expense of a few of the friends of Dr. Wayland. Of those who were especially interested in the matter were Dana P. Colburn, Thomas A. Tefft and Samuel S. Greene. When a marble bust was later made for the college, President Wayland presented the earlier cast to Dr. Guild, who carefully kept and cherished it. Just before his death Dr. Guild decided to give it a permanent resting place in this institution. As he said in his letter of presentation, "It has always been my intention to bequeath this bust to the society. Instead of a formal bequest, I now present it while living, with a request that a suitable pedestal be provided and that it be placed in the gallery of busts and portraits."

SLATE ROCK (WHITAKER).

Pictures of Slate Rock, where tradition says that Roger Williams and his companions were greeted with the Indian salutation "What Cheer, Netop," must always be of interest to the student of Rhode Island history. Since the tract of land adjoining the rock has from the very beginning of settlement borne the name of What Cheer, it would seem to show that there was considerable foundation for the tradition. The early allusions to the locality have already been noted in an article on the subject in the Quarterly for January, 1899. A beautiful oil painting by George W. Whitaker is the latest attempt to reproduce the scenery surrounding the rock as remembered by our oldest citizens. Mr. Perry once stated that the artist drew upon the following sources of information: (1) A sketch made in 1832 by Samuel W. Peckham and his brother, a photograph of which was presented to the society by Charles C. Nichols in April, 1898. (2) The frontispiece of the *Rhode Island Book* (1841) drawn by T. F. Hoppin. (3) A water-color sketch made by the late William A. Wall of New Bedford thirty or forty years ago, which is owned by the Friends' School in Providence. (4) A drawing by Mr. Isaac P. Noyes, of Washington, D. C., whose early home was in that vicinity. (5) Mr. Whitaker's own recollections of the place. (6) The criticisms and suggestions of various

persons who examined the picture as it approached completion. Another early drawing of the locality is in Lossing's *Field Book of the Revolution*, 1852, vol. 2, page 52. Lossing visited the place in 1848 and says: "The famous rock is composed of a mass of dark slate and rises but little above the water at high tide. The channel of the Seekonk here is narrow, and at low tide broad flats on either side are left bare. I was informed that a proposition had been made to dig down the high banks and fill in the flats to the edge of the channel, to make 'desirable water lots,' the Roger Williams Rock to be in the centre of the public square, though at least thirty feet below the surface! Should mammon attempt the desecrating labor of covering the time-honored rock on the shore of old Seekonk, who can tell what indignant protests may not occur?" Mr. Whitaker presented this painting to the society in 1899. The care taken to make an accurate representation of the locality and the artistic manner in which the subject is treated have made this a most acceptable addition to the walls of our art-room.

SLATE ROCK (NOYES).

A small painting of Slate Rock owned by the society was made by Isaac P. Noyes of Washington and was presented by him in September, 1895. The artist has represented the locality as it appeared to him, when, as a boy, he used to swim in the waters of the Seekonk River. It is a view looking toward the north and therefore considerable attention has been paid to the prominent bluffs on either side of the river near the present "Red Bridge." There is a slight suggestion of the old "Round Cove"—a marsh formerly situated in the rear of the present American Ship Windlass Company works—and the row of poplar trees that stood a half century ago near the west end of the present bridge are clearly outlined in the background. Although this all represents the region as it appeared in the early "forties," the figures of the Indians on the rock and the white men in the canoe are introduced to give the picture a touch of ideality.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.

1902.	DR.	
Jan. 14. Cash on hand, balance of 1901	\$299 21	
Interest from investments of Samuel M. Noyes, Henry J. Steere, John Wilson Smith, William G. Weld and Charles H. Smith	1,330 96	
Taxes from 267 members	801 00	
Interest from Life Membership Fund	120 46	
Interest from Publication Fund	127 10	
From Dr. C. W. Parsons Improvement Fund	200 00	
From State of Rhode Island appropriation	127 56	
From sale of books and publications	130 90	
From subscribers for portrait of Amos Perry:— George T. Paine \$15, Henry C. Russell \$15, Wil- liam Ames \$10, Anne I. C. D. Ames \$10, Walter Callender \$10, James Coats \$10, Hezekiah Conant \$10, Robert I. Gammell \$10, William Goddard \$10, William Gammell \$10, Charles W. Lippitt \$10, Al- fred Metcalf \$10, C. L. Pendleton \$10, John H. Stiness \$5, John W. Danielson \$5	<hr/> 150 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$3,287 19	

1902.	CR.	
Jan. 14. Expenses of the Library Committee for 1901	\$1,667 75	
From the State of Rhode Island ap- propriation	<hr/> 1,372 44	<hr/> \$295 31
Salary of Librarian	1,000 00	
Salary of Janitor	360 00	
For fuel and gas	339 36	
For postage, meetings and express	252 73	
For building and grounds	352 07	
For insurance	95 40	
For portrait of Amos Perry	150 00	
Cash on hand	<hr/> 292 32	<hr/>
	<hr/>	
	\$3,287 19	

We have examined these accounts and find them correct.

JAMES BURDICK,
FERDINAND A. LINCOLN,
Audit Committee.

Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

DR.

1902.
Jan. 14. Received in monthly payments for the year 1901 . . \$1,500 00

CR.

1902.
Jan. 14. Paid to Library Committee \$1,372 44
Carried to General Account 127 56
1,500 00

DR. CHARLES W. PARSONS IMPROVEMENT FUND.

DR.

1901.
Jan. 8. Cash on hand \$4,528 41
1902.
Jan. 14. Interest from mortgage 75 00
Coupons from railroad 45 00
Interest from City Savings Bank 19 34
\$4,667 75

CR.

1902.
Jan. 14. For Buildings and Grounds \$200 00
Cash on hand 4,467 75
\$4,667 75

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

DR.

1901.
Jan. 8. Cash on hand \$3,243 76
Charles R. Brayton membership 50 00
1902.
Jan. 14. Interest from Providence Institution
for Savings 44 04
Interest from Mechanics Savings Bank 76 42
\$3,414 22

CR.

1902.
Jan. 14. Interest from Savings Bank \$120 46
Cash on hand, balance of account 3,293 76
\$3,414 22

PUBLICATION FUND.

DR.

1901.			
Jan. 8.	Cash on hand		\$3,600 00
1902.			
Jan. 14.	Interest from R. I. Hospital Trust Co. carried to General Account	127 10	<u>\$3,727 00</u>

CR.

1902.			
Jan. 14.	Interest from R. I. Hospital Trust Co.	127 10	
	Cash on hand, balance of account	<u>3,600 00</u>	<u>\$3,727 00</u>

GEORGE MOULTON CARPENTER MEMORIAL FUND.

DR.

1901.			
Jan. 8.	Cash on hand	\$223 48	
	Interest from Industrial Trust Co.	<u>4 34</u>	<u>\$227 82</u>

Cr.

1902.			
Jan. 14.	Cash on hand		\$227 82

INITIATION FEES FUND.

DR.

1902.			
Jan. 14.	Fees from 46 members		\$230 00

CR.

1902.			
Jan. 14.	Cash on hand, Industrial Trust Co.		\$230 00

STATEMENT OF FUNDS, JANUARY 14, 1902.

INVESTMENT FUND.

Legacy of Samuel M. Noyes	\$12,000 00
" " Henry J. Steere	10,000 00
" " Charles H. Smith	5,000 00
" " John Wilson Smith	1,000 00
" " William G. Weld	1,000 00
Cash	50 00
	<u>\$29,050 00</u>

Invested as follows:

Mortgage secured by note	\$3,350 00
" " "	2,300 00
" " "	750 00
" " "	1,350 00
" " "	1,250 00
Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co.	10,412 50
Six bonds Minneapolis Street Railway Co.	5,850 00
30 shares Merchants National Bank	1,800 00
45 shares Blackstone Canal National Bank	1,050 00
20 shares American National Bank	937 50
	<u>\$29,050 00</u>

PUBLICATION FUND.

Legacy of Ira B. Peck	\$1,000 00
" " William Gammell	1,000 00
" " Albert J. Jones	1,000 00
" " Julia Bullock	500 00
" " Charles H. Smith	100 00
	<u>\$3,600 00</u>

Deposited in the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co., participation account \$3,600 00

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Providence Institutions for Savings	\$1,090 90
Mechanics Savings Bank	2,202 86
	<u>\$3,293 76</u>

DR. CHARLES W. PARSONS IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Mortgage secured by note	\$3,000 00
Richmond, York River and Chesapeake Railroad bond	1,000 00
Cash in City Savings Bank	467 75
	<hr/>
	\$4,467 75

GEORGE MOULTON CARPENTER MEMORIAL FUND.

Deposited in the Industrial Trust Co	\$227 82
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INITIATION FEES FUND.

Deposited in the Industrial Trust Co	\$230 00
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We have examined these accounts and find them correct.

JAMES BURDICK,
FERNANDIN A. LINCOLN,
Audit Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

To the Rhode Island Historical Society:

The committee on grounds and buildings reports that during the year now closed, the sum of \$352.07 has been expended upon the building and its furnishings, and for care of the grounds, and that the property of the society in charge of this committee is in good condition.

Respectfully submitted for the committee,
ISAAC H. SOUTHWICK, JR.,
Chairman.

Providence, January 14, 1902.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

The library committee, on this eightieth annual meeting of the society, beg leave to report :—

That the number of additions to the collections of the society, as recorded in the librarian's accession book, is as follows :—

Bound volumes	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,199
Pamphlets	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,832
Miscellaneous	.	.	.	.	.	.	372
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	<u>4,403</u>

The committee submit the following statement of their expenditures for the year 1901 :—

Books and periodicals bought for the society	.	\$218 51
Stationery, supplies, etc.	.	76 80
Binding	.	1 75
Cataloguing and arranging of books, manuscripts, etc.	.	1,010 69
Administrative service	.	360 00
Total	.	<u>\$1,667 75</u>

The growing interest of our citizens and the general public in the work of the society is manifest through the greater numbers who frequent the rooms, and more lively interest shown in its work.

The presentation to the society of more than four thousand books and pamphlets in each of the last two years is a striking tribute to the advanced position of the society, and a pleasing

recognition of its rightful claims on public as well as private support. What the year now closing has realized through the Jillson bequest, is complemented for the ensuing year by that of the late Mr. Henry A. Bartlett. Both these munificent gifts are more specifically described in the report by your librarian. Both collections are of unusual intrinsic value and the committee, in behalf of the society, can hardly with too much warmth express its appreciation of such contributions.

Work in the various departments has been carried steadily forward. The intractable body of "miscellaneous pamphlets" has been reduced to usefulness by a careful catalogue now nearly completed. This will be closely followed by a catalogue of the state and local pamphlets, which will open a wide reach of local history to easy reference and ready use.

At the same time, the adoption of the best modern system of caring for and preserving maps, atlases and charts of corresponding character will, it is believed, remedy the difficulties in that department of which your committee have had, too often, occasion to complain.

The work of repairing and arranging the mass of old and valuable manuscripts brought to light from their various hidden receptacles during the last two years, has been carefully continued, and order brought out of confusion with gratifying success.

The value of these ancient documents and the completion of the volume of Portsmouth Records during the past year recalls to us the great importance to history of copying and reprinting the first volume of the Records of Warwick. As has been truly said : "The records of the towns are the chief and often sole source of the history of the Colony." And we know that, practically, not a question of moment was raised in either of the first three towns, but a full discussion with Warwick was the result. This was inevitable, and there is not probably in written or printed language a fuller presentation of the various legal and economic questions arising in the evolution of a colony from a few towns than is contained within the leaves of this first volume of Warwick Records. "A portion of this (it

is admitted) has never yet been deciphered," and it is, with reason we judge, believed that ignorance of its contents has led to large errors and wide misrepresentations of earliest Rhode Island history.

Will not the society and state now take up the matter in earnest and provide for the preservation, beyond contingency, of this invaluable volume, before the single thread on which so much hangs is broken, or the careless match dispels in flame this last remaining source of vital truth as to the earliest years of the Colony of Rhode Island?

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM D. ELY,

Chairman.

Providence, January 14, 1902.

REPORT OF THE LECTURE COMMITTEE.

To the Rhode Island Historical Society:

The lecture committee respectfully report that the following lectures were arranged for and delivered under its auspices :

Professor William Whitman Bailey, of Brown University, read a paper on "Recollections of West Point," January 29, 1901.

Howard K. Stokes, Ph. D., read a paper on "Some Early Political and Social Institutions of Providence," February 26, 1901.

President William H. P. Faunce delivered an address on "The Founder and the Founding of Rhode Island," March 12, 1901.

Hon. Arthur Lord, of Plymouth, delivered an address on "Some Scenes and Incidents in Pilgrim History," April 30, 1901.

At each meeting held during the year, for the reading of papers, the thanks of the Society were voted to the lecturer of the evening.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM B. MEAD,

Chairman.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH.

The genealogical room continues to attract a large proportion of the visitors to the library. As the years advance, more intelligent use of our modest collection results, a definite purpose controlling the student as the novelty of a pastime develops into a legitimate phase of research. The marked growth in the last decade of patriotic societies, whose initiative to membership demands research of this kind, is to some degree answerable for the present interest in the subject. The recent establishment of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in Rhode Island has already made our genealogical collection of increased usefulness.

Members of this Historical Society have done much to advance genealogical study; for while Savage's noble work forms the foundation which gave the incentive to research in New England, our own Austin has amplified the material for the use of those interested in Rhode Island families. Another source of aid has been Arnold's work in this field. He has furnished us during the last year Volume XII. of his Vital Records of Rhode Island entitled "Revolutionary Rolls and Newspapers," a work of 616 pages. The especial value of this issue is in the indexing of the Pension Rolls of the Revolution and of Cowell's "Spirit of '76," the latter part covering 210 pages. Another valuable feature is the indexing of the deaths in the Providence Journal from 1820 to 1829. Through Mr. Arnold's energy and persistence, the State of Rhode Island is placed in the van as far as printing its vital records is con-

cerned. The importance of preserving our old records in permanent form can scarcely be overestimated, and the compiler should be credited with all honor for his ability and untiring patience. It is greatly to be regretted that this society does not have the funds necessary to purchase the genealogical records of other states in order to supplement the work that has been so well performed in our own.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE T. HART,

Chairman.

NECROLOGY.

HENRY RODMAN BARKER.

Henry Rodman Barker, son of William C. and Sarah A. (Jenks) Barker, was born in Providence September 15, 1841, and died March 17, 1901. His father came from Newport about 1810, and was a member of the first city government organized under the charter of 1832. He was also for many years surveyor of the port. Henry Barker graduated from the Providence High School in 1859 and immediately entered the office of the Providence Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of which he became president in 1883. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War, he joined the Tenth Rhode Island Regiment and served for three months. In 1864 he entered into the insurance agency business with Joseph T. Snow, which business he continued under the firm name after Mr. Snow's death in 1883.

Mr. Barker's political career began in 1873, when he was elected to the Providence Common Council. Here he served until 1880, when he became a member of the Board of Aldermen, serving until 1883. In 1879 he was chosen president of the Council and in 1882 of the Board of Aldermen. He was elected mayor of Providence during 1889 and 1890, and since the latter date served as a commissioner of sinking funds. On October 24, 1864, he was married to Annie C. Tripp of New Bedford, by whom he leaves two children, Henry A. and Jessie L. Barker.

Besides his connection with the insurance business, Mr. Barker held many other important positions. He was president of the Rhode Island Investment Company and of the Roger Williams Savings Fund and Loan Association, a vice-president of the Old Colony Coöperative Bank, and for many

years president of the Insurance Association of Providence. He was a director and member of the finance committee of the Industrial Trust Company and was largely influential in its successful establishment. He was also a director in several prominent banking and business institutions. He was a most prominent member of the Masons and of the Knights Templars, a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, and for three years commander and for twenty-four terms quartermaster of Slocum Post, No. 10. In 1879 he was elected commander of the Department of Rhode Island, G. A. R. He became a member of the Historical Society in 1890, and has often, by his contributions, shown his interest in the work of the institution.

MOSES HOMAN BIXBY.

Moses Homan Bixby was born in Warren, N. H., August 20, 1827, the son of Benjamin and Mary (Cleasby) Bixby, and died March 7, 1901. His grandparents on his father's side were George Bixby and Sarah Annis, and on his mother's side, William Cleasby and Polly Hoyt. He received his education chiefly along religious lines at Newbury Seminary, Derby Academy and Montreal College. At the early age of 17 he was licensed to preach the gospel and at 22 he was ordained pastor of a church in Vermont. In 1849 he married Susan Celice Dow of Malden, Vt., and five years later entered upon a period of mission work as the representative of the American Baptist Missionary Union in Burmah. Although his success in this field was notable, the failing health of his wife compelled him in 1856 to return to his native country, where he arrived only in time to witness her death.

In 1857 he entered upon the pastorate of the Friendship Street Baptist Church of this city. He remained here, however, but a short time, leaving in 1860 to resume his chosen work in the mission field in Burmah. For eight years he labored with much zeal in preaching the gospel to the natives, forming churches and establishing mission schools. But his arduous duties destroyed his health and he was again com-

elled to come back to this country. He returned to Providence and in 1870 organized the Cranston Street Baptist Church. Under his pastorate, which continued until his death, this church experienced a notable growth both in membership and in capacity for outside work, such as home and foreign missions.

Dr. Bixby's influence was felt in many other ways than those connected with his church work. For fifteen years he was a member of the school committee of this city, and for sixteen years he was chosen president of the Baptist Education Society. He was for twenty-four years a member of the board of managers of the Missionary Union and for sixteen years its recording secretary. He was a trustee of Brown University, Newton Theological Institution, Worcester Academy, Derby Academy, Hartshorn Memorial College and Union University of Virginia. He received the degree of A. M. from Dartmouth and of D. D. from Central University in Iowa. He became a member of the Historical Society in 1898.

Dr. Bixby was married again in 1857 to Laura Ann Gage, principal of the New Hampton Ladies' Seminary, who died only a few days after the death of her husband, on March 25, 1901. The surviving children are his daughter Jennie, the wife of Rev. Truman Johnson, missionary in Burmah, and E. Merle Bixby of this city.

JAMES EDWARD CRANSTON.

James Edward Cranston was born in Providence November 22, 1822, and died April 5, 1901. His parents were Barzillai Cranston, son of Samuel and Zilpha (King) Cranston, and Irene Guild, daughter of Moses and Abigail (Everett) Guild. After an education in private schools he entered the bookselling and printing business with his father at No. 1 Market Square. In 1859, when the City Savings Bank was organized with his father as treasurer, he became a clerk in that institution, and in 1867 was chosen treasurer. In that position he remained until 1878, when he retired to private life.

In 1884 Mr. Cranston served as alderman from the third ward. He was connected with several institutions. He was vice-president of the City Savings Bank, a director in the Old National Bank, the American Ship Windlass Company, the Rawson Fountain Society, and the Arcade Corporation, and from 1890 to 1895 occupied the position of president of the Home for Aged Men. He became a member of the Historical Society in 1881 and from then until his death took an especial interest in its welfare. He served on several committees, contributed frequent sums for worthy historical objects and it was through his generosity that the portrait of Capt. Thomas Coles was added to our art gallery. His was a family that has been notably represented in this society. Of five brothers four have been enrolled as members, one of whom, Francis A., is still living. On June 21, 1853, Mr. Cranston was married to Sarah A. Walker, who survives him.

FREDERIC DENISON.

Frederic Denison died on August 16, 1901. He was born September 28, 1819, in the old Denison homestead in Stonington, Conn., being the son of Isaac and Levina (Fish) Denison. On the side of his father, who was the son of Isaac and Eunice (Williams) Denison, he traced his ancestry to Col. George Denison, a soldier under Cromwell and one of the first settlers of Stonington. His maternal grandparents were Sands and Bridget (Gallup) Fish. After a preparatory education at Bacon Academy, in Colchester, and at Connecticut Literary Institute, he entered Brown University, from which he was graduated in 1847. Choosing the pulpit as his life work, he was ordained as a Baptist in the same year, and entered upon his duties as pastor of the First Baptist Church in Westerly. There he remained until 1854 when he removed to Norwich, Conn., to take charge of the Central Baptist Church. From 1859 to 1861 he was pastor of the church at Central Falls.

After serving through the Civil War as chaplain of Rhode Island regiments, Mr. Denison returned to his pastorate in

Westerly, where he remained until 1871. For the next five years he was connected with Baptist churches at New Haven, Conn., and at Woonsocket. He then came to Providence to live the quieter life to which his many years of labor had justly entitled him. During his residence in Providence, which lasted until his death, he produced many works contributing to the history of his adopted state, such as *Shot and Shell, or a History of the Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, Sabres and Spurs, or the History of the First Rhode Island Cavalry; Oration at the Dedication of the French Monument; Genealogical Records of the Burrows Family; Memorial Day Oration, 1888; The Past and the Present, Narragansett Sea and Shore; Historical Sketch of the First Baptist Church, Westerly;* the valuable town history, *Westerly and its Witnesses,* and several contributions to the *Personal Narratives* of the Soldiers and Sailors Historical Society. He also wrote *Notes of the Baptists in Norwich, Conn.; The Sabbath Institution; The Supper Institution; Soul-Liberty, a Historical Poem; Demons in Council, a Lyric; A Christmas Carol at Saylesville, R. I.;* and *Illustrated New Bedford, Marthas Vineyard and Nantucket;* edited the *Life and Labors of Rev. Jabez S. Swan;* and contributed numerous articles and poems to religious and patriotic papers. He was actively identified with many societies. He was president of the Veteran Citizens Historical Association, vice-president of the Soldiers and Sailors Historical Society, corresponding member of the Wisconsin Historical Society, historical registrar of the Rhode Island Baptist State Convention, and a member of the Slocum Post, G. A. R., the Society of the Army of the Potomac, the Cavalry Corps of the U. S., and the Sons of the American Revolution. Mr. Denison was elected a corresponding member of the Rhode Island Historical Society in 1873, and always showed a most keen interest in its welfare and its aims. He read several papers before the society and was a constant donor to the library and museum. On January 12, 1848, Mr. Denison married Amy R. Manton, daughter of Dr. Shadrach Man-

ton of this city. His wife died about seventeen years ago and his only daughter, Frederica Manton Denison, survives him.

THOMAS DURFEE.

Thomas Durfee, the eldest son of Job and Judith (Borden) Durfee, was born in Tiverton, R. I., on February 6, 1826, and died in Providence, June 6, 1901. His father, the Hon. Job Durfee, was a member of the Rhode Island House of Representatives, speaker of that body, a member of Congress, associate justice of the Supreme Court and chief justice for twelve years.

Thomas Durfee prepared for college at East Greenwich under the tuition of Rev. James Richardson and Rev. Nathan Williams. He was graduated from Brown University in 1846, studied law under Charles F. Tillinghast and Charles S. Bradley and was admitted to the bar in 1848. From 1849 until 1853, he was reporter of the Supreme Court, and for the succeeding six years served as judge of the Court of Magistrates in Providence. He was a member of the General Assembly from Providence, being speaker of the House from 1863 to 1865, in which latter year he became a member of the State Senate. In 1865 he followed the career of his father in becoming associate justice of the Supreme Court, and in 1875 he was elected to succeed Hon. George A. Brayton as chief justice. On March 14, 1891, he resigned this office and passed the remainder of his life in leisure, devoting a large part of his time to services of a philanthropic or educational nature.

During his service in the state judiciary, Judge Durfee rendered opinions that were noted for their force and simplicity and were marked by unusually close and accurate reasoning. They were graced, moreover, with a beautiful English style and a distinct literary quality. In addition to his decisions, which extended through ten volumes of the Rhode Island Reports, he prepared the reports of cases in the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, in two volumes, 1851-1853; and in 1857 completed and published a work on the Law of Highways, begun

by Joseph K. Angell. He also edited the complete works of his father, Job Durfee, in 1849, published an *Oration at Providence, 1853*; the *Village Picnic and Other Poems, 1872*; *Oration at the Dedication of the Providence County Court House, 1877*; *Memoir of Job Durfee, 1881*; *Gleanings from the Judicial History of Rhode Island, 1883*; *Some Thoughts on the Constitution of Rhode Island, 1884*; *Historical Discourse on the Planting of Providence, 1887*; *The Judicial History of Rhode Island* in Davis's *New England States, 1897*; and contributed the historical address at the dedication of the Providence Public Library building, March, 1900.

Judge Durfee received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Brown University in 1875, served as trustee from 1875 to 1888, as chancellor from 1879 to 1888 and as fellow from 1888 until his death. He became a member of the board of trustees of the Providence Public Library in 1888 and was elected president of that board in 1892. He became a member of the Historical Society in 1849, being at the time of his death the senior member of the society.

On October 29, 1857, Judge Durfee married Sarah Jane Slater, daughter of John Slater, 2d, of Providence. She, with her son, Samuel Slater Durfee, survives him.

BENJAMIN TUCKER EAMES.

Benjamin Tucker Eames died at East Greenwich, October 6, 1901. He was born in Dedham, Mass., June 4, 1818, the son of James and Sarah (Mumford) Eames. In 1820 his parents removed to Providence, which they made their permanent residence. He gained his early education at several private schools and academies, but left at the age of 16 to enter business. After an interim of four years thus spent in mercantile life, he finished his preparatory education at Worcester Academy in 1838, and in the following year entered Yale College. From this institution he was graduated in 1843 and soon afterwards entered the law office of the Hon. Bellamy Storer in Cincinnati, Ohio. Here he remained for nearly a year,

when he was admitted to practice in the courts of Kentucky. Upon his return to Providence, in 1845, he was admitted to the Rhode Island bar, and with the exception of a very few years engaged actively in his profession until his death.

Mr. Eames early entered political life. From 1845 to 1850 he served as clerk of the House of Representatives in the State, and during part of this time reported the proceedings of the General Assembly for the Providence Journal. In 1854 he was elected senator from the City of Providence to the Assembly and was re-elected to that office in 1855, 1856, 1859 and 1863. He was a member of the State House of Representatives in 1859, 1868 and 1869, serving the last year as speaker. In 1870 he was elected representative to the United States Congress, and at the next election, in 1872, was re-elected by the largest majority that had ever been cast for the office. He remained in Congress until 1878, serving on several important committees, and delivering many forceful speeches on national topics. Among his published speeches are those on the Statue of Roger Williams, Currency and Free Banking, Counting the Electoral Votes, Resumption of Specie Payments, Repeal of the Resumption Clause, Coinage of the Silver Dollar, Treasury Notes as a Substitute for National Bank Notes, the Tariff, and Reduction of Letter Postage.

In 1879 and 1880 Mr. Eames was chosen a representative from Providence to the Assembly, and in 1884 was elected senator from Providence. It was in this latter year that he delivered before a committee of the legislature a carefully prepared address on terminal facilities which was later published. During the last few years of his life, he maintained his law office on Weybosset street, although his age prevented him from actively participating in the practice of his profession. He was married in Warwick, R. I., May 9, 1849, to Laura S. Chapin, daughter of Josiah and Asenath (Capron) Chapin. His wife died October 1, 1872. Of four children, two died in infancy, a son, Waldo, died August 20, 1894, and a daughter, Laura Chapin, the wife of George A. Freeman, survives him. Mr. Eames joined the Historical Society in 1873, and showed a helpful interest in the institution throughout his life.

SAMUEL FOSTER.

Samuel Foster was born in Dudley, Mass., October 13, 1803, and died in Providence, October 29, 1901. He was the son of Abel and Mary (Tucker) Foster and possessed an ancestry that was particularly prominent in Revolutionary service. He came to this city in 1816, entering the employ of Philip Potter, grocer, whose establishment was opposite the old Market building on Market square. In 1825 he formed a co-partnership with his brother William, under the firm name of S. & W. Foster, retail grocers. This firm, with several changes in its personnel, existed for over half a century. In 1849 Henry J. Burroughs was admitted as a member of the firm, and in 1853 Addison Q. Fisher became a partner, the firm name then being Foster, Burroughs & Fisher, wholesale grocers. In 1864, a few years after Mr. Burroughs' death, James H. Bugbee was admitted a partner under the firm name of Foster, Fisher & Co. Mr. Foster in the meanwhile was also engaged in another line of business. In 1848 he had associated with his brother William and with John Atwood for the manufacture of fine cotton goods, under the name of the Williamsville Manufacturing Company. He continued an owner in this corporation until 1890, acting as its treasurer from 1877. In 1862 Thomas A. Randall was admitted a partner with S. & W. Foster, under the firm name of S. & W. Foster & Co., cotton merchants. This firm was dissolved in 1866, in which year Mr. Foster formed a partnership with his sons and Addison Q. Fisher for the transaction of the general cotton business, under the firm name of Samuel Foster & Co. This firm was dissolved in 1877. Mr. Foster sold out his interest in the Williamsville Manufacturing Company in 1890 to his partners, the Messrs. Atwood, grandchildren of his first partner, John Atwood. He was a large owner in the Central Mills Company of Southbridge, Mass., but retired from active business in 1890.

Mr. Foster, at the time of his death, was the senior member of practically every organization to which he belonged. He was one of the early members of the Squantum Club and the regularity of his attendance at its bakes was a part of the club

history. He was also a member of the Churchmen's Club and the Veteran Citizens' Society, always making it a point to attend the meetings conscientiously. He became a member of the Historical Society in 1888 and at the time of his death was the oldest living member. In fact, the deaths of Mr. Foster and of Mr. Jillson in the same year deprives the society of its only nonagenarians.

Mr. Foster was gifted with a store of interesting reminiscence. He cast his ballot for eighteen presidents, John Quincy Adams being the first and William McKinley the last. His clear memory of events that happened early in the nineteenth century and his anecdotes of prominent citizens of Providence made conversation with him particularly entertaining.

He was the last of a family of nine children. He was first married on June 10, 1841, to Priscilla Smith, sister of Amos D. and Gov. James Y. Smith. She died March 24, 1867. He married a second time, on May 13, 1880, taking for his wife Mrs. Aliph Elizabeth Brinley Cornell, who died August 21, 1890. Four sons and a daughter, all by his first wife, survive him.

ELIZABETH FRANCIS.

Elizabeth Francis, daughter of John Brown Francis and Elizabeth (Francis) Francis, was born at Spring Green, Warwick, March 12, 1833. Her father was descended from Chad Brown, and was long identified with the history of the state, of which he was Governor from 1833 to 1838, and which he represented in the United States Senate in 1844. Her mother, Elizabeth Francis, was the daughter of Thomas Willing Francis and Dorothy Willing of Philadelphia.

Miss Francis resembled her father in her sound conservative judgment, firm convictions and marked delightful personality. Her only brother died soon after the death of their parents, and thus Miss Francis became the head of the historic and interesting homestead with its broad acres, Spring Green in Warwick. The influence so long exerted by her father in the welfare of the surrounding community was continued through

her life by his daughter. Her strength of character, executive capacity and generous, discriminating support of deserving want endeared her to many.

Miss Francis died May 2, 1901, at her winter home in Providence. She became a member of the Historical Society, of which her father was the first treasurer, in 1891, with her sister Sally Francis, who is now the only surviving member of the family.

ALBERT ROWLAND GREENE.

Albert Rowland Greene was born in Apponaug, Warwick, on March 3, 1844, and died at his home in Cowesett, January 28, 1901. He was the son of Albert Daniel Greene and Dorcas Brown Greene, both of Warwick. He was a student in Brown University in 1865-66 and later entered Cornell University, from which he was graduated in 1870. A year later he took his degree of LL. B. at Michigan University Law School. He was admitted to the Rhode Island Bar in 1872 and from that time practised his profession. He was a veteran of the Civil War, serving in the Eleventh Rhode Island Volunteers and Seventy-eighth New York Volunteers from 1862 to 1864, being first lieutenant and adjutant in the latter regiment. He participated in the battles of Wauhatchie, Lookout Mountain and other engagements.

Mr. Greene served as president of the Warwick Town Council for three years, was coroner and trial justice for a number of years, and represented the town for several terms in the lower house of the General Assembly. He served also as moderator of the town from 1872 until its division into voting districts and as moderator of district No. 1 and the financial town meetings until the time of his death. He was appointed town solicitor soon after Enos Lapham became president of the Warwick Council and served continuously in that capacity, with the exception of the year during which the citizens' party was in power. He was for many years a member of the school committee and filled the office of superintendent of schools since 1896.

Mr. Greene became a member of the Historical Society in 1901. He married, December 10, 1878, Anna S. Bissell, daughter of John G. and Mary E. Bissell, who survives him, with one son.

WILLIAM GREGORY.

William Gregory was born at Astoria, Long Island, August 3, 1849, and died December 16, 1901, at Wickford, R. I. He was the son of William Gregory and Mary Naylor, who came to this country from Leigh, England, in 1842. His father was the son of James Gregory and Amy Hope, and his mother was the daughter of Jeffrey and Mary Naylor. When William was a small boy, his father, whose trade was that of a Jacquard loom fixer, removed to Moosup, Conn. The son was placed in the school there until 1858, when he left to work in the mill. At the time the war broke out, the family removed to Westerly, R. I., where he finished his school education and entered a factory with the intention of learning the business. At the age of 19 he came to this city to take charge of the Whitehead mill at Auburn. He had now fully entered upon his life work, and after a few years spent in superintending mills in this and neighboring states, in 1880 he went to New York as general manager and agent of the A. T. Stewart Co. By this time he had come to the decision that the time had arrived for him to go into business for himself. He returned to Rhode Island, purchased the old Chapin mill in the village of Wickford and entered into the manufacture of woolen goods. His business prospered from the first and in 1894 he added to his property the Oak Hill mill, near Belleville, fitting it up with new machinery for the manufacture of worsteds.

Mr. Gregory's political career began in 1888, when he was chosen as representative from North Kingstown, to which office he was re-elected four times. From 1894 to 1898 he served as a senator in the state legislature. He was elected lieutenant-governor in 1898 and again in the following year, and in 1900 succeeded Elisha Dyer as governor. To this position he was re-elected in November, 1901. He was the last

governor of the state to be chosen under the April election law, and the last to be proclaimed from the old State House at Newport.

Governor Gregory was president of the Wickford National Bank, director in the Union Trust Company, trustee of the Rhode Island Safe Deposit Company, chairman of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, and a member of the Churchmen's Club. He joined the Historical Society in January, 1901. On April 15, 1875, he married Harriet Vaughn, who, with a daughter and a son, survive him.

EMILY ANN HALL.

Emily Ann Hall, widow of George Washington Hall, died in Providence, March 14, 1901. She was born in this city, May 30, 1817, the daughter of Jenkins D. and Judith (Lyon) Jones. Her father was a sea-captain and was actively engaged in commercial enterprises in the early part of the last century. Her brother, Albert J. Jones, who died in 1887, is well remembered as one who did much to promote art and education in his native city.

Mrs. Hall throughout her long and useful life devoted much of her time to matters of a philanthropic and educational nature. From the time the board of female visitors to the State Institutions was founded, she manifested considerable interest in its work and in 1875 was appointed a member of the board. She served as a member until 1890, doing much personal work for the alleviation of the condition of women in the state penal institutions and acting as secretary of the board from 1883 to 1890.

Mrs. Hall worked much for the cause of charity and belonged to many societies that were interested in such work. She wrote several little brochures for the benefit of charitable organizations. These included *The History of Lanterns*, 1876; *The History of the Umbrella*, 1883; and *The History of the Fan*, which passed through three editions. She also made occasional contributions of poetry and book criticism to local papers and periodicals.

Mrs. Hall became a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society in 1890, the first year in which women were admitted to membership.

ESEK ARNOLD JILLSON.

Esek Arnold Jillson, son of Oliver and Nancy (Potter) Jillson, was born in Providence, February 27, 1808, and died in the same city, June 2, 1901. His father, Oliver Jillson, was a Revolutionary patriot, having enlisted in the American Navy at the age of fifteen and served on board of several vessels throughout nearly all of the war. Esek was educated in the public schools of the town and afterwards learned the trade of carpenter. Many early residences in the city, such as the houses of William J. King, William P. Bullock, Gov. James Y. Smith and Amos D. Smith, as well as such buildings as the Franklin House, the Granite Building and the First Universalist Church, show evidence of his care and faithful workmanship.

Mr. Jillson was a member of the House of Representatives in 1869-70 and for many years held the office of surveyor of lumber. He joined the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution a few months before his death, being one of the very few original sons living in the state. He became a life member of the Historical Society in 1895, and took great interest in the work of the institution. In his will he left to the society the sum of \$2,000 and also the historical and dramatic library gathered by his son, Charles D. Jillson, which is more fully described elsewhere in this issue. Mr. Jillson, in June, 1836, was married to Samantha S., daughter of Ezekiel Carpenter. His only son, Charles D. Jillson, well remembered as colonel of the Burnside Zouaves and of the United Train of Artillery, died in 1885.

Almost to the very end, Mr. Jillson retained full possession of his faculties. His clear memory of Providence as it appeared in the first half of the last century made conversation with him a privilege and a source of much entertainment. He well remem-

bered incidents of the War of 1812 and the Gale of 1815, and could give most interesting reminiscences of such prominent early residents of Providence as Nicholas and Moses Brown, Thomas L. Halsey, Alexander Jones and Cyrus Butler. When he moved from the east to the west side of the river in about 1815, Broad street, upon which he resided until his death, possessed scarcely half a dozen houses. He watched the west side grow from its area of swamp and pasture ground to the densely settled region it is to-day, and Providence from a little town of a few thousand inhabitants to a great populous city. Could he have recorded his observations during this period they would have been of substantial value to the antiquarian. To have lived such a long, useful, honorable life is granted but to few.

EDWIN DANIEL McGUINNESS.

Edwin Daniel McGuinness was born in Providence, May 17, 1856, the son of Bernard and Mary (Gormly) McGuinness, and died April 21, 1901. After preparation for college in the Providence High School, he was graduated from Brown University in 1877. He received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from Boston University in 1879, and was admitted to the Rhode Island Bar on July 1st of that year. From that time he was engaged in the active practice of law as a member of the firm of McGuinness & Doran.

Early in life Mr. McGuinness took an active interest in political affairs. He was Secretary of State of Rhode Island in 1887 and in 1890 and was Alderman from Ward 3 from 1889 to 1893. In the latter year he was nominated by the Democratic City Convention for Mayor, but was defeated. In the following year he came within a few votes of election, and in 1895 was chosen Mayor by a combination of the Democratic and Good Government votes. He held the office from January, 1896, to January, 1898, when he declined re-election. His administration was unusually non-partisan in character and worked for the advancement of public interests. Few mayors have administered their office so faithfully in the service of the public.

In 1897 he was made a Park Commissioner and held this office until his death. When a young man, Mr. McGuinness became interested in military affairs, and from 1879 until 1881 he was Adjutant of the Fifth Battalion, Rhode Island Militia. He was promoted to Major and served in that capacity from 1881 to 1887. He held the office of Supreme Trustee of the Catholic Knights of America for several years, and was president of the Brownson Lyceum for two years. He was a member of the American Bar Association, of the West Side Club, of the Wannamoisett Golf Club, the Reform Club of New York, the Clover Club of Boston, and many other organizations. He became a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society in 1891.

Mr. McGuinness married, November 22, 1881, Ellen T. Noonan, of Providence, who, with one daughter, survives him.

EARL PHILIP MASON.

Earl Philip Mason was born in Providence August 5, 1848, and died at San Antonio, Texas, March 17, 1901. He was the son of Earl Philip and Lucy Ann (Larcher) Mason. He received his early education at Mowry & Goff's School and at the Highland Military Academy in Worcester. He entered Brown University in 1868 and took a special two-year course, but from there, in company with his younger brother, he went to Germany for a course of study at Heidelberg. After entering business life Mr. Mason became vice-president of the Rhode Island Locomotive Works, remaining with the company in that capacity until 1895. Upon the death of his father the Mason estate was left in trust and he became one of its first trustees. Later the estate was managed by the Earl P. Mason Land Company, of which he was the treasurer. In about 1870 Mr. Mason entered the wholesale drug business on Canal street, with which his father had been identified under the firm name of Butts & Mason. Later the firm was known as Mason, Chapin & Co., Mr. Mason being the senior member of the firm. In 1895 this firm disposed of its business to

Arnold, Peck & Co., and since then Mr. Mason was not actively engaged in business.

Mr. Mason was a member of the Providence Art Club and of the Hope Club. He became a member of the Historical Society in 1877. He married Mary E. Raymond, daughter of Henry J. Raymond, of New York, at one time editor of the New York Times. Mrs. Mason died a few years ago. One child, Mrs. C. C. Burnett, survives him.

TIMOTHY NEWELL.

Timothy Newell, son of Stephen and Polly (May) Newell, was born in Sturbridge, Mass., March 29, 1820, and died in Providence, June 20, 1901. His paternal grandparents were Isaac Newell, the second town clerk of Sturbridge, and Ruth Duin. He was educated at the Worcester Manual Labor High School and at Wilbraham Academy and spent two years at Brown University with the class of 1847. He commenced the study of medicine in 1846, at Pawtucket, his medical preceptors being Dr. Sylvanus Clapp and Dr. W. D. Buck. After two courses of lectures at Vermont Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1850, and subsequently one course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city, he began his professional life in the town of Cranston, R. I., in 1851. Here he remained for a little over three years, after which he established himself in Providence, where he was located for the rest of his life. Dr. Newell served in the war of the Rebellion, being commissioned surgeon of the First Rhode Island Cavalry. He was taken prisoner at Savage Station in the Seven Days' battle in front of Richmond, June 30, 1862, and confined for several weeks in Libby Prison.

During his residence in Providence Dr. Newell was an ardent advocate of municipal improvement. When the plan of acquiring Davis Park was first spoken of, he entered heartily into the project and was largely instrumental in its final establishment. He was always interested in horticulture, and the old home-stead on Smith Hill was considered a floral and arboreal para-

dise. The preservation of the old cove was a subject especially dear to his heart and he often appeared in the public print in defence of the project. He issued several publications advocating municipal improvement, such as the pamphlets published by the Providence Public Parks Association. He also wrote considerable of interest to the medical profession.

Dr. Newell was a veteran member of many societies. He belonged to the Sons of the American Revolution, being the son of a revolutionary soldier and the only member of the Rhode Island society having such relationship. He was a member of the Rhode Island Medical Society, the Providence Medical Association and the Rhode Island Horticultural Society, an honorary member of the Metropolitan Public Garden Association of London, and a founder, secretary and treasurer of the Public Parks Association of Providence. He joined the Historical Society in 1895.

Dr. Newell married, September 9, 1867, Annie Potter, daughter of James W. Bates of South Kingstown, and left one son, Claude Potter Newell, born November 8, 1870.

WALTER ASA PECK.

Walter Asa Peck died in Providence May 31, 1901. He was born in Barrington, R. I., July 19, 1854, the son of Asa and Lucretia (Remington) Peck. His father was the son of Ellis and Sarah (Hill) Peck, and his mother was the daughter of Enoch and Phebe (Short) Remington. After a preparatory course at Prince's Hill Family and Day School in Barrington, he entered Brown University, from which he was graduated in 1877. He immediately entered the firm of Asa Peck & Sons, wool merchants, and continued in that business until his retirement, three years before his death. He was known as a successful business man, combining energy with keen judgment.

Mr. Peck never participated in public life, but had considerable influence in the community about him. He was a leading supporter of the Providence Athletic Association, a member of the Board of Directors of the School of Design and a

director of the Union Trust Company. He became a member of the Historical Society in 1887. On October 15, 1879, he married Louise Lyman Aborn, who, with three daughters, survives him.

JOSIAH LOCKE WEBSTER.

Josiah Locke Webster was born on the Island of Nantucket August 13, 1821, and died while visiting in New York City February 18, 1901. His parents were Levi Locke Webster and Hepsibeth (Myrick) Webster. The family came to Providence when Josiah was four years old and since then this city was his home. He received his education at the Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Seminary at Middletown, Conn., leaving school to engage in the dry goods business in Providence. He continued in the business until twelve years ago, when he retired. He was among the original founders of the Mathewson Street Methodist Episcopal Church in 1848 and for many years a member of the board of trustees and president of the board at the time of his death. He was a member of What Cheer Lodge, Providence Royal Arch Chapter, Calvary Commandery of Knights Templars, Masonic Veterans' Association and the Providence Central Club. He became a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society in 1896.

Mr. Webster was married, June 3, 1846, to Helen M. Parker, daughter of Bertram R. and Abbie F. Parker. The widow survives him and also two sons. Another son, Rev. Walter Gardner Webster, assistant at St. Stephen's Church, was lost in the wreck of the French steamship, La Bourgogne, off the Newfoundland coast in 1898.

ALONZO WILLIAMS.

Alonzo Williams was born in the town of Foster, September 14, 1842, and died at his home in Providence, March 16, 1901. He was the son of Thomas Warren and Lydia Crowell (Hathaway) Williams and was a lineal descendant of Roger Williams. He received only an ordinary country schooling, but saved

what money he could with the intention of entering the Providence Conference Seminary at East Greenwich. The outbreak of the Civil War interfered temporarily with his plans, and although but a lad of eighteen years, he volunteered for service and was mustered in as a private in Company A, 3d Regiment, Rhode Island Heavy Artillery. In August, 1865, he was mustered out as second lieutenant in light artillery, after having served in the infantry, heavy artillery, navy and light battery, and participated in many important battles and sieges.

Within a week after his discharge from the army, he entered the Seminary at East Greenwich, where he made preparation to enter Brown University. From this latter institution he was graduated in 1870. It had always been his ambition to be a lawyer, and, upon leaving college, he entered the office of Miner & Spink. He was soon recalled, however, by his Alma Mater to give instruction in Greek and Latin. From 1871 to 1876 he was professor of Greek, Latin and German at the Friends' School in this city. In 1876 he was recalled to Brown University as professor of modern languages and literature, having received in 1873 the degree of Master of Arts. The academic year of 1876-77 he spent in study in Berlin, Leipzig and Paris, returning to Providence in September, 1877, to enter upon the active duties of his professorship. These duties he continued to perform, with occasional absence from the college for purposes of study, until his death. From 1892, however, his professorship was that of the Germanic languages and literatures. He spent several years abroad at the German and French universities, and in 1899 was sent to Stockholm, Sweden, as a delegate to the International Congress of Orientalists.

Professor Williams was a member of many educational, civic, political and military organizations, such as the American Oriental Society, American Philological Association, Sons of the American Revolution, and Societa Didascalica Italiana of Rome. He was trustee of the East Greenwich Academy in 1886-87, member of the Board of the State Soldiers' Home of

Rhode Island from 1889 to 1893, president of the Rhode Island Alpha of the Phi Beta Kappa Society in 1892-93, president of the Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery Association, and member of the School Committee of Providence, 1900-01. He had commissions in the Rhode Island Militia, of major, 1865; lieutenant colonel, 1866; and colonel, 1868. He was a member of both Prescott Post, No. 1, and Slocum Post, No. 10, and was elected junior vice department commander in 1887, senior vice department commander in 1888 and department commander in 1889. He was appointed supervisor of the United States Census for Rhode Island under President Harrison in 1890.

Professor Williams found the time during his active life to do considerable literary work. In addition to several treatises of an educational nature, such as *French Versification*, 1880; *The Syntax of the Subjunctive Mood in French*, 1885; *German Conversation and Composition*, 1885; *Analyses of Lectures on German Literature*, 1894; and *Syllabus of Lectures on Faust*, 1895; he also published an *Oration* in the Slocum Post *Memorial of Col. John S. Slocum*, 1886; *The Investment of Fort Pulaski*, 1887; and edited *Rhode Island Day at the World's Columbian Exposition*, 1893, containing his own oration on that day. He was an orator of much force and excellence and his services as a speaker were continually sought.

Professor Williams became a member of the Historical Society in 1896. He was married, in 1872, to Sarah Elizabeth Phelps, daughter of Rev. Benjamin C. Phelps, of Vernon, Conn., who died November 15, 1891; and in 1893, to Mrs. Marie Strong Morgan, daughter of Capt. Nathan Strong, of Vernon Centre, Conn., and widow of Capt. Ebenezer Morgan. Besides the widow, three children survive him, Alonzo Roger Williams, Sarah Helen Williams and Thomas Hollister Williams.

PERSONS FROM WHOM GIFTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

	Volumes.	Pamphlets.	Misc.
Allen, Zachariah, heirs	259	389	109
Ames, Mrs. William, Providence.....	.....	2	1
Andrews, E. Benjamin, Lincoln, Neb.....	.....	1	....
Angell, James B., Ann Arbor, Mich .....	.....	1	....
Arnold, George C., Providence.....	.....	3	....
Arnold, James N., Providence .....	.....	2	....
Austin, John O., Providence .....	.....	.....	1
Austin, Katharine H., Providence.....	.....	6	....
Barker, Beatrice J., Providence	12	....	....
Bates, Isaac C., Providence.....	2	....	....
Beckwith, Albert C., Elkhoun, Wis.....	.....	2	....
Berry, John M., Melrose, Mass.....	.....	1	....
Blake, Charles, Providence	1	....	....
Boon, Frances B., Providence.....	.....	6	2
Bowen, Clarence W., New York .....	.....	1	....
Brayton, John S., Fall River.....	.....	....	1
Briggs, Walter A., Providence .....	.....	1	....
Brigham, Clarence S., Providence.....	169	36	4
Brown, Charles W., Warren .....	.....	1	....
Brown, David H., West Medford, Mass .....	.....	1	....
Brymner, Douglas, Ottawa, Can	2	....	....
Caldwell, Augustine, Ipswich, Mass.....	.....	1	1
Caldwell, Samuel L., Colorado Springs, Col .....	.....	2	1
Chace, Henry R., Providence .....	.....	....	3
Chace, Lewis J., Providence .....	.....	1	2
Chace, Mrs. Lewis J., Providence .....	.....	....	3
Chapin, Charles V., Providence	1	....	....
Clapp, Otis F., Providence .....	.....	1	....
Clark, Franklin C., Providence .....	.....	1	....
Clark, Thomas M., Providence .....	.....	137	....
Clarke, Louise B., Brooklyn .....	.....	....	1
Coggeshall, Mrs. James H., Providence .....	.....	1	....
Cowell, Joseph H., Saginaw, Mich .....	.....	....	1
Cudmore, P., Faribault, Minn.....	.....	1	....

	Volumes.	Pamphlets.	Misc.
Cunningham, Henry W., Boston .....	....	1	....
Cussons, John, Glen Allen, Va .....	....	1	....
Davis, C. Abbott, Providence	1	1	....
Denison, Frederic, Providence .....	....	1	....
Eames, Wilberforce, New York .....	....	2	....
Easton, Thomas A., Providence .....	....	....	1
Ely, William D., Providence .....	....	19	1
Everett, Richmond P., Providence	4	1	2
Field, Marshall, Chicago	2	....	....
Fiske, George McC., Providence .....	....	1	....
Folsom, Albert A., Brookline, Mass .....	....	3	....
Foster, Samuel, Providence	1	....	1
Frost, Walter B., Providence	1	....	....
Gallagher, Francis, Providence .....	....	2	2
Gorton, George O., Providence .....	....	1	8
Green, Arnold, Providence .....	....	....	17
Green, James, Worcester .....	....	1	....
Green, Samuel A., Boston	1	17	....
Green, Theodore F., Providence .....	....	9	31
Greene, Henry L., River Point .....	....	....	3
Greene, Mary A., Providence .....	....	1	....
Greenlaw, Lucy H., Cambridgeport .....	....	3	....
Gregory, William, Providence	1	....	....
Grieve, Robert, Providence .....	....	1	....
Griffin, Martin I. J., Philadelphia .....	....	4	....
Griffin, Thomas, Providence .....	....	8	....
Guild, Georgiana, Providence	1	....	....
Ham, Franklin B., Providence .....	....	1	....
Hammatt, Charles E., .....	....	4	....
Harrison, Joseph L., Providence .....	....	8	1
Hart, George T., Providence	37	....	....
Haskell, Frank W., Niagara Falls .....	....	1	....
Hazard, Samuel A., Providence	3	1	16
Hooker, Edward, Brooklyn .....	....	1	....
Hopkins, Charles W., Providence .....	....	2	2
Hoppin, William, New York	1	1	....
Hoyt, David W., Providence	7	70	....
Humphreys, Henry H., Tivoli, N. Y .....	....	1	....
James, Henry M., Providence .....	....	1	....
Jameson, J. Franklin, Providence .....	....	53	....
Jillson, Esek, bequest	1277	353	7
Ketchum, George C., Brookline, Mass .....	....	....	2
Kimball, Gertrude S., Providence	1	....	....

	Volumes.	Pamphlets.	Misc.
King, Henry M., Providence.....	....	5	....
Lincoln, Seth F., Providence.....	....	....	2
Lincoln, Waldo, Worcester.....	....	1	....
Lippitt, Mrs. Charles W., Providence.....	....	1	....
Lord, Augustus M., Providence.....	....	1	....
McCabe, Anthony, Providence.....	2	....	....
McCloy, Robert, Pawtucket .....	....	....	1
Mead, Albert D., Providence .....	....	1	....
Metcalf, Lucy G., Providence.....	....	....	7
Mosley, William H. T., Providence.....	....	2	....
Mowry, Duane, Milwaukee, Wis.....	....	18	....
Mowry, William A., Hyde Park, Mass.....	....	6	....
Munro, Wilfred H., Providence.....	3	....	....
Murray, Thomas H., Boston.....	1	1	....
Noble, John, Boston	1	....	....
Noyes, Isaac P., Washington.....	....	2	....
Olney, George W., New York .....	....	2	....
O'Neil, Desmond, Boston .....	....	1	....
Paine, George T., Providence.....	....	....	5
Parker, Fred E., Providence.....	....	....	1
Pearce, William B. and Henry, Providence.....	....	....	1
Peaslee, John B., Cincinnati .....	....	1	....
Peck, George B., Providence.....	1	....	....
Peckham, Sarah, Providence.....	....	....	1
Peterson, George G., Providence.....	....	....	1
Phetteplace, Thurston M., Providence.....	....	....	1
Potter, William H., Kingston.....	....	2	....
Read, Walter A., Gloucester .....	....	1	....
Renault, Raoul, Quebec .....	....	1	....
Richards, Charles A. L., Providence .....	....	1	....
Richardson, George H., Newport .....	....	1	....
Rider, Sidney S., Providence	1	....	....
Rivers, Mary, Milton, Mass.....	....	....	4
Rogers, James S., Boston.....	....	1	....
Rose, Henry B., Providence	3	3	....
Ruggles, Henry S., Wakefield, Mass.....	1	....	....
Sackett, Frederic M., Providence	1	....	....
Sawyer, Susan C., Providence .....	....	2	....
Schell, F. Robert, New York	1	....	....
Seamans, W. H., Sacramento, Cal	1	....	....
Seward, George F., New York.....	....	4	....
Shinn, Charles H., Berkeley, Cal.....	....	2	....
Smiley, Albert K., Lake Mohonk, N. Y.....	....	1	....

	Volumes.	Pamphlets.	Misc.
Smith, George D., New York.....	1	....	....
Smith, William E., Providence.....	....	....	1
Smith, William F., Philadelphia .....	....	1	....
Spencer, Gideon, Providence	1	....	....
Stiness, John H., Providence	1	....	....
Stockwell, Thomas B., Providence.....	20	....	....
Stokes, Howard K., Providence.....	26	....	28
Swan, Robert T., Boston	1	....	....
Swarts, Gardner T., Providence .....	....	1	....
Taylor, William H., Hartford.....	1	....	....
Temple, Mabel, North Adams, Mass.....	....	1	....
Terry, James, New Haven.....	....	1	....
Tilley, R. Hammett, Newport.....	....	2	....
Tillinghast, Charles W., Troy, N. Y.....	....	....	1
Tooker, William W., Sag Harbor, L. I.....	6	....	....
Turner, Anne, Newport .....	....	1	....
Updike, D. Berkeley, Boston .....	....	....	1
Wall, Clarence H., Providence.....	....	1	....
Warren, James, Jr., Providence	1	....	....
Webb, Samuel H., Providence .....	....	2	....
Webster, William G., Providence .....	....	3	....
Whitney, Anna T., Providence .....	....	1	....
Wilcox, Ethan, Westerly .....	....	10	....
Williams, James W., Warwick .....	....	....	1
Winship, George P., Providence .....	....	1	7

INSTITUTIONS AND CORPORATIONS FROM WHICH GIFTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

	Volumes.	Pamphlets.	Misc.
American Antiquarian Society, Worcester.....	5	....
American Catholic Historical Society, Phila.....	4	....
American Free Trade League, Boston.....	1	....
American Irish Historical Society, Boston.....	4	....
American Jewish Historical Society, Washington	1	....
American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia	3	....

	Volumes.	Pamphlets.	Misc.
Amherst College.....	....	3	....
Boston Associated Charities.....	....	1	....
Boston Athenæum .....	....	1	....
Boston Cemetery Department	1	....	....
Boston Public Library .....	....	12	....
Boston Weekly Transcript .....	....	....	1
Bostonian Society.....	....	23	....
Brooklyn Public Library .....	....	2	....
Brown Alumni Monthly, Providence	1	....	....
Brown Daily Herald, Providence	1	....	....
Brown University, Providence	2	33	4
Brunonian, Providence	1	....	....
Bunker Hill Monument Association, Boston.....	1	....	....
Butler Hospital, Providence .....	....	1	....
California Genealogical Society, San Francisco.....	....	1	....
California, University of, Berkeley.....	....	3	....
Canada Agricultural Department .....	....	1	....
Canadian Institute, Toronto .....	....	2	....
Chicago Historical Society .....	....	4	....
Civil Service Reform Association, New York.....	....	3	....
Columbia University, New York.....	....	1	....
Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford.....	....	4	....
Connecticut Quarterly Publishing Co., Hartford.....	....	4	....
Connecticut State Library, Hartford	4	6	1
Dedham Historical Society.....	....	4	....
Essex Institute, Salem .....	....	5	....
Hartford Theological Seminary.....	....	4	....
Harvard University, Cambridge	2	1	....
Indian Rights Association, Philadelphia.....	....	6	....
Iowa Geological Survey, Des Moines	1	....	....
Iowa Historical Department, Des Moines .....	....	4	....
Iowa State Historical Society, Iowa City.....	....	4	....
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.....	....	5	....
Lawrence Academy .....	....	1	....
Leland Stanford, Jr., University, Palo Alto .....	....	3	....
Long Island Historical Society	2	1	....
Louisiana Historical Society, New Orleans .....	....	1	....
Maine Historical Society, Portland .....	....	6	....
Manchester Historical Association.....	....	3	....
Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore .....	....	5	....
Massachusetts A. & H. Artillery Company, Boston .....	....	1	....
Massachusetts Bureau of Labor, Boston.....	....	4	....
Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston	1	1	....

	Volumes.	Pamphlets.	Misc.
Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants, Boston .....	.....	2	....
Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the Ameri- can Revolution.....	1	....	....
Mayflower Descendants, General Society.....	1	....	....
Medford Historical Society.....	....	4	....
Michigan, University of, Ann Arbor .....	....	1	....
Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul	1	....	....
Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis.....	....	1	....
Montana State Historical Society, Helena.....	2	2	....
Montana State Library, Helena.....	....	20	....
Nantucket Historical Association.....	....	2	....
New Hampshire State Library, Concord	1	....	....
New Jersey Historical Society, Newark	1	....	....
New York Genealogical and Biographical Society .....	....	1	....
New York Meteorological Observatory.....	1	....	....
New York Public Library.....	....	13	....
New York State Historical Society, New York ..	2	2	....
New York State Library, Albany	3	3	1
New York State University, New York	2	9	....
New York World, New York.....	1	....	....
Newberry Library, Chicago .....	....	1	....
Newport Mercury.....	....	....	1
North Carolina, University of.....	....	2	....
Nova Scotia Historical Society.....	....	1	....
Ohio Archæological and Historical Society, Co- lumbus	2	4	....
Ohio Historical and Philosophical Society, Cin- cinnati .....	....	1	....
Old Eliot Historical Society.....	....	6	....
Old North West Genealogical Society, Columbus.....	....	3	....
Old Residents Historical Association, Lowell.....	....	3	....
Ontario Historical Society, Toronto	1	....	....
Ottawa, Women's Canadian Historical Society ..	....	1	....
Peabody Normal College, Nashville.....	....	2	....
Pennsylvania, Historical Society of, Philadelphia.....	....	4	....
Pennsylvania, University of, Philadelphia .....	....	1	....
Philadelphia Library Company .....	....	2	....
Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association.....	1	....	....
Princeton University.....	....	1	....
Providence Athenæum .....	....	2	8
Providence City Auditor	2	....	....
Providence City Government	1	....	....

	Volumes.	Pamphlets.	Misc.
Providence City Record Commissioners.....	1	....	....
Providence Department Public Works .....	....	3	....
Providence Evangelical Young Women's Christian Association .....	....	1	....
Providence Journal Company.....	....	6	....
Providence Medical Association .....	....	3	....
Providence Public Library.....	....	3	....
Providence Young Women's Christian Association .....	....	1	....
Rhode Island Adjutant General, Providence.....	1	....	....
Rhode Island College of Agriculture, Kingston ..	....	8	....
Rhode Island Hospital, Providence .....	....	1	....
Rhode Island Medical Society, Providence.....	....	1	....
Rhode Island Pan-American Commission.....	....	....	2
Rhode Island School of Design, Providence.....	....	1	....
Rhode Island Secretary of State, Providence.....	1	....	....
Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati.....	....	1	....
Rhode Island State Auditor, Providence	1	....	....
Rhode Island State Board of Health, Providence .....	....	1	....
Rhode Island Women's Club, Providence .....	....	9	....
Royal Historical Society, London.....	1	....	....
Royal Historical Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen .....	....	3	....
Salem Public Library .....	....	1	....
Sampson, Murdock & Co., Providence	97	....	....
Smithsonian Institution, Washington.....	8	16	....
Southern California, Historical Society of, Los Angeles .....	....	2	....
South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston ..	....	4	....
Southern History Association, Washington.....	....	1	....
Springfield City Library Association.....	....	1	....
Tennessee, University of, Knoxville.....	....	3	....
Texas State Historical Association, Austin.....	....	4	....
Toronto, University of	1	....	....
Toulouse, University of .....	....	3	....
Transallegany Historical Society, Morgantown, W. Va.....	....	1	....
Trinity College, Durham, N. C .....	....	4	....
Tufts College.....	....	2	....
United States Government.....	16	34	....
Washington State Historical Society, Tacoma.....	....	2	....
West Virginia Historical and Antiquarian Society, Charleston.....	....	4	....
Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland..	....	1	....

	Volumes.	Pamphlets.	Misc.
William and Mary College, Williamsburg .....	....	4	....
Wisconsin State Historical Society, Madison.....	1	1	....
Worcester Society of Antiquity.....	....	1	....
Wyoming Historical Society, Wilkesbarre.....	....	1	....
Yale University, New Haven	4	3	....

MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY,

JANUARY, 1902.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

ELECTED.		RESIDENCE.
1868.	William Leete Stone,	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
1868.	George Hannah,	New York, N. Y.
1880.	Carl Schurz,	New York, N. Y.
1888.	James Burrill Angell,	Ann Arbor, Mich.
1895.	Charles Francis Adams,	Boston, Mass.
1897.	Douglas Brymner,	Ottawa, Canada.
1898.	James Phinney Baxter,	Portland, Me.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

ELECTED.		RESIDENCE.
1858.	John Ward Dean,	Boston, Mass.
1859.	Samuel Coffin Eastman,	Concord, N. H.
1867.	Samuel Abbott Green,	Boston, Mass.
1867.	Frederic Augustus Holden,	Hyattsville, Md.
1868.	James Shrigley,	Philadelphia, Pa.
1869.	Ainsworth Rand Spofford,	Washington, D. C.
1869.	J. Watts De Peyster,	New York, N. Y.
1869.	Elbridge Henry Goss,	Melrose, Mass.
1869.	William Phineas Upham,	Salem, Mass.
1870.	Samuel Arnold Briggs,	Chicago, Ill.
1872.	Richard Eddy,	Chatham, Mass.
1873.	Edmund Farwell Slafter,	Boston, Mass.
1873.	Benjamin Franklin De Costa,	New York, N. Y.
1873.	Albert Harrison Hoyt,	Boston, Mass.
1873.	J. C. Holst,	Christiania, Norway.

ELECTED.	RESIDENCE.
1875.	Percy Daniels, Worcester, Mass.
1875.	Thomas Fisk Rowland, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1875.	C. Mason Kinnie, San Francisco, Cal.
1876.	John Sumerfield Brayton, Fall River, Mass.
1877.	Richard Anson Wheeler, Stonington, Conn.
1877.	Elmer Hewitt Capen, Tufts College, Mass.
1878.	Asa Bird Gardiner, New York, N. Y.
1878.	Robert Alonzo Brock, Richmond, Va.
1878.	John Austin Stevens, Newport, R. I.
1878.	Hiram Augustus Huse, Montpelier, Vt.
1878.	Heusseim Tevfik, Constantinople.
1878.	Edward Floyd De Lancy, New York, N. Y.
1879.	Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Cambridge, Mass.
1879.	Ray Greene Huling, Cambridge, Mass.
1879.	Edouard Madier de Montjau, Paris, France.
1880.	James Grant Wilson, New York, N. Y.
1880.	Alfred T. Turner, Boston, Mass.
1880.	James Mason Hoppin, New Haven, Conn.
1880.	Thomas Williams Bicknell, Providence, R. I.
1882.	Carlton Albert Staples, Lexington, Mass.
1882.	Wilfred Harold Munro, Providence, R. I.
1882.	Leander Cornelius Manchester, Lowell, Mass.
1882.	Charles Hyde Denison, San Francisco, Cal.
1882.	Charles Henry Hart, Philadelphia, Pa.
1882.	Frederick Clifton Pierce, Chicago, Ill.
1883.	Stephen Denison Peet, Chicago, Ill.
1884.	Abner Cheney Goodell, Salem, Mass.
1884.	Adolphus Skinner Hubbard, San Francisco, Cal.
1885.	Franklin Bowditch Dexter, New Haven, Conn.
1885.	Peter Butler Olney, New York, N. Y.
1885.	Richard Olney, Boston, Mass.
1885.	William Augustus Mowry, Hyde Park, Mass.
1885.	Albert Alonzo Folsom, Brookline, Mass.
1885.	Samuel Briggs, Cleveland, Ohio.
1886.	Ebenezer Weaver Peirce, Freetown, Mass.
1886.	John Russell Bartlett, Lonsdale, R. I.
1887.	Eaton Whiting Maxcy, Bridgeport, Conn.
1887.	George Alfred Raikes, London, England.
1888.	Abby Isabel (Brown) Bulkley, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1889.	William Henry Watson, Utica, N. Y.
1890.	Franklin Pierce Rice, Worcester, Mass.
1890.	William Harden, Savannah, Ga.
1891.	Henry Fitz Gilbert Waters, Salem, Mass.

ELECTED.	RESIDENCE.
1891.	William Warner Hoppin, New York, N. Y.
1891.	Isaac Pitman Noyes, Washington, D. C.
1892.	Henry Herbert Edes, Boston, Mass.
1893.	Clarence Winthrop Bowen, New York, N. Y.
1893.	Alfred Manchester, Salem, Mass.
1894.	Laura G. Sanford, Erie, Pa.
1894.	Charles Phelps Noyes, St. Paul, Minn.
1895.	Oscar Solomon Straus, New York, N. Y.
1895.	Stanislaus Murray Hamilton, Washington, D. C.
1895.	David Fisher, Kalamazoo, Mich.
1897.	William Ashmead Courtenay, Charleston, S. C.
1897.	Ellen D. Larned, Thompson, Conn.
1898.	Henry Sweetser Burrage, Portland, Me.
1898.	George Henry Greene, Lansing, Mich.
1899.	William Copley Winslow, Boston, Mass.

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

• Life Members.

ELECTED.	ELECTED.
1895. Adams, John Francis	1881. *Austin, John Osborne
1897. Addeman, Joshua Melancthon	1893. Backus, Thomas
1874. Aldrich, Nelson Wilmarth	1901. Baker, Albert Allison
1901. Ames, Anne Ives Carrington Dwight	1881. Baker, David Sherman
1875. *Ames, William	1901. Baker, Esther Hinckley
1876. Angell, Edwin Gorham	1898. Baker, William Cotter
1897. Angell, John Wilmarth	1895. Ballou, Hosea Starr
1893. Angell, Walter Foster	1890. Ballou, William Herbert
1897. Anthony, Edwin Perkins	1891. Barker, Frederick Augustus
1880. Anthony, John Brayton	1872. Barrows, Edwin
1894. Arnold, Fred Augustus	1886. Barstow, Amos Chaffee
1889. Arnold, Frederick William	1888. Bartlett, John Russell
1889. Arnold, Newton Darling	1879. Barton, William Turner
1877. Arnold, Stephen Harris	1899. Bates, Frank Greene
1890. Atwood, Charles H.	1883. Bates, Isaac Comstock
	1894. Bates, William Lincoln
	1898. Beach, Charles Horace

ELECTED.	ELECTED.
1894. Bicknell, Thomas Williams	1884. Chapin, Charles Value
1858. Binney, William	1892. Chapin, William Waterman
1901. Blanchard, Edward Richmond	1887. Claffin, Arthur Whitman
1890. Blodgett, John Taggard	1895. Clark, Harry Clinton
1894. Bourn, Augustus Osborne	1878. Clark, Thomas March
1898 Bowen, Charles William	1897. Clarke, Jennie Miles
1901. Bowen, Henry	1880. Coats, James
1872. *Bowen, Holder Borden	1885. Collins, George Lewis
1901. *Brayton, Charles R.	1892. Colwell, Francis
1901. Brayton, Walter Francis	1890. Comstock, Louis Hall
1893. Briggs, Benjamin Franklin	1886. Comstock, Richard W.
1899. Brigham, Clarence Saunders	1877. *Conant, Hezekiah
1894. Brown, Albert Waterman	1891. Conant, Samuel Morris
1883. Brown, Daniel Russell	1872. Congdon, Johns Hopkins
1883. Brown, H. Martin	1898. Cranston, Francis Augustus
1900. Brown, Nathaniel Howland	1891. Crins, William Henry
1893. Brown, Pardon Fenner	1886. *Danielson, John W.
1899. Brown, Robert Perkins	1896. Darling, Charles Parker
1898. Browne, Keyes Danforth	1901. Darling, George Curtis
1901. Budlong, John Clarke	1886. Dart, Edward Merrill
1896. Budlong, Joseph Albert	1891. Davis, Henry Richard
1901. Bugbee, Elizabeth Dorrance	1894. Davis, John William
1896. Bullock, Emma Westcott	1890. *Davol, Joseph
1884. Burdick, James	1887. Day, Albert Clifford
1901. Calder, Albert Lawton, 2d	1894. Day, Frank Leslie
1859. Calder, George Beckford	1894. Day, Henry Gould
1891. *Callender, Walter	1896. Dempsey, Henry Lester
1894. Campbell, John Park	1901. Dexter, Henry Clinton
1898. Carpenter, Alva Edwin	1899. Dodge, Martha Ann
1874. Carpenter, Francis Wood	1901. Doran, John
1897. Carrington, Edward	1877. Dorrance, Sam'l Richmond
1897. Carroll, Hugh Joseph	1888. Douglas, Samuel Tobey
1889. Catlin, Charles Albert	1882. Douglas, Wm. Wilberforce
1894. Chace, Henry Richmond	1900. Dowling, Austin
1888. Chace, James Hervey	1897. Dubois, Edward Church
1880. Chace, Jonathan	1894. *Duncan, William Butler
1880. Chace, Julian A.	1875. Dunnell, William Wanton
1879. Chace, Lewis Jenkins	1877. Durfee, Charles Samuel
1892. Chace, Lucretia Gifford	1899. Dyer, Adeline M.
1868. Chace, Thomas Wilson	1890. Dyer, Elisha
1895. *Chaffee, Hattie Budlong	1897. Earle, Joseph Ormsbee
1857. Chambers, Robert Babcock	1872. *Eaton, Amasa Mason
	1856. Ely, Jas. Winchell Coleman

ELECTED.

1876. *Ely, William
 1862. Ely, William Davis
 1858. *Everett, Richmond Pearl
 1892. Farnsworth, John Prescott
 1900. Faunce, William H. P.
 1901. Fenner, Herbert Nicholas
 1891. Field, Edward
 1890. Fiske, George McClellan
 1885. FitzGerald, Osmon Edward
 1889. *Fletcher, Charles
 1893. Flint, Susan Amelia
 1891. Foster, John
 1900. Foster, Theodore W.
 1881. Foster, William Eaton
 1897. *Francis, Sally
 1897. Freeman, Joseph Wood
 1899. Fretwell, John P.
 1898. Frost, George Frederick
 1855. Gammell, Asa Messer
 1875. Gammell, Robert Ives
 1884. Gammell, William
 1891. Gardner, Clarence Tripp
 1889. Gardner, Henry Brayton
 1889. Gardner, Rathbone
 1891. Gifford, Robert Post
 1894. Goddard, Elizabeth Cass
 1881. Goddard, Moses Brown Ives
 1880. Goddard, Robert Hale Ives
 1850. *Goddard, William
 1895. Goff, Isaac Lewis
 1883. Goodwin, Daniel
 1894. Gottschalk, Mary H. B. von
 1891. Granger, Daniel Larned
 Davis
 1893. Granger, William Smith
 1875. Grant, Henry Townsend
 1891. Grant, Henry Tyler, Jr.
 1891. *Green, Arnold
 1897. Green, Theodore Francis
 1893. Greene, Charles William
 1893. Greene, Edward Aborn
 1876. Greene, Henry Lehre
 1896. Greene, Isaac Chase

ELECTED.

1877. Greene, William Maxwell
 1895. Greene, William Ray
 1899. Greenwood, Harriet Webb
 1896. Grieve, Robert
 1899. Griffin, Thomas J.
 1892. Gross, John Mason
 1872. Grosvenor, William
 1900. Guild, Georgiana
 1878. Hall, Robert
 1897. Hallett, Wm. Bartholomew
 Von Weigher
 1878. Harkness, Albert
 1901. Harris, Robert
 1898. Harris, Walter Douglas
 1895. Harrison, Joseph LeRoy
 1883. Harson, Michael Joseph
 1873. *Hart, Charles
 1889. Hart, George Thomas
 1901. Hayes, Frederic
 1894. *Hazard, Caroline
 1888. Hazard, Rowland Gibson
 1881. Hersey, George Dallas
 1891. *Hill, Elizabeth Caroline
 1901. Hodgman, William L.
 1901. Hooker, Edward
 1892. Hopkins, Charles Wyman
 1871. Hoppin, Frederick Street
 1897. Hoppin, William Anthony
 1901. Horton, Leonard Wheaton
 1897. Howard, Henry
 1890. Howard, Hiram
 1891. Howe, Marc Antony DeWolf
 1885. Howland, Richard Smith
 1898. Hoxie, Frederick Jerome
 1882. Hoyt, David Webster
 1889. Hudson, James Smith
 1901. Humphrey, George
 1901. Hunt, Horatio A.
 1900. Hunt, Isaac L.
 1896. Huntsman, John Fletcher
 1896. Isham, Norman Morrison
 1882. Jackson, William Francis
 Bennett

ELECTED.

1867. Jencks, Albert Varnum
 1898. Jenkes, John
 1897. Jepherson, George A.
 1900. Jillson, Francello George
 1880. Jones, Augustine
 1899. *Keach, Mary Alice
 1901. Kelley, Arthur Livingston
 1889. Kelly, John Balch
 1880. Kenyon, James Stanton
 1900. Kimball, Gertrude Selwyn
 1892. Kimball, Horace Arnold
 1885. *King, George Gordon
 1892. King, Henry Melville
 1884. King, William Dehon
 1897. Knight, Amelia Sumner
 1879. Knight, Edward Balch
 1894. Koopman, Harry Lyman
 1901. Lawton, George Robert
 1901. Lee, Thomas Zelotes
 1890. Leete, George Farmer
 1898. Leonard, Charles Henry
 1897. Leonard, William Arthur
 1892. Lincoln, Ferdinand A.
 1894. Lingane, David Francis
 1878. Lippitt, Charles Warren
 1901. Littlefield, George Abner
 1898. Littlefield, Nathan Whitman
 1891. Lord, Augustus Mendon
 1901. Lyman, Richard E.
 1901. MacDonald, William
 1901. Manton, Joseph P.
 1892. Mason, A. Livingston
 1892. Mason, Edith Bucklin Harts-horn
 1877. Mason, Eugene Waterman
 1896. Mason, Fletcher Stone
 1877. Mason, John Hale
 1899. Mathewson, Frank Convers
 1889. Matteon, George Washingt-on Richmond
 1895. McCabe, Anthony
 1891. Mead, William Bradley
 1883. Meader, Lewis Hamilton

ELECTED.

1890. Metcalf, Alfred
 1901. Metcalf, Harold
 1875. Miller, Augustus Samuel
 1896. Miller, Horace George
 1891. Moulton, David C.
 1890. Moulton, Edmund T.
 1899. Mowry, Arlon
 1901. Mowry, Wendell Axtell
 1901. Munro, Walter Lee
 1880. Munro, Wilfred Harold
 1880. Nichols, Amos G.
 1894. Nicholson, Samuel Mowry
 1876. Nickerson, Edward Irving
 1874. Nightingale, Geo. Corlis
 1897. Nightingale, Geo. Corlis, Jr.
 1894. *Noyes, Charles Phelps
 1897. Noyes, Robert Fanning
 1890. Olney, Frank Fuller
 1879. Olney, George Henry
 1901. Owen, Franklin P.
 1888. Packard, Alpheus Spring
 1885. Page, Charles Harris
 1867. *Paine, George Taylor
 1894. Palmer, John Simmons
 1890. Parker, Edward D. L.
 1899. Peckham, William Mackey
 1875. Pegram, John Combe
 1896. Pendleton, Charles Leonard
 1880. Perry, Marsden J.
 1874. Persons, Benjamin Williams
 1891. Phillips, Gilbert A.
 1873. Phillips, Theodore Winthrop
 1899. Poland, William Carey
 1878. Porter, Emory Huntington
 1895. Potter, Albert
 1901. Potter, Dexter Burton
 1887. Preston, Howard Willis
 1897. Randolph, Elizabeth Lyman
 1896. Rhodes, Christopher
 1900. Rhodes, William Conrad
 1891. Richards, Henry Francis
 1891. Richmond, Caroline
 1877. Richmond, Walter

ELECTED.

1898. Rickard, Abbie Smith Weld
 1891. Ripley, James Morrison
 1898. Rivers, Mary
 1895. *Rodman, Robert
 1881. Roelker, William Greene
 1888. Rogers, Arthur
 1866. *Rogers, Horatio
 1890. Rugg, Henry Warren
 1873. *Russell, Henry G.
 1897. Sackett, Frederic M.
 1896. Sawin, Isaac Warren
 1899. Sayles, Frederick A.
 1899. Sears, Adeline Harris
 1874. Shedd, Joel Herbert
 1881. Sheffield, William Paine, Jr.
 1885. Sheldon, Nicholas
 1898. Shepard, Elizabeth Anne
 1879. Shepley, George L.
 1899. *Sherman, William Watts
 1896. Simmons, Egbert Wiltse
 1897. Slade, Susan Elizabeth
 1900. Slater, James S.
 1875. Smith, Edwin Augustus
 1901. Smith, Nathaniel W.
 1897. Smith, Walter Burges
 1894. Snow, Louis Franklin
 1869. Southwick, Isaac Hinckley
 1885. Southwick, Isaac Hinckley,
 Jr.
 1881. Spooner, Henry Joshua
 1888. Stark, Charles Rathbone
 1896. *Stevens, Benjamin Franklin
 1879. Stiness, John Henry
 1899. Stockwell, George Appleton
 1901. Stokes, Howard Kemble
 1881. Stone, Alfred
 1901. Studley, J. Edward
 1886. Sturges, Howard Okie
 1873. *Swan, Jarvis Bowen
 1894. Swarts, Gardner Taber
 1896. Taft, Orray
 1856. Taft, Royal Chapin
 1901. Taft, Royal Chapin, Jr.
 1883. Talbot, Frederick

ELECTED.

1874. Taylor, Charles Frederick
 1896. Thayer, Edgar Sheppard
 1881. Thomas, Charles Lloyd
 1901. Thornley, William Henry
 1890. Thornton, George Mumford
 1891. Thurston, Benjamin Francis
 1889. Tillinghast, James
 1898. Tillinghast, William Rich-
 mond
 1901. Tingley, Rowena P. B.
 1890. Tower, James H.
 1891. Traver, Adelia Elizabeth A.
 1885. Updike, Daniel Berkeley
 1896. Vincent, Walter Borodell
 1895. Vinton, Frederick Arnold
 1881. Vose, James Gardner
 1898. Wardwell, W. T. C.
 1901. Warren, Joseph Draper
 1901. Washburn, John H.
 1899. Washburn, Mary Fessenden
 1901. Waterman, Lewis Anthony
 1901. Waters, Hardin Chester
 1901. Watson, John Jay, Jr.
 1890. Webb, Samuel Herbert
 1901. Webster, George Eldridge
 1868. Weeden, William Babcock
 1887. Welling, Richard Ward
 Greene
 1894. Weston, George Franklin
 1885. *Wetmore, George Peabody
 1901. Wheaton, John Robert
 1890. Whitaker, Nelson Bowen
 1889. *White, Hunter Carson
 1884. White, Stillman
 1896. White, Willis H.
 1892. *Wilbour, Belinda Olney
 1884. Wilbour, Joshua
 1891. Wilbur, George Albert
 1900. Wilkinson, Anna Reed
 1901. Wilson, Alfred
 1895. Winship, George Parker
 1891. Willson, Edmund R.
 1888. Wilson, George Grafton
 1897. Woods, John Carter Brown

UNIV. OF MICH.

JUL 29 1908

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1902-1903



PROVIDENCE
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY

1903

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
RHODE ISLAND
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1902 - 1903



PROVIDENCE
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY
1904

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

1903

GEORGE PARKER WINSHIP

WILLIAM MACDONALD

FRANK GREENE BATES

1 ||| STANDARD
9 ||| PRINTING
0 ||| COMPANY
4 ||| PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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OFFICERS
OF THE
RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
ELECTED JANUARY 12, 1903.

President.

GEORGE T. PAINE.

Vice-Presidents.

WILLIAM MACDONALD,

ROBERT H. I. GODDARD.

Secretary.

WILFRED H. MUNRO.

Treasurer.

ROBERT P. BROWN.

Librarian and Cabinet-Keeper.

CLARENCE S. BRIGHAM.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Nominating Committee.

ALBERT V. JENCKS,

EDWARD I. NICKERSON,

GEORGE C. NIGHTINGALE.

Library Committee.

WILLIAM D. ELY,

DAVID W. HOYT,

THEODORE F. GREEN.

Lecture Committee.

AMASA M. EATON, GEORGE G. WILSON,
 CLARENCE S. BRIGHAM.

Publication Committee.

GEORGE P. WINSHIP, WILLIAM MACDONALD,
 FRANK G. BATES.

Committee on Grounds and Buildings.

EDWIN BARROWS, NORMAN M. ISHAM,
 ALFRED STONE.

Committee on Genealogical Researches.

GEORGE T. HART, FRED A. ARNOLD,
 CHARLES W. HOPKINS.

Committee on Necrology.

WILFRED H. MUNRO, CLARENCE S. BRIGHAM,
 GEORGE F. WESTON.

Finance Committee.

J. EDWARD STUDLEY, EDWIN A. SMITH,
 ROBERT P. BROWN.

Audit Committee.

FERDINAND A. LINCOLN, JOHN W. ANGELL,
 CHRISTOPHER RHODES.

Procurators.

For Newport,	GEORGE GORDON KING,
Pawtucket,	SAMUEL M. CONANT,
North Kingstown,	DAVID S. BAKER,
Hopkinton,	GEORGE H. OLNEY.

PROCEEDINGS

APRIL, 1902, TO JANUARY, 1903.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING was held April 1, 1902, President John H. Stiness in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The report of the librarian was presented and ordered to be placed on file.

On motion of the nominating committee the following persons were elected active members of the society: Charles Dean Kimball, Charles Morris Smith, Percival H. Truman, Victor Frazee, Sarah Dexter Kimball, Lucian Sharpe, Thomas Brownell Rawson, C. Abbott Davis, all of Providence.

A letter from Mr. Edward Field was presented, declining his appointment as a member of the library committee. On motion of Mr. Winship the chair was directed to appoint a committee to nominate a member to fill the vacancy upon the library committee, at the next quarterly meeting of the society. The chair appointed as that committee Mr. George P. Winship, Mr. Wilfred H. Munro, Mr. George T. Hart.

Mr. Brigham moved the appppintment of a committee to arrange for a "Field Day" for the society at some time in the near future. The society elected as members of that committee Gen. Hunter C. White, Mr. George T. Hart, Mr. Clarence S. Brigham.

Mr. Edward Field then reported at length upon the official

visit he had recently made to Savannah, Ga., in order to investigate the claims lately made concerning the discovery of the remains of General Nathanael Greene. On motion of Professor MacDonald a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Field for his very interesting address. The society thereupon adjourned.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING was held July 1, 1902, President John H. Stiness in the chair.

The records of the last meeting were read and approved.

The librarian's report was read and ordered to be placed on file.

The secretary presented a communication from Joseph M. Morehead of Greensboro, N. C., asking that the society take some action respecting the disposition of the remains of General Nathanael Greene. On motion of the Rev. Dr. King the society voted that it was inexpedient for the society to take action, inasmuch as all the descendants of General Greene, so far as heard from, were entirely satisfied with what had already been done.

On motion, Prof. J. Franklin Jameson of Chicago, Ill., Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews of Lincoln, Neb., and Hon. Oscar S. Straus of New York, N. Y., were elected honorary members of the society. Charles H. Shinn of Niles, Alameda County, Cal., was elected a corresponding member.

On motion of the chairman of the committee appointed at the last meeting to nominate a member to fill the vacancy upon the library committee, Mr. David W. Hoyt was elected a member of that committee.

The committee on a "Field Day" reported that in their

judgment it was advisable to choose October rather than June for the proposed excursion.

By request the secretary read the vote passed in October, 1886, respecting the work of Mr. James N. Arnold. On motion of the Rev. Dr. King, the secretary was instructed to send to Mr. Arnold a certified copy of the vote.

After the reading by the chairman of the publication committee of Mr. Richman's introduction to the Harris Papers, the society adjourned.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING was held October 7, 1902, President John H. Stiness in the chair.

The records of the last meeting were read and approved.

The librarian's report was read and ordered to be placed on file.

The president announced the death of Thomas Backus and Dr. Albert Potter, members of the society.

On motion of the nominating committee Arthur Channing Barrows, of Providence, was elected an active member of the society.

On motion of Mr. Everett it was moved that one hundred and fifty dollars be appropriated from the interest of the Parsons fund for the use of the committee on grounds and buildings.

The librarian reported at length upon the papers lately received from the United States Custom House in Providence.

On motion of Mr. Winship it was moved that the Advisory

Committee be requested to prepare for presentation at the annual meeting a resolution creating a standing committee for the acquisition and preservation of manuscripts.

On motion of Professor MacDonald it was moved that the committee "to secure possession of Custom House records, etc., be requested to ascertain before the next annual meeting whether there are other government records which may be secured.

On motion of Mr. Eaton it was moved that a committee of three be appointed, of which committee the retiring president should be chairman, to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

The president appointed as the other two members of the committee, Judge Rogers and Theodore F. Green, Esq.

The society thereupon adjourned.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The eighty-first annual meeting was held January 12, 1903, President John H. Stiness in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and on motion approved.

The report of the librarian was read and ordered to be placed on file.

On motion of the nominating committee the following gentlemen were elected active members of the society: Frederick Eugene Drowne of Pawtucket, Herbert Arthur Folsom of Providence, George Olney Gorton of Providence, Samuel Anthony Hazard of Providence, Victor Wilbour of Little Compton.

The president delivered his annual address.

The report of the treasurer was presented and ordered to be placed on file.

The annual reports of the following committees were presented and placed on file: The library committee, the lecture committee, the publication committee, the committee on grounds and buildings.

The annual election of officers and members of the standing committees resulted in the choice of those whose names appear in the list on page 5.

On motion of Theodore F. Green, Esq., the following motion was unanimously adopted by a rising vote :

Resolved, That the Rhode Island Historical Society hereby expresses its high appreciation of the services rendered by its retiring president, Hon. John H. Stiness, during the seven years of his administration just completed ;

That it regrets that the duties of his high office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, together with the other duties incumbent upon him, have forced him to the decision to retire now ;

That it extends to him its hearty thanks for his careful attention to its affairs, for his wise counsel on questions of policy, for his courteous and dignified conduct of its meetings and for his scholarly addresses on the occasion of its annual meetings and of its 75th anniversary ;

That it hopes for his continuing help and counsel in the years to come.

On motion of Mr. George P. Winship it was voted that for the current year the president, the vice-presidents, the secretary, the treasurer, the librarian and the chairmen of the several standing committees shall constitute an advisory committee with duties as specified in the motion offered by

Mr. William D. Ely at the quarterly meeting of April 3, 1900.
(See Proceedings, 1900-1901, page 7.)

On motion of Mr. Everett it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the society be tendered to Mr. James Burdick for his services as a member of the audit committee for many years past.

On motion of Judge Stiness the following minute was unanimously adopted and ordered to be entered upon the records:

In receiving the declination of Mr. Richmond P. Everett, for thirty-five years the treasurer of this society, it is fitting to put on record our high appreciation of his valuable service, his long continued interest, his constant faithfulness, his genial courtesy and his untiring devotion. It is a rare thing for one to continue so long and faithfully in gratuitous service. In recognition of this devotion, the society gives its assurance of sincere gratitude and esteem, and its congratulation upon so honorable a record.

On motion of Judge Stiness, seconded by Mr. George P. Winship, it was unanimously

Resolved, That this society has received with great pleasure the gift of the compass, used and owned by Roger Williams, from Mrs. Sophia Augusta Brown and adds to its expressions of thanks for her thoughtfulness and public spirit its high appreciation of the fitness of the selection of this society as the depository of so interesting a relic and its assurance that it will be guarded with jealous care.

The secretary was instructed to send a copy of this resolution to Mrs. Brown.

On motion of Mr. Everett it was

Resolved, That the committee on grounds and buildings be requested to confer with the Brown University corporation in regard to heating the cabinet from their plant and to report at some future meeting of the society.

On motion of Mr. Brigham it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the society be sent to Mr. Samuel D. Slocum for his action in regard to the final disposition of the portrait of his brother Colonel John S. Slocum and that the following letter concerning the matter be entered upon its records.

Boston, May 9, 1902.

Rhode Island Historical Society,
Providence, R. I.

Gentlemen:

I beg to advise you that I have this day sent the following letter to the Commander of Slocum Post, No. 10, Department of Rhode Island, G. A. R., which will be self-explanatory.

I beg to remain,

Very respectfully yours,

SAMUEL D. SLOCUM.

*To the Commander of Slocum Post, No. 10, Department Rhode Island,
G. A. R., Providence, R. I.*

My Dear Sir:

Referring to the following resolutions passed by the Post, April 30th, 1902:

WHEREAS, in view of the fact that no positive information can be ascertained from the Post's records or papers in relation to any conditions for the final disposition of the portrait of the late Colonel John S. Slocum, presented to the Post in 1872 by Samuel D. Slocum, therefore,

RESOLVED, That upon the termination of our existence as an organization, the portrait of the late Colonel John S. Slocum be placed in the care and custody of such organization as may be designated by the said Samuel D. Slocum.

Official

EUGENE R. ELLIS, Adjutant.

I beg to advise you that it is my intention and wish, upon the termination of Slocum Post, No. 10, Department of Rhode Island, G. A. R., as an organization, that the portrait of my dear brother, the late Colonel John S. Slocum, presented by me to the Post in 1872, be delivered and turned over to the Rhode Island Historical Society as final custodian and owner, to be placed in a suitable position in their public hall to serve as a memorial of a Rhode Island soldier who gave his life for his country.

I have sent a copy of this letter to the Rhode Island Historical Society.

With my best wishes for the continued prosperity of the Post and many more years of usefulness as an organization, I beg to remain, sir,

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) SAMUEL D. SLOCUM.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

We are living in a time which is rapidly making history. The events of the past few years show the progress of an evolution in many things, which are likely, before long, to bring great changes in government, business and the relations of men. No one is wise enough to know the result and it is idle to try to forecast it. Still we should by no means close our eyes to the things that go on about us. Students of history should be attentive to the present as well as to the past, since otherwise the knowledge of the past is of little use. History gives the light of what has been, to shine upon the things that are, and then to teach us what they mean, how they should be treated and to what end they lead. With no history we should have no chart in present troubles and simply drift like a ship on an unknown sea. We must look to the past for the light of experience; but if we look only behind, we are blind as well to the way we are going as to helps we may use and dangers we may shun. Of course there are times of great convulsions, which cannot be foreseen; times when it seems that the shell is breaking, to disclose a new and hidden form of social life and when new combinations are evolving new and unexpected results. In such times the knowledge of the past cannot guide us and the wisdom of the present is but the merest speculation.

To shut one's eyes to that which is about him; to be content to say to one's self: "Thou hast much goods laid up for many years; take thine ease, eat, drink and be merry," is to be the branded fool of Holy Writ.

We all know what rapid and great changes have come about within the span of our own lives. Never before has material progress been greater; discovery and invention more marvellous or energy more active. Yet, along with these things,

there has never been a period of greater unrest and of striving for that which not long ago seemed to be unattainable. Within the two years of this century we have seen illustrations of these things in empire, finance, mechanics, labor and social life. Governments have combined, as never before, for the furtherance of justice and peace. Nations have united before as allies in war, but never, as of late, to dictate terms and policy of internal affairs of another government. With no military alliance, they have, through diplomatic agencies, united in expressing opinions that have been heeded and obeyed as commands. The instances are too fresh in your minds to need recalling. There has been set up, not merely an international court of arbitration, but an international court of public opinion, which all governments have come to heed and respect. This tendency will be important in preventing wars, in establishing justice and in bringing together all nations as branches of the great human family. Such movements do not go on without a slip or break; but the tendency is evident and the result will be a great and beneficent change.

Large combinations in finance, commerce and industries are of comparatively recent date; but they have brought about a new state of things—whether for good or not, remains to be seen. Railroad systems have been consolidated, until more than one corporation, like a huge octopus, stretches its tentacles and feeders over vast portions of our land. Industrial companies, in like manner, have combined until one office controls the product of necessities of life. Local companies, to which, as in trust, valuable franchises have been granted for local convenience, have been gathered in by combinations of capitalists, until, in this city for example, hardly one of that sort of corporations remains under home control. So on every hand this tendency has rapidly advanced. The results of these aggregations are beginning to be seen in different ways.

In some cases prices have been cheapened a little, for a time at least, by economy in management; commerce has been stimulated by the larger ventures which have been made possible; the ruinous effect of excessive competition has been

avoided ; advantages have been secured through unity of management that smaller bodies could not give and such things as these have thus far satisfied the public, so that they have beheld the movement without revolt. Yet, in spite of all that may be said in its favor, it is a tendency that is inconsistent with the nature, traditions and safety of a free people. It gathers immense wealth, patronage and power into the hands of a few, whereby they are able to control not only the affairs of business, but of the Nation. It has created a new order of princes of capital, with the supplementary tendency to create also a new class of serfs.

Combinations that can control the business of a country can control its government. This a free people will not endure. Gross inequality breeds restlessness and revolution. The days of many moderate fortunes are succeeded by days of a few colossal fortunes, until monarchs of the old world are poor in comparison with private citizens of the new. Extravagance in one class begets it in another. The old order of plain yet comfortable habits has given way to lavish expenditure and a more marked difference between the rich and the poor. The cost of living, to the many, has increased disproportionately to the power of earning and the simple, contented life of our fathers has passed away, not because it is no longer desirable, but because it has become impossible. This is seen on every hand in the abandoned farms of the country, in the wiping out of many small houses of trade and industry in towns and cities, in the more luxurious habits of our people and in the overstraining and unhealthy effort to secure a competence, which half a century ago would have been deemed a fortune. But signs are not wanting of a counter movement. Naturally the first to feel the stress and burden of this new order of things is the laboring class. It has become aroused and has organized itself into a great consolidation. Trades and labor unions are now as common as, not long ago, they were unknown. Combined capital is now faced by combined labor. The serious effect of a conflict between the two is still upon us for an illustration. Yet this is but the beginning

of the strife. How it is to proceed, what it will involve and what will be the result, are questions which lead us to await the issue almost with fear and trembling.

I refer to these things because they seem to me to be indications of an evolution which will mark this time as an epoch in history. Whatever the result, it must be a radical change from past relations. It is a contest too serious to be long continued, for each side is paralyzed by a contest. Capital can do nothing without labor and labor can accomplish nothing without capital. The two are joined together and must work in harmony. The strife for undue advantage is probably not on either side alone. The strife continued is suicidal to both. If a compromise is reached it is likely to be but a temporary truce. For a permanent settlement there must be a superior power which can judge between the two and enforce its judgments. The greed of gain cannot be suppressed by law, but it can be restrained and controlled by law. That power can only exist in the government, the supreme combination of all the people. But how? We can only see the principle now, the details will follow as we undertake to apply the principle to practice. Great reforms often start from obscure and unexpected sources. The reform in the method of voting by a secret ballot, now so largely accepted in this country, came from Australia. From that country, too, has come a law, already adopted in some of our states and in foreign countries, by which one can transfer his real estate as readily, as easily and as surely as he can transfer shares of stock or other property. And so we see the beginning of a movement in far away New Zealand, where a law compels the arbitration of controversies between capital and labor and enforces a decision as it would a judgment of its courts. So, too, in this country, with no such law, we have seen the President of the United States, by the force of his character, the influence of his high position and the voice of popular demand, compel an arbitration of such differences by a commission now in session. This is simply an arbitration and it cannot enforce its findings.

But this is a first step. It is a propounding of the principle. The principle is approved by the people. Can you doubt that it will sooner or later be followed by laws that will clothe it with all the needed power of execution? No doubt you will ask: "Is government then to be the arbiter of business affairs? Are men not to be free to contract and to do with their own as they please?" No doubt the general rule will remain so, but, within limits. Years ago, even this qualified expression would have been regarded as political and legal heresy. But government must adapt itself to conditions. It cannot be anchored to a theory. With changing tides it may need to float in deeper water. It cannot remain powerless to secure to the people the necessities of life, the product of our own soil; if it does, if it is powerless in matters of vital consequence to the people, it is a worthless contrivance. The theory that government must confine itself to affairs of public order and the enforcement of certain private rights, exercising no paternal supervision, is one which has long since ceased to be of practical application. The development of the century has required legislation on many subjects which the simpler lives of our fathers did not need. Such legislation has to some extent restricted absolute freedom, both of person and property, for the public good. It embraces such subjects as hours of labor; education of children; practice of medicine; sale of meat; public shows; places of burial; sale of liquors; construction of buildings; taking of game and fish; infectious diseases; and many more of like character. So far has legislation gone in these respects that there is little wonder that some look to it to cure all social ills.

The old maxim, *Salus populi suprema lex*, is receiving new illustrations of its scope. A new light is thrown upon Lincoln's almost prophetic epigram, in describing the government as "of the people, by the people and *for* the people." It is from all and by all, not from or by a class; it is for all, not for a favored few. I speak of the illustrations as new, but not of the underlying principle as new. As early as 1641, the town of Providence fixed by law the price of corn, and in Decem-

ber, 1776, a remarkable act was passed by the General Assembly. It was entitled : "An act to prevent Monopolies and Oppression, by unreasonable Prices for many of the Necessaries and Conveniences of Life, and for preventing Engrossers, and for the better Supply of our Troops in the Army with such Necessaries as may be wanted."

The preamble was as follows: "Whereas the Committee appointed by the several States of New England, and now convened at Providence, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, for the purpose of regulating an Army, for supporting the currency, affixing the Prices of Labour, Goods, Wares, Merchandise &c., have amongst other things reported as follows, viz : In Committee, December 31, 1776. This Committee taking into consideration the unbounded Avarice of many Persons, by daily adding to the now most intolerably exorbitant Price of every Necessary and convenient Article of Life, and also the most extravagant Price of Labour in general, which at this Time of Distress, unless a speedy and effectual Stop be put thereto, will be attended with the most pernicious and fatal consequences, as it not only disheartens and disaffects the Soldiers who have nobly entered into Service for the best of Causes, by obliging them to give such unreasonable Prices for those Things that are absolutely needful for their very Existence, that their Pay is not sufficient to subsist them ; but is also very detrimental to the Country in general ; wherefore it is recommended by this Committee that the Rules and Prices hereafter enumerated be affixed and settled within the respective States in New England, *to wit;*" then follows a schedule of prices for farming labor, wheat, rye, corn, wool, pork, beef, hides, salt, tow cloth, flannels, and so on, imposing a penalty upon any person who should sell at higher prices or refuse to sell at those prices. It was a common thing to have public granaries, where the town stored and sold grain to the people.

You may say, this was a war measure and quote the old maxim : "*Inter arma leges silent.*" This is true ; but there is another adage, "Necessity knows no law." War was but the

occasion of the necessity. It was not the occasion that was thought to justify the law, but the resulting need. It was a legislative enactment that a few should not enrich themselves out of the necessities of the many. It is also to be noted that we are under a constitutional form of government, with more restricted power than was assumed by the colonial governments. Still in some wise way the solution of present troubles will, doubtless, be found, if it is necessary to go to that extent. The need of some such power has been revealed during the past year, as by a flash-light. We had noted the growth of great combinations with composure, so long as they affected only such things as the prices of oil, sugar, beef, steel, the rates of freights and other such things; but when a whole nation found itself, at the beginning of winter, without a supply of coal, and saw that all the people, rich and poor alike, were in the hands of miners and owners of coal mines, the question came at once, "Is there no remedy?" Since then, I venture to say, that more thought and study have been given to the Constitution of the Union and to the power of the government than ever before in the same space of time. During the crisis of the Civil War men did not stop to consult the Constitution. It was a time of life or death. Things had to be done and they were done. But now, if we are to invoke the law, we must follow the law and so men are thinking how the greedy clutch of power and gain can be stayed without a social revolution. It is for reasons such as these that I have suggested that we are in an evolutionary period, the result of which will be a notable change in social affairs and relations. Some chronicler, when my hand is still, will write the record. It cannot be foretold.

An unusual number of books relating to Rhode Island have appeared during the year. I regret that the time at my disposal has not been adequate to a proper study of these books, nor in some cases even to the reading of them. Many of them have already been called to your attention by such full notices in the issues of the *News Sheet*, that it is no loss that I do not refer to them at length. Quite a number have been books of

genealogy. "History of Isaac Howard of Foster, Rhode Island, and his descendants who have borne the name of Howard." "The Gladding Book," giving an account of the Bristol and Providence Gladdings, descendants of John and Elizabeth Gladding. "Genealogical Gleanings in England," by Henry T. Waters, giving the English ancestry of many of the founders of this State. "A Brief Genealogy of the Colvin Families in America, as they descended from John Colvin of England," being chiefly the descendants of John Colvin of Providence. "Descendants of Thomas Durfee of Portsmouth, R. I.," including many allied families. "Clarke Families of R. I.," by G. A. Morrison. "Biographical History of the Manufacturers and Business Men of R. I.," by Joseph D. Hall, Jr., may be added to this class, as also a second volume of the civil and military lists of R. I., by Joseph J. Smith. Our associate and former Vice-President, William B. Weeden, Esq., has issued an interesting pamphlet on "Industrial Life in Rhode Island," treating of privateering, slave trading commerce and manufactures.

The history of the state, referred to last year, as in preparation, was published last spring and was very fully reviewed in the *Providence Sunday Journal* of April 6, 1902, and noticed in the *News Sheet* of June 27th. It is a history prepared upon the monograph system, the advantages and disadvantages of which I referred to last year. The work is well done, and is a substantial addition to the historical annals of the state.

"The Rise of Religious Liberty in America," by Sanford W. Cobb, like other books on this subject, necessarily takes its start from the history of Rhode Island.

A pamphlet by Thomas Hamilton Murray, Secretary-General of the American Irish Historical Society, is devoted to "General John Sullivan and the Battle of Rhode Island." Mr. Murray has also recently published a volume entitled "Irish Rhode Islanders in the Revolution." "Henry Wheaton, an Appreciation, being the address delivered before the Alumni of Brown University on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of his graduation, June sixteenth MDCCCCII., by William Vail Kellen, Ph.D., is a most elegantly printed vol-

ume, from the Merrymount Press, Boston, with a fine portrait etching of the subject. The career of this distinguished diplomat and international lawyer is portrayed with fit setting and sympathetic touch, and is a most scholarly and admirable address.

Dr. Charles V. Chapin, Superintendent of Health in the city of Providence, has made a valuable contribution in a "History of Municipal Sanitation in the United States."

Prof. Lorenzo Sears, Litt. D., of Brown University, has brought out a most interesting volume entitled, "American Literature in Colonial and National Periods."

At a meeting of the American Bar Association last summer, our fellow-member, Amasa M. Eaton, Esq., read a carefully prepared paper entitled, "The Origin of Municipal Incorporation in England and in the United States," which has been published as a pamphlet.

Mr. Eaton starts out to show by copious citations of authorities that charters of municipal corporations were not original grants of corporate power, but a confirmation of powers already existing and in use; that by reason of these grants, which were made only for greater regularity, they came to be regarded as emanating from the king, and so revocable, but that gradually it has come to be seen that they are irrevocable. The pamphlet shows much study in the early history of the subject and its culminating purpose is to show that the principle of local self-government is in danger, when the charters of towns and cities can be changed without their consent. The paper was the product of an effort to throw light upon municipal rights of the self-constituted towns of Rhode Island. This is not the place to discuss the questions of law involved. The author is to be commended for the diligent research into the history and development of municipal incorporation which he has fully set forth.

While books of fiction, even the historical novels, are well-nigh antipodal to the objects of an Historical Society, it has been so rare a thing to have one from a Rhode Island author that we may properly notice it. "John Malcolm," by Edward

Fuller of the editorial staff of *The Providence Journal*, has appeared during the year and has met with a good reception. It is a story, laid in New York, in which the interest increases to the end ; told in the purest English, in an almost severely crisp and sententious style, and it is far above most of the books which of late have met with popular favor. Rhode Island has not numbered many writers of fiction among its citizens and it is pleasant to welcome such an author, when he appears. In mental as well as in physical feeding, the strong meat of history may well be supplemented by the light dessert of fiction. A volume in the series of Handbooks of American Government by Prof. William MacDonald, Ph. D., LL.D., of Brown University, has recently appeared entitled, "The Government of Maine." Besides the advantages which Prof. MacDonald might derive from his editorship of "Select Charters and other Documents illustrative of American History," as president of the historical society of Brunswick, Me., he came into touch with the history and traditions of Maine so as to make him eminently fit as her chronicler. In this connection I will refer to McCrady's history of South Carolina, the last volume of which recently published is largely taken up with a bitter attack upon General Nathanael Greene. Prof. MacDonald is soon to read a paper before this society, reviewing this attack. I therefore make no further reference to the subject, which will be discussed by him far more satisfactorily than I could hope to do.

The Correspondence of the Colonial Governors of Rhode Island, 1723-1775, in two volumes, edited by Gertrude Selwyn Kimball, a member of this society, who has been much assisted by our associate, William B. Weeden, has been published too recently for me to examine closely. Collected from the state archives and elsewhere they present the official relations of the colony to England and shed much light on the drift of public opinion and gossip of international affairs. They are published for the Society of Colonial Dames in Rhode Island.

The most important contribution to Rhode Island history during the year is, "Rhode Island, Its Making and Its Mean-

ing, a Survey of the Annals of the Commonwealth from its settlement to the death of Roger Williams, 1636-1683, by Irving Berdine Richman, with an introduction by James Bryce, M. P., D. C. L., author of 'The American Commonwealth,' published by G. P. Putman's Sons, 1902." Mr. Richman is a resident of Iowa, and in no way connected with this state. The query at once arises how came he to write about Rhode Island? The introduction suggests the answer. In a note to "The American Commonwealth," Vol. 1., p. 18, Mr. Bryce says : "This singular little commonwealth, whose area is 1085 square miles (less than that of Ayrshire or Antrim), is of all the American states that which has furnished the most abundant analogies to the Greek republic of antiquity, and which best deserves to have its annals treated of by a philosophic historian." He saw and appreciated the value of our early history. It is said that Mr. Bryce and Mr. Richman met in Switzerland, while the latter was preparing "Appenzell : Pure Democracy and Pastoral Life in Inner Rhoden : A Swiss Study," and possibly from the likeness in substance and in sound of the title of the proposed book, they came to talk of Rhode Island, with the result that Mr. Richman entered zealously upon this work. The book has been so fully and admirably reviewed in the *Providence Journal* of November 24, 1902, by our librarian that I will not attempt to repeat the pleasant task. I wish to make only two quotations from the book, one relating to our form of government and one relating to Williams. In Vol. 2, p. 51, the author says : "The most salient point in the relation of state to town in early Rhode Island remains to be considered. This point is that our tiny commonwealth, in the relation mentioned, prefigured more completely than any of its associates what (in general acceptation) was the course of the American Union down to the Civil War. That is to say: it began as a group of separate sovereignties, each highly centrifugal in tendency; these, under grinding necessity, were at length led reluctantly to unite; the union was precarious and resulted in the resumption by certain of the sovereignties of their original independence, this resumption in turn was abandoned for

closer union ; the union thus formed was held by a large element to be dissoluble in the same way as, afterwards, the American Union was held to be dissoluble in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, or by the eleven states that formed the Southern Confederacy. * * * Nor should it be overlooked that interesting national institutions are dimly prefigured in the early Rhode Island presidential office ; also in the Supreme Court of Trials with its jurisdiction in controversies between different towns, or the citizens of such towns, or between citizens of a Rhode Island town and citizens of a foreign colony or state. Indeed, it is because of these varied prefigurings that Mr. George Bancroft is led to say that more ideas which have become national have emanated from the little colony of Rhode Island than from any other."

On page 281 of the same volume he says : "The basis of the life and character of Roger Williams was the moral nature, and to this in him the keynotes were sweetness and charity. Wherever there was darkness, wherever there was bitterness, wherever there was distress, it was the wish of this soul to administer light, healing and consolation ; and not only was it the wish, it was the unremitting practice. In 1636, 'out of pity,' he gave leave to William Harris, 'then poor and destitute,' to come with him to Mooshassuc ; in founding Providence it was his purpose to provide a place for persons 'distressed for conscience ;' at the close of the Pequot War, it was his lips and his well nigh alone, that sought to restrain cruelty by reminding the conquerors that 'the Most High delights in mercy.' And when at a later time he visited England, he there found opportunity amid great distraction to perform such charitable deeds as the gathering of fuel for the London poor and the delivering out of captivity of the unfortunate Sir Thomas Urquhart — Royalist Scot memorable for his learning, but memorable also for that happy characterization (only just brought to light) of his deliverer as a being of inimitably sanctified parts."

"* * * * It was his doctrine of Soul Liberty that, prevailing in the earlier settlement from the first, came afterwards also

to prevail in the Island. His charter it was that banded the settlements together; his the voice of warning that, raised amid every crisis, made known the hurtful consequences of dismemberment."

The book has been most favorably received, the first edition being already nearly exhausted. It is remarkable that a stranger to our soil, our history and traditions should have so clearly perceived and so fairly balanced the relations of men and times and have been able to make so valuable a contribution to our early history.

This book, dealing so largely with Roger Williams, brings to our attention a gift recently made to us of the compass owned and used by him, from Mrs. John Carter Brown. In behalf of the society I have acknowledged the gift, but so valuable a contribution should be supplemented by a corporate expression of the society. It will be more fully referred to and described in the report of the librarian.

The society has received a gift from Mr. Charles Dyer Norton of a luxurious reproduction, both in fac-simile and print, of two letters, recently discovered, written by William Dyer of Newport to the authorities of Massachusetts, in earnest intercession for his wife. It seems strange in these days that they could have been deaf to such sound reasoning, such dignified argument and such pathetic pleading, in the case of one who was under sentence of death for no crime, but only for proclaiming a religious faith contrary to the views of the colony and as to whom the worst that could be said was that she may have been an unbalanced enthusiast in the matter of religious faith and duty. The light thrown by these letters puts into deeper shadow the acts of the Massachusetts colony in that barbarous case. The letters are privately printed in this form. One of them was published in *The Nation*, May 29, 1902. The gift is most acceptable and interesting.

Mr. Edward Aborn Greene has presented to the society an elegantly published paper read before the Sons of the Revolution of New York, April 26, 1902, by Marcus D. Raymond, on Col. Christopher Greene of Rhode Island. It is an admirably

written sketch of the life and career of Colonel Greene, with a fine portrait and other illustrations, among which is a picture of the monument erected to the memory of Colonel Greene and two comrades in arms, in Yorktown, Westchester Co., N. Y., where he was buried and near the place where he was killed, May 14, 1781. The letter from New York announcing his death is dated "Rhode Island Village, May 14, 1781."

The society has been most fortunate in receiving during the year the bequest of Mr. Henry A. Bartlett of his third part of the library of his father, the Hon. John R. Bartlett, for many years the Secretary of State of Rhode Island and a member of this society. The character of the gift has been fully set forth in the *News Sheet* and I need do no more than express our grateful appreciation of a bequest so appropriate and so highly valued. It will stand as a monument, honorable alike to the diligent acquisition of the father and the generous and filial devotion of the son.

A book prepared by Mr. George H. Webb, secretary of the Board of Trade of Providence, relating to the Boards of Trade and Business Organizations of Rhode Island has recently been issued. It will be valuable for reference in the future in matters relating to mercantile history, both for its matter and its illustrations. Our associate, Augustine Jones, has reprinted in pamphlet form, an article, "George Fox in New England in 1672," originally published in the *American Friend*. It summarizes the important events connected with Fox's visit and other interesting matter relating to him.

There has been no marked difference in the condition of the society from that of the past few years. The number of members has slightly increased, but not enough to make an appreciable gain over losses by death, removal and resignation. As I have said before, a society of this sort must be the creature of public spirit, sustained as one of public necessity, by those who are willing to do something for the honor of the state, in the preservation of its records, both of government and people. I am sure there are enough among our citizens to sustain the

society as it should be, and a little more effort on the part of our members would place their names upon our roll.

The general condition of the society will appear in the reports of the treasurer, librarian, library, lecture and publication committees and I will not repeat them. It is enough to say that while we have not attained the high mark we should constantly aim to reach, we have reason to take courage and press forward, realizing that ours is a work, quiet but important, useful and honorable alike to the state and its people.

In closing, the sad duty comes of recording the deaths of the year among our members. These have been Hezekiah Conant, a life member, and of active members Thomas Backus, Henry L. Dempsey, Henry T. Grant, Isaac H. Southwick, Jr., Albert Potter, Joshua Wilbour, Hardin C. Waters, and Frederic C. Sayles.

While this is not so long a list as we have sometimes had, it embraces men well known in civic and business life, men who have been active in promoting the welfare of this society, men of sterling character and wide usefulness, whose memories will linger, like the perfume of flowers cut down in full bloom, and whose loss will be mourned in many walks of life.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

The large number of accessions recorded in the years 1900 and 1901 has been maintained during the past year. There have been added to the library 1,875 volumes, 2,010 pamphlets and 157 miscellaneous items. Of this total of 4,042 accessions, 3,108 have been received by gift, 341 by exchange and 593 by purchase.

The books from the Bartlett bequest, amounting to nearly a thousand volumes, comprise one-quarter of the gifts received during the year. This notable collection came to us through the bequest of Mr. Henry Anthony Bartlett, being his one-third part of the library of his father, the Hon. John Russell Bartlett. In the division of the library, the executors of the estate, with much forethought and care, selected for the part which was to come to the Historical Society those volumes which seemed most immediately suited to its uses. Accordingly we have received a collection which is especially rich in early American history, American travel and exploration, general ethnology and archæology and many allied subjects.

During his long service as Secretary of State of Rhode Island, and even more when he was in charge of the John Carter Brown library, Mr. Bartlett enjoyed exceptional opportunities for securing books relating to the subjects in which he was most deeply interested. Being by nature a collector and a book-lover, he amassed a collection nearly every volume of which held some place in the heart of the bibliophile. Especially may this be said to be true in the case of the extra-illustrated books. Mr. Bartlett had a fondness for gathering engravings, portraits, maps and various rare prints for the purpose of "extending" books of especial interest. In this way he illustrated and enlarged nearly fifty separate works. The most important volumes which come to the society are Win-

sor's *Memorial History of Boston*, in four volumes, Duyckinck's *Cyclopædia of American Literature*, in four volumes, Drake's *History and Antiquities of Boston*, in two volumes, the *Memoir of George Livermore*, Sear's *Brown University Centennial Discourse*, and Stone's *Life of John Howland*. There is also a set of Granger's *Biographical History of England*, which elaborate work, published late in the eighteenth century, first brought the practice of extra-illustration into favor. In addition to the thousands of prints which are contained in these various volumes, there is also included in the bequest a vast number of miscellaneous portraits and views, many of them of exceeding interest and rarity. In this connection, finally, are three large portfolios which would raise envy in the heart of even the most undemonstrative of collectors of Americana. Two of them are filled with Revolutionary maps engraved by Faden and various other early cartographers, and all in their original state. The third portfolio contains a great number of early American caricatures, most of them in colors, coming down about to the time of the Civil War.

The volumes in the bequest that relate to American history are of particular value to this library. The reprints of works upon early New England, added to those previously belonging to the society, go far towards completing the collection of these reprints published during the middle of the nineteenth century, copies of which are now becoming very difficult to secure. The bibliographical works supplement those already in the society's reference-room to a very gratifying extent, including besides a large number of annotated sales catalogues and bibliographies of special subjects, a set of Sabin's *Dictionary of Books relating to America*, the *John Carter Brown Catalogue*, and Harrisse's *Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima*, with its *Additions*.

The books on Old and New Mexico, in which Mr. Bartlett's interest, aroused by his service on the Mexican boundary survey, was very great, form an important part of the collection. In addition to the many volumes on Mexican exploration and ethnology there are included the manuscript *Journal of the*

Mexican Boundary Commission, 1850-1853, and several unpublished manuscripts by Mr. Bartlett upon such subjects as the Indian Tribes of Mexico, Notes on Spanish Documents, and the History of Printing in Mexico.

As the compiler of the *Dictionary of Americanisms* which went through four or more editions, Mr. Bartlett gathered a considerable number of volumes on philology. Nearly all of these have come to the Historical Society. The works on English dialects, the volumes on surnames, which are of peculiar use in our library, and the numerous notes and clippings on the subject of Americanisms, are all worthy of especial mention.

Taken as a whole the bequest not only evinces the discrimination and scholarship of him who brought these books together, but also reflects great credit upon those who made such a division of the library that the Historical Society received the volumes most appropriate to its needs.

Of the various gifts of the year, the most valuable and interesting is the original compass that belonged to Roger Williams, donated to the society by Mrs. John Carter Brown. This relic came into the possession of Mrs. Brown many years ago, having been obtained from a direct descendant of Williams, in whose family it had always been known and treasured as Roger Williams's compass. The little instrument is of antique design, being a combination compass and sun-dial. Mrs. Brown has had it encased in a beautiful oak box, made under the direction of D. Berkeley Updike of Boston and bearing this inscription :

THIS COMPASS, ONCE THE PROPERTY OF
ROGER WILLIAMS AND USED BY HIM
ON HIS JOURNEY FROM MASSACHUSETTS
TO RHODE ISLAND, HAS BEEN PRESENTED TO
THE RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY BY
MRS. SOPHIA AUGUSTA BROWN. A. D. 1902.

The society is put under deep obligation to Mrs. Brown for this gift, and acknowledges the kindness and forethought that

prompted her to place this treasured relic of the founder of the state in the institution which stands as the embodiment of Rhode Island history.

In this connection it is rather interesting to note that in the inventory of the estate of Providence Williams (son of Roger) is mentioned a "sun-dial." Providence died unmarried in 1686 and his property descended to his brother Daniel, whose son Roger had a daughter Rebecca, who married David Thayer and inherited half of Roger's estate. She was the mother of Williams Thayer, 1760-1826, who inherited the compass and was the grandfather of the donor.

Another gift which is greatly valued, is a copy of the rare 1775 Providence edition of the *New England Primer*, from Miss Elizabeth Dorrance Bugbee. Copies of this edition were formerly known to exist only in the Lenox Library and the Dr. Henry Barnard Collection. It has also been supposed to be the only eighteenth century edition printed in Providence. Within the past few weeks, however, a copy turned up at auction sale in Boston, with the imprint of John Carter, Providence, 1782, which was obtained for the society. When Paul Leicester Ford published his elaborate work upon *The New England Primer* in 1897, he found that the search of fifty years had brought to light less than forty editions and less than fifty copies of Primers printed in the eighteenth century. That within a few weeks of each other we should obtain two different editions of these rarities is indeed a cause for congratulation.

The library has received its usual number of books and pamphlets from various authors and institutions and a list of such gifts is recorded in an appendix to this report. In addition to the accessions that have been noted in previous quarterly reports, we have received a copy of the *Ely Genealogy* as a Christmas present from Mr. William D. Ely. Mr. Ely has also sent us the concluding numbers of the *New York Journal of Commerce* running from 1897 through 1902, forming a complete file of this paper for the period of the Spanish War, the Philippine troubles and the discussions over imperialism.

Irving B. Richman of Iowa, has presented us with his new work upon Rhode Island which has occasioned so much favorable comment. From Professor William MacDonald we have received his recently issued *Government of Maine*; and from David W. Hoyt the genealogy of the *Descendants of William White*. Mr. Frank G. Bates has continued his most commendable work of providing us with tracings of the earliest layouts of lands throughout the state, his latest contributions being copies of two early plats of Warwick.

Three years ago the society published the Diary of Enos Hitchcock, under the able editorship of Mr. Weeden. At that time, of the diaries beyond the Revolutionary period, only that for the year 1784 was owned by the society. Within a year two more of the Revolutionary diaries were found in the cellar of the building, and those for the years 1786, 1787 and 1791 were presented by Mr. Fred A. Arnold. A month or so ago we received a book-dealer's catalogue containing the following obscure title "North American Calendar, or Rhode Island Almanac, for 1785. Interleaved copy with diary of a contemporary Providence minister." We ordered the item and it turned out to be the missing Hitchcock diary for 1785.

The art gallery has obtained a valued accession in the bust of Mayor Henry R. Barker, executed by Hippolyte Hubert, and presented by his son, Henry A. Barker. We have also received from the estate of Alphonso R. Janes an early portrait of Frederick Douglass. George O. Gorton has presented a collection of autograph letters, many of which were written by prominent Rhode Island and national characters and are therefore greatly valued in this library.

CATALOGUING.

The work in the catalogue-room, although continually interrupted by the arrival of current accessions, has been chiefly given over to cataloguing the mass of miscellaneous pamphlets placed in boxes on the second floor of the main room. The various sets of reference books used in cataloguing have been greatly augmented through the Jillson and Bartlett bequests,

the set of Sabin's *Dictionary of Books relating to America* being especially valuable in this respect. Practically all the reference books in the library will henceforth be placed in the catalogue-room.

MANUSCRIPT DEPARTMENT.

The arranging and repairing of the long files of early newspapers has prevented our giving much attention to the classifying and mounting of the great mass of miscellaneous manuscripts brought to light over a year ago. The "Avery Trial" papers and the "1814 Direct Tax" papers have, however, been bound in volumes, and a very interesting lot of Revolutionary Hospital papers are now undergoing the same process. The Providence Custom House papers, which have been described in previous reports, have been transferred to our custody and will form a bulky, though valuable, addition to our manuscript department.

NEWSPAPER-ROOM.

During the past year the volumes of the *Providence Gazette* from 1762 to 1825 have been thoroughly examined for the purpose of noting all missing and torn copies and repairing those which were mutilated or imperfect. Many of the numbers formerly thought to be lacking have been supplied from the numerous duplicates in the basement. A complete and final collation of the regular set running from No. 1 to No. 3,368, shows that the following numbers are missing: 149, 502, 635, 774, 777, 783, 883, 916, 1099, 1132, 1828, 1834, 1835, 1861, 1862, 1865, 1866, 1868, 1872, 1877, 1949, 1964, 1990, 2162, 2167, 2186, 2296, 2297, 2300, 2305, 2313, 2318, 2322, 2326, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2342, 2347, 2348, 2456, 2458, 2459, 2500.

This set is by far the most complete in existence. The next best files are those in the John Carter Brown Library, the office of the Providence Journal Company and the private library of Mr. Sidney S. Rider. The American Antiquarian Society, the Massachusetts Historical Society and the Lenox

Library, also possess scattered files. With the aid of all of these collections every issue of the *Providence Gazette* can be located but two—Nos. 149 and 502.

Our file of the *United States Chronicle*, 1784-1804, has been put through the same examination as the *Providence Gazette*, with the result that the following numbers are found missing : 54, 469, 470, 472, 473, 474, 477, 478, 481, 482, 487, 493, 496, 504, 507, 512, 514, 518, 520, 624, 721, 835, 852, 860, 884, 954, 973, 975, 980, 1041, 1058.

The large number of volumes of newspapers that are annually deposited here through state law are straining the capacity of the newspaper-room to its fullest extent. At least seventy bulky volumes are placed each year upon the shelves, thus providing complete files of nearly every newspaper in the state. Rhode Island is fortunately small enough to be able to do this. Many of the larger states, on account of the vast number of papers published within their jurisdiction, are compelled to discriminate and to select only the more important newspapers for deposit in their state libraries. The task of preserving the smaller papers is relegated to the local libraries, generally with irregular and unsuccessful results. The number of volumes published within this state, however, although comparatively small, require considerable space and will soon necessitate an alteration in the arrangement of our newspaper-room. Indeed, the need for horizontal shelving, which has been frequently mentioned in previous reports, renders a change doubly imperative.

A most important gift for this department of the library has come from Miss Emily H. Crouch of this city. It consists of a number of bound volumes of 18th century Southern newspapers, including the *Maryland Journal* for 1789, the *South Carolina State Gazette* for 1799, and the *Charleston Gazette* for 1799. The earliest of these papers, the *Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser*, has a special interest for Rhode Islanders, since it was conducted by the learned Providence printer, William Goddard. Another desirable item which has been acquired during the year is a copy of the *Juvenile Gazette*,

a tiny magazine printed and published in 1827 by a boy of but 14 years of age, Oliver Kendall, Jr.

Thanks should be given to the publishers of the *Newport Mercury*, the *Providence Sunday Telegram* and the *Boston Weekly Transcript* for gifts of their respective papers as issued, and to Miss Sarah Peckham for the current numbers of the *Newport Mercury*.

CHANGES IN THE BUILDING.

During the past summer the portraits in the art gallery were changed about so as to secure a better general artistic effect as well as an arrangement somewhat in accordance with the relative importance of the paintings. The portraits of the presidents of the society, for instance, have been placed, in their order of service, upon the north wall. In the catalogue-room new book cases have been erected to accommodate the rapidly growing collection of reference works. A change in the building very much to be desired is the construction of a brick vault in which the manuscripts and rarer volumes can be kept. The arrangement of our west room on the lower floor is such that a vault could be built there without very much expense. The north end of this room already provides three walls of solid brick or stone as well as an arched brick flooring. By building a single partition of brick in which could be placed a fire-proof door and by making an arched brick ceiling, a vault could be constructed which would answer all purposes for many years. The present manuscript case in the central room would thus be relieved of its contents, providing considerable additional book shelving in this already over crowded room.

The work in other departments of the library has progressed steadily during the year. The society has extended its privileges at various times to the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Society of Mayflower Descendants. The building has been continually visited by strangers whose curiosity has often been turned into serious historical or

genealogical study. I most strongly recommend that during the coming year some of the rooms in the building, particularly those used for study by members and others, be made more attractive by the use of rugs and more comfortable chairs. I am quite sure that a little well-directed effort in this respect will result advantageously.

Respectfully submitted,

CLARENCE S. BRIGHAM,

Librarian.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.

1903.	DR.	
Jan. 13.	Cash on hand, balance of 1902	\$292 32
	Interest from investments of Samuel M. Noyes, Henry J. Steere, John Wilson Smith, William G. Weld, Charles H. Smith and Esek A. Jillson	1,263 41
	Taxes from 283 members	849 00
	Interest from Life Membership Fund	119 00
	Interest from Initiation Fees Fund	5 10
	From Dr. C. W. Parsons Improvement Fund	150 00
	From State of Rhode Island appropriation	79 52
	From sale of books and publications	142 87
		\$2,901 22

1903.	CR.	
Jan. 13.	Expenses of the Library Committee for 1902	\$1,895 78
	From the State of Rhode Island ap- propriation	1,420 48
	Salary of Librarian	\$475 30
	Salary of Janitor	1,000 00
	For fuel and gas	360 00
	For postage, meetings and express	261 81
	For building and grounds	248 69
	For inheritance tax on Bartlett legacy	196 76
	Cash on hand	125 00
		233 66
		\$2,901 22

We have examined these accounts and find them correct.

JAMES BURDICK,
FERDINAND A. LINCOLN,
JOHN W. ANGELL,
Audit Committee.

Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

DR.

1903.

Jan. 13. Received in monthly payments for the year 1902 . . \$1,500 00

CR.

1903.

Jan. 13. Paid to Library Committee \$1,420 48

Carried to General Account 79 52

_____ 1,500 00

DR. CHARLES W. PARSONS IMPROVEMENT FUND.

DR.

1902.

Jan. 14. Cash on hand \$4,467 75

1903.

Jan. 13. Interest from mortgage 150 00

Coupons from railroad 45 00

Interest from City Savings Bank 20 38

_____ \$4,683 13

CR.

1903.

Jan. 13. For Buildings and Grounds \$150 00

Cash on hand 4,533 13

_____ \$4,683 13

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

DR.

1902.

Jan. 14. Cash on hand \$3,293 76

1903.

Jan. 13. Interest from Providence Institution

for Savings 41 76

Interest from Mechanics Savings Bank 77 24

_____ \$3,412 76

CR.

1903.

Jan. 13. Interest carried to General Account \$119 00

Cash on hand, balance of account 3,293 76

_____ 3,412 76

PUBLICATION FUND.

DR.

1902.					
Jan. 14.	Cash on hand	.	.	.	\$3,600 00
1903.					
Jan. 13.	Interest from R. I. Hospital Trust Co.		127 10		<u>\$3,727 10</u>

CR.

1903.					
Jan. 13.	Cash on hand	.	.	.	\$3,727 10

GEORGE MOULTON CARPENTER MEMORIAL FUND.

DR.

1902.					
Jan. 14.	Cash on hand	.	.	.	\$227 82

CR.

1903.					
Jan. 13.	Cash on hand	.	.	.	\$227 82

INITIATION FEES FUND.

DR.

1902.					
Jan. 14.	Cash on hand	.	.	.	\$230 00
	Fees from 13 members	.	.	.	65 00
	Interest from Industrial Trust Co.	.	.	.	5 10
					<u>\$300 10</u>

CR.

1903.					
Jan. 13.	Interest carried to General Account	.	\$5 10		
	Cash on hand, Industrial Trust Co.	.	295 00		
					<u>\$300 10</u>

STATEMENT OF FUNDS, JANUARY 13, 1903.

INVESTMENT FUND.

Legacy of Samuel M. Noyes	\$12,000 00
" " Henry J. Steere	10,000 00
" " Charles H. Smith	5,000 00
" " John Wilson Smith	1,000 00
" " William G. Weld	1,000 00
" " Esek A. Jillson	2,000 00
Cash	50 00
	<hr/>
	\$31,050 00

Invested as follows:

Mortgage secured by note	\$3,350 00
" " "	2,300 00
" " "	750 00
" " "	1,300 00
" " "	1,250 00
Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co.	462 50
Industrial Trust Co.	4,000 00
Manufacturers Trust Co.	4,000 00
Union Trust Co.	4,000 00
Six bonds Minneapolis Street Railway Co.	5,850 00
30 shares Merchants National Bank	1,800 00
45 shares Blackstone Canal National Bank	1,050 00
20 shares American National Bank	937 50
	<hr/>
	\$31,050 00

PUBLICATION FUND.

Legacy of Ira B. Peck	\$1,000 00
" " William Gammell	1,000 00
" " Albert J. Jones	1,000 00
" " Julia Bullock	500 00
" " Charles H. Smith	100 00
Interest from R. I. Hospital Trust Co.	127 10
	<hr/>
	\$3,727 10

Deposited in the R. I. Hospital Trust Co., participation account \$3,727 10

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Providence Institutions for Savings	\$1,090 90
Mechanics Savings Bank	2,202 86
	<hr/>
	\$3,293 76

DR. CHARLES W. PARSONS IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Mortgage secured by note	\$3,000 00
Richmond, York River and Chesapeake Railroad bond	1,000 00
Cash in City Savings Bank	<u>533 13</u>
	\$4,533 13

GEORGE MOULTON CARPENTER MEMORIAL FUND.

Deposited in the Industrial Trust Co.	\$227 82
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INITIATION FEES FUND.

Deposited in the Industrial Trust Co.	\$295 00
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We have examined these accounts and find them correct.

JAMES BURDICK,
FERDINAND A. LINCOLN,
JOHN W. ANGELL,
Audit Committee.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

The library committee on this eighty-first anniversary of the society beg leave to report:—

That the library has been open daily throughout the year, with the exception of Sundays and holidays.

The accessions to the library have been—

Bound volumes	1,875
Pamphlets	2,010
Miscellaneous	<u>157</u>
Total	<u><u>4,042</u></u>

The expenditures of the committee on the library for the year have been—

Books and periodicals	\$399 64
Binding	4 75
Cataloguing, etc.	1,055 73
Stationery, etc.	75 66
Administrative service	<u>360 00</u>
Total	<u><u>\$1,895 78</u></u>

For all special details and statistics as to the work and results in the library and cabinet for the year just closed, reference is to be had to the elaborate report of the librarian, to whose province they especially belong. His report will also explain the wants of the cabinet for the better preservation of its valuable manuscripts and the ponderous collection of newspapers.

The principal work of the past year, in cataloguing, has been that of the "Miscellaneous Pamphlets," some 8,000 in number. This was begun just before the last annual meeting

and with the work of this year is now nearly complete. The cataloguing of the "Local Pamphlets" is to follow these and then that of the "Rhode Island Pamphlets."

The system adopted, of classifying by authors, has proved its value not only in the practical work, but has also remedied and removed the great confusion and obscurity which almost every existing library finds with pamphlets bound together in volumes. Even the great "Watkinson Library of Reference" at Hartford, though of recent origin and new from the start, is loud in its complaints of trouble from this source. To classify such volumes by subjects has been often tried, but subjects are infinite in number as human thoughts and their relations to each other are vague and indistinct. No reach of science yet, can define their bounds, or show their lines of cleavage. Pamphlets in volumes simply defy classification under the head of subjects.

In classifying by authors, however, each section has a fixed beginning and definite end; it is also limited in number as well as in time; it is even limited in subjects, by the practical range or scope of a single hand and brain, in the few years of productive authorship allowed to any human life.

The several local pamphlets, relating to places and questions of a local character in the different states, will, as far as practicable, be placed in the divisions assigned to such states, and can each have a suitable strong and inexpensive cover or binding if desired.

Your committee cannot cease to call your attention to the early records of Warwick, the most valuable by far of those extant within the state and rich beyond all others in that which relates to the "making and meaning" of its early colonial life. There more clearly than in any other place seems to have been developed and put in action those fundamental and vital principles for which Williams and Gorton, though in different lines, contended with equal ardor throughout their lives. There, too, the most absolute individuality and independence of action was gradually brought to bow to, and accept as rightful and ordained of God, the restraints of organized au-

thority in the form of civil government, with absolute liberty in all religious things.

Starting thus from primary truths of right and wrong, of liberty and authority among men, it is no wonder that they evolved such vital principles of high policy in government as gave Bancroft, the historian, full warrant for his declaration : "That more ideas which have become national have emanated from the little colony of Rhode Island than from all the other American states."

In this new century upon which we are entering, we see all fields of business and all forms of institutions in process of change, and insensibly this change has invaded our own sphere. While in former years Providence was noted for its choice and numerous "Private Libraries," a radical change in this respect has now, by a natural course of evolution, taken place. Libraries of public, or quasi-public character, have developed great strength, and in these no small number of the choice volumes of the private libraries have already found a place.

The Athenæum Library which has always held high place in public regard, now greatly improved and enlarged, is hardly surpassed by any library of its size in the number or the quality of the works it supplies to its numerous patrons. The State Library, starting under the efficient management of a keen student of history, is hereafter to be reckoned with. With its fine series of state and government publications, there is little left to be desired by the student who approaches history from its original sources. The State Law Library is also admirably equipped in its chosen subjects. The Public Library, one of the best in the country, and owning its splendid building, has a special claim on the student of American history in that it possesses one of the greatest collections in existence of the literature of our Civil War. The University Library, besides being able to place before the student almost every volume of the day in literature, science and art, owns the unique Harris Collection of American Poetry and the Wheaton Collection of International Law.

The John Carter Brown Library of Americana, unequaled

on this continent, if not in the world, has become a permanent acquisition to Providence by the munificent and more than princely gift of the late John Nicholas Brown. Nor is the gift limited to the priceless volumes alone, but includes a fitting shrine in which these treasures may be preserved for students and writers of history in all succeeding time.

With the ample funds which Mr. Brown has so wisely provided, there is scarcely a doubt that within the next decade this library will attain the pre-eminence in the field of Americana of the eighteenth century that it already holds in the centuries that precede.

The day of libraries has dawned with almost the brightness of noon. It is fully time to place our library, already well equipped in many departments of American history, in the fore-front of progress and strength. If our special field is limited, it should show the greater wealth. On this wide continent man knows no bound to kindred narrower than its two oceans. Our own language rules from the Gulf to the North Pole. Every reason for the existence of this society demands that our own local histories should be supplemented by those of New England and the other states. Though our own territory and population are relatively small, our relationships are wide, and so the greater reason that our genealogies should be supplemented by those of the other states, as they from time to time appear.

Complete this work, and with all these libraries and their rich treasures and resources for study and research gathered here, you can well say that Providence has not only become, but must ever continue to be, a centre for the study of American history.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM D. ELY,

Chairman.

January 13, 1903.

REPORT OF LECTURE COMMITTEE.

The lecture committee hereby reports that the following lectures were held under its auspices during the past year:

Rev. Henry S. Burrage, D. D., of Portland, Maine, on February 5, 1902, delivered an address on "The Expulsion of the Acadians."

William A. Mowry, Ph. D., of Hyde Park, Mass., on February 25, 1902, delivered a lecture on "Marcus Whitman's Ride."

Capt. Albert A. Folsom, of Boston, on March 18, 1902, delivered a lecture on "A Boston Woman's Flight to Providence in April, 1775."

At the close of each of these lectures the thanks of the society were voted to the speaker of the evening.

The committee further reports that it has arranged for an interesting series of historical lectures during the coming months of January, February and March, the speakers already secured being Prof. Charles H. Haskins of Harvard, Judge Simeon E. Baldwin of New Haven, and Mr. William B. Weeden and Prof. William MacDonald of this city.

Respectfully submitted for the committee,

AMASA M. EATON,

Chairman.

REPORT OF PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

At the quarterly meeting of the society in April, 1901, it was voted to discontinue the *Quarterly Publication*, and the publication committee was authorized to prepare and issue in its place an annual volume. This action was taken after careful deliberation, in order to provide for the publication of historical material of permanent value in more satisfactory form than the small periodical, whose numbers were easily mislaid and lost. The *Quarterly* therefore ceased with the completion of the eighth volume.

The discontinuance of the *Quarterly* left the society without any regular means of communicating to its members information regarding the work and interests of the society. It is most desirable that all the members, many of whom rarely visit the society's building, should be kept in touch with its various activities. They should know about the manifold ways in which it contributes to the historical and the intellectual interests of the community. The publication committee therefore undertook to issue a *News Sheet*, to contain notices of meetings and lectures, information regarding the work done by the society, additions to the library, museum and portrait gallery, publications relating to the history of the state, and such other news as would be likely to interest the members of this historical society.

Seven numbers of the *News Sheet* were issued during the year, in advance of the lectures and the stated quarterly meetings. It fully answered the expectations of the committee in every respect except that some of the members have failed to realize that it contained the announcements for the meetings of the Society. Whether this failure has had an effect upon the attendance has been the subject of careful discussion and observation. The publication will be suspended until after the

publication of the forthcoming volume of the Collections of the Society.

It is hoped that it may then be possible to issue it at the time of the regular quarterly meetings.

The "Harris Papers," which are to furnish the material for Volume IX of the Collections of the Society, have been prepared for press with great care and are now being put into type. There have been many delays, due primarily to the decision to include in the volume every thing that could be found written by Harris. This necessitated a search among the documents in the Public Record Office in London, where several letters of exceptional historical importance were found. The problem of indexing has also resulted in an expansion of the scope of the volume. In addition to the usual index, the volume will contain a list of Indian names, including not only those appearing in the text, but all other names which the Librarian has been able to find in seventeenth century documents, referring to Rhode Island localities. This list will discuss the meaning and location of the various names, and will be accompanied by a map showing the area of the state as it was known to the people here in 1700.

GEORGE PARKER WINSHIP,

For the Committee.

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GROUNDS
AND BUILDINGS.**

To the Rhode Island Historical Society:

The committee on grounds and buildings reports that during the year now closed, the sum of \$196.76 has been expended upon the building and its furnishings, and for care of the grounds, and that the property of the society in charge of this committee is in good condition.

Respectfully submitted for the committee,
EDWIN BARROWS,
Chairman.

Providence, January 13, 1903.

NECROLOGY.

THOMAS BACKUS.

Thomas Backus was born in Brooklyn, Conn., October 9, 1822, and died in Providence, R. I., August 13, 1902. He was the son of Thomas and Almira Backus, his father having served as lieutenant-governor of Connecticut in 1849-1850. He attended the Friends' School at Providence during his boyhood, with the intention of entering Brown University. He gave up the idea, however, in order to go into business, and entered the store of Tiffany, Young & Ellis, dealers in fancy goods, New York City. His father had married as his second wife the daughter of John B. Young, who was in partnership with Mr. Tiffany. Mr. Backus did not remain in New York for more than a year, but returned to Killingly, Conn., and started a dry goods business in partnership with other residents of the town. Not meeting with success, he gave up this business at the end of a year and thereafter lived a quiet, retired life, his only business cares being the administering of the estate of the children and grandchildren of Lieutenant-Governor Backus.

During the last forty years of his life he spent most of his time in Providence, passing the winter with his brother-in-law, Dr. J. W. C. Ely, and the summer at Watch Hill. He was a quiet, unassuming man, with few social or political connections. He took much interest in historical and genealogical study, and joined the Historical Society in 1893. He was unmarried and was survived only by his sister, the wife of Dr. Ely.

HEZEKIAH CONANT.

Hezekiah Conant died at Pawtucket, R. I., January 22, 1902. He was born at Dudley, Mass., July 28, 1827, the son of Hervey and Dolly (Healy) Conant. He was descended from the Roger Conant who administered the affairs of the settlements at Cape Ann and at Salem before the arrival of Governor Endicott in 1628.

Mr. Conant received an academic education at Nichols' Academy, in Dudley, and at the age of seventeen years left home to become an apprentice in the office of the *Worcester County Gazette*. After three years in printing establishments, he went to work in a machine shop, where he had more leisure and could devote his spare time to the study of mechanical engineering. In 1852 he left Worcester and during the next few years was employed by various firms engaged in mechanical manufacture. He also made several inventions, the most important of which were the well-known "gas checks" in the "Sharp's rifle," a machine for dressing sewing thread, and an automatic machine for winding spool cotton. The Willimantic Linen Company, after an inspection of the last machine, purchased one-half of the patent right and engaged Mr. Conant February 1, 1859, as a mechanical expert on a three years' contract. He remained with this company nine years, renewing his three years' contract twice. In 1864 he visited Europe in the interest of the Willimantic Company and inspected many of the large thread establishments in the old world, among them the great works of J. & P. Coats and of the Messrs. Clark in Paisley, Scotland. From 1865 to 1868 he was superintendent of the Willimantic Linen Company. During his connection with this concern the company more than doubled its capital and production.

In 1868 Mr. Conant resigned his position with the Willimantic concern and moved to Pawtucket, where he organized the Conant Thread Company, with an authorized capital of \$100,000, and became treasurer of the corporation and manager of the works. In May, 1869, he again visited Europe and effected a combination with J. & P. Coats of Paisley, Scotland,

the leading manufacturers of thread in the world, by which that firm became a partner in the Pawtucket enterprise. Mr. Conant returned in June, and with the large capital then at his disposal proceeded to enlarge the plant in order to manufacture the Coats thread. At the time of his death it had grown to be a mammoth concern, employing over 2000 persons, covering 40 acres of land, having an invested capital of \$5,000,000, and being without doubt the best arranged, equipped and organized establishment of its kind in the world. Until 1893 the establishment was operated under the name of the Conant Thread Company, but since that time it has been conducted as one of the branches of the J. & P. Coats, Limited.

Mr. Conant did not confine his entire energy to the immense enterprise of which he had the management, but took an active interest in many industrial and banking institutions of the state, which included his name upon their directors' lists and often derived much of their success from his association. To him the city of Pawtucket owed much of its material growth and industrial prosperity. The town of Dudley, his birthplace, was frequently visited with his beneficence. It was at his expense that the old and time-worn buildings of the Nichols Academy were resuscitated, and when the Congregational Church of the town was burned down in 1890 it was he who came forward and erected at his own personal cost a new and handsome church edifice.

Mr. Conant was married three times. His first wife was Sarah Williams, daughter of Col. Morris and Elizabeth (Eaton) Learned, to whom he was married October 4, 1853. She died July 17, 1855. In November, 1859, he was married to a sister of his first wife, Harriet Knight Learned, who died July 6, 1864. On December 5, 1865, he was married to Mary Eaton, daughter of Dr. Samuel P. and Harriet (Eaton) Knight. There was no issue except by the second marriage, and the children were a son and a daughter: Samuel Morris Conant, born December 9, 1861, and married June 1, 1887, to Nellie Buell Ferguson; and Edith Adina Conant, born September

19, 1863, and married February 4, 1885, to George M. Thornton.

Mr. Conant joined the Historical Society in 1877 as a life member, having been amongst the earliest to adopt this form of membership. He took considerable interest in the material welfare of the society and contributed frequently to its funds. In 1890 when the project of putting on an addition to the building was formulated he gave \$500 to the fund, and at various other times made contributions to further the work of the society.

HENRY LESTER DEMPSEY.

Henry Lester Dempsey was born at West Eaton, Madison County, N. Y., January 11, 1855, and died at Stillwater, R. I., February 1, 1902. He was the son of John and Margaret B. Dempsey, his paternal grandparents being John Dempsey and Elizabeth Manwarn, and those on his mother's side Nicholas Brannigan and Mary Burns. He was graduated from Sanquoit Academy, Sanquoit, N. Y., in 1870, and during the next five years held a responsible position in the office of A. T. Stewart & Co., Washington Mills, Oneida County, N. Y. From 1875 to 1883 he was clerk in the Stillwater Woolen Mill at Stillwater, R. I., and since the latter date was in charge of the property. At the time of his death he was acting as assistant superintendent of the Centredale Mill Company and as bookkeeper for the Stillwater branch of the property.

Mr. Dempsey entered largely into the political life of the town in which he lived. He was a member of the Smithfield town council from 1893 to 1896, and during the last two years of his incumbency was honored with the presidency of the council. His term as postmaster at Stillwater dated from 1877 until his death. In 1880 he married Catherine M. Byrnes of Utica, N. Y., who survives him with three children: Margaret Frances, Mary Ann, and Catherine Louise. Mr. Dempsey joined the society in 1896 and showed considerable interest in its work, making frequent contributions of pamphlet and manuscript material.

HENRY TOWNSEND GRANT.

Henry Townsend Grant was born in Providence March 13, 1817, and died in the same city October 20, 1902. He was the son of Joseph and Sarah (Hubbard) Grant. His father, who was the son of Shubael Grant, was the builder of the Grant Mill on Carpenter street, now occupied by the Knights, and one of the landmarks of that section of the city. After a school education Mr. Grant began business life as a clerk in one of the down-town houses, and on October 5, 1841, married Mary M. Howard, daughter of William Augustus and Harriet (Barton) Howard. In 1845 he entered into the manufacture and sale of tobacco, forming a partnership with Mr. Howard, his father-in-law, with their store at 147 High street. In this business he remained until 1866, being associated at different times with Richard Saunders, Nathaniel J. Cheeney and William A. H. Grant. His store was a frequent place of resort for residents of Christian Hill and was the scene of many a warm political debate during the exciting period that preceded the Civil War. Mr. Grant himself took an active interest in politics. From 1862 to 1864 he served as alderman from the Sixth ward, to which same position his father had been chosen 30 years previous. In 1869 and 1870 he was in the state legislature as a representative from Providence, being also a member of the joint special committee on fisheries.

Mr. Grant went into the cotton manufacturing business at Southbridge, Mass., in 1866 and was so engaged for eleven years, during which period he continued his residence at Providence. Since 1877 he was not engaged in active business. He was interested in many organizations, being a charterer and director of the Citizens Savings Bank and also of the High Street Bank, a member of the First Light Infantry Veteran Association, and a member of the Historical Society since 1875. He was a member of Grace Church until the time of his death, the family having occupied the same pew since 1847. Mr. Grant on account of his long life, his observing characteristics and his clear memory, was well known as an authority on all matters pertaining to the old "West Side."

He was survived by his widow, who died January 26, 1903, and five children, William A. H. Grant, Henry Tyler Grant, Frank B. Grant, Mrs. Charles H. Bowker of Worcester, and Miss Jessie Grant of this city.

ALBERT POTTER.

Albert Potter was born at Sturbridge, Mass., on February 28, 1831, and died at Chepachet, R. I., October 2, 1902. He was the son of Waterman Potter, whose parents were John Potter and Wait Waterman, and Tryphena Stedman, daughter of John and Hannah (Howard) Stedman. Albert Potter received his early education in the common schools of Sturbridge, Monson Academy and Smithville Seminary. He studied medicine with Dr. C. H. Fisher of Scituate, R. I., attended the medical department at the University of Michigan and finished his course at the Harvard Medical School, from which he was graduated in 1855.

He commenced the practice of medicine in North Scituate then went to Charlton, Mass., and was in Providence at the outbreak of the Civil War. He enlisted as assistant surgeon in the Fifth Rhode Island Heavy Artillery and went with the Burnside expedition to eastern North Carolina, where he remained for three years, being promoted to surgeon in 1863. He was mustered out December 22, 1864. Returning from the war, he located in Chepachet, where he remained until his death.

He served the town of Glocester in a number of official capacities, being president of the town council from 1882 to 1884, assessor of taxes and a member of the school committee. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; a past master of Friendship Lodge, No. 7, A. F. and A. M.; surgeon of Charles E. Guild Post, G. A. R., since reorganization; ex-president of the Fifth Rhode Island and Battery F Veteran Association; and president of the Rhode Island Medical Society from 1888 to 1889. He joined the Historical Society in 1895, and in the following year was ap-

pointed procurator for the town of Gloucester. He was much interested in historical research and compiled, in 1885, with the assistance of Col. Isaac M. Potter, a "Genealogy of the Family of John and Wait Potter." He also wrote occasionally for the newspapers and for the transactions of the Medical Society.

He married, June 10, 1855, Urania Tourtellot Harris of North Scituate, daughter of Daniel A. and Mary Tourtellot Harris, who, with two sons, Charles, of Chepachet, and Frank H., of Harrisville, survive him.

ISAAC HINCKLEY SOUTHWICK, JR.

Isaac Hinckley Southwick, son of Isaac Hinckley and Clarissa Anna Keith Southwick, was born in Providence January 28, 1854, and died in the same city December 23, 1902. He obtained his preparatory education at Mowry & Goff's School and then entered Brown University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1877. His college course was followed by a course at the Boston University Law School, preparing him for admittance to the Rhode Island bar in 1879.

He entered into public service soon after beginning his career at law. He served on the school committee from 1886 to 1889, and a member of the common council from the Second ward from 1887 to 1889. He was chosen justice of the police court in 1899, but served only a little more than one year, resigning to become a member of the board of canvassers and registration. He remained in this position, holding the office of chairman, until the time of his death.

Mr. Southwick was exceedingly well informed as to the details and classifications of the laws, both of the city and of the state. His ability was recognized when he was chosen secretary of the committee appointed by the legislature to revise the statutes. This work was begun in 1890 and completed in 1895. It was along this same line that, in 1899, he was appointed commissioner "to collect, arrange and revise the ordinances of the city council and the rules of the board of aldermen, and also to collect and arrange such of the stat-

utes of the State of Rhode Island as relate specially to the city of Providence." This work consumed the greater part of his time for over two years, the volume of *Ordinances and Rules* appearing in 1900 and that of the *Charter and Special Laws* in 1901. In all of these volumes, Judge Southwick showed that marked ability and liking for detail that made the results of his labors invaluable to city and state.

Judge Southwick belonged to the Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; St. John's Lodge, A. F. and A. M.; Canonicus Lodge, I. O. O. F.; the West Side Club; and the Providence Central Club. He was one of the original directors of the City Hall Beneficial Association. He joined the Historical Society in 1885 and soon became actively identified with its work. In 1891 he was elected a member of the Buildings and Grounds Committee and at the time of Mr. Perry's death in 1899 he served as secretary, *pro tempore*. Mr. Southwick was never married, but was survived by his father, also a member of this society, and by five brothers and sisters.

HARDIN CHESTER WATERS.

Hardin Chester Waters was born at Providence, February 28, 1854, and died in the same city March 19, 1902. He was the son of Edward Bugbee and Mary (Chester) Waters, and came from old New England stock. His father was the son of Charles and Betsey (Bugbee) Waters, and his mother the daughter of Elisha and Hannah (Neff) Chester. Mr. Waters was educated in the public schools and entered Brown University, but left during the first year to go into business. He entered the office of the Providence Mutual Fire Insurance Company and was steadily advanced through the steps of business promotion until he was chosen secretary of the company, which position he held for many years. Upon the death of the late Henry R. Barker, Mr. Waters was called to the presidency of the company.

Mr. Waters was a member of the board of directors of the Mechanics National Bank, and of the Workingmen's Loan

Association. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Congregational Club, and of the Providence Central Club. He was elected to the Historical Society but one year before his death. In early manhood, Mr. Waters united with the Pilgrim Congregational Church during the ministry of his uncle, the late Rev. Thomas Laurie, and was closely identified with that church in private and official ways. In the work of the church and Sunday school his interest was always active and generous. He was a member of the church committee, trustee of the Pilgrim Society, and on its committee of finance at the time of his decease. On September 11, 1878, he was married to Harriet Rockwell Campbell, by whom, with one son, Chester C. Waters, he was survived.

JOSHUA WILBOUR.

Joshua Wilbour, son of Joshua and Margaret Lloyd Wilbour, was born in Pawtucket (then North Providence), R. I., March 7, 1840, and died at the home of his niece in Rutherford, N. J., March 11, 1902. As a boy, he attended the common schools of the town and entered the high school under William H. Tolman. In 1857 he became a junior clerk in the Merchants Bank in Providence. Decided on making banking his chosen profession, he went to New York in 1859 and remained there for six years in the Continental Bank, when he rose from messenger to assistant receiving teller. In 1866 he was elected cashier of the Second National Bank of Providence, and in the following year was chosen to the same position in the First National Bank, where he remained until December, 1873. He then served as cashier of the Commercial National Bank for two years, when the firm of Wilbour, Jackson & Co. was organized. He was the senior member of this firm until it went out of business in 1896, when the Providence Banking Company was organized. Of this company he was made vice-president, occupying the position at the time of his death. His active services, however, were given over to the fulfilling of the duties of United States Consul to Dublin,

to which position he was appointed in 1897 and held until his death.

Mr. Wilbour always took a great interest in politics and was a staunch Republican. He was for many years a member of the republican state central committee; state senator from the town of Bristol from 1888 to 1893, during which time he served as chairman of several important committees; and chairman of the first congressional district republican committee at the time of his death. He was a strong supporter of the movement to build a new state house, and was a member of the first commission and later of the permanent commission upon its construction. He was chairman of the committee appointed to build the armory for the Naval Reserve and Torpedo Company of Bristol, and chairman of the committee appointed by the town of Bristol to buy the water works of the company supplying Bristol and Warren.

Mr. Wilbour was connected with a great many societies and institutions. He was an organizer and director of the Rhode Island Safe Deposit Company; a director of the First National Bank of Providence, of the Pawtucket Institution for Savings, and of the Pawtucket Mutual Fire Insurance Company; an organizer and director of the Industrial Trust Company; an original member of the Providence Board of Trade and its first treasurer; and a director of the National India Rubber Company and also of the Providence and Springfield Railroad. He took much interest in Masonry, being a 32d degree Mason and a member of several lodges and chapters. He was a member of the Rhode Island Horticultural Society, the Rhode Island Hospital, the Providence Athenæum, the Hope Club, Squantum Association, the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, and other societies. He joined the Rhode Island Historical Society in 1884.

Mr. Wilbour was survived by a widow, Belinda Olney Hathaway Wilbour, and by two married sisters, Mrs. Lucian Stone of Rutherford, N. J., and Mrs. Emily Earle of Illinois.

PERSONS FROM WHOM GIFTS HAVE BEEN
RECEIVED.

	Volumes.	Pamphlets.	Misc.
Abbott, Alba R., Providence .....	....	1	....
Addeman, Joshua M., Providence.....	....	101	....
Albree, John, Jr., Boston .....	....	1	....
Aldrich, John B., Providence .....	....	....	3
Allen, Edwin R., Hopkinton.....	....	22	....
Ames, Herman V., Philadelphia .....	....	1	....
Ames, Mrs. Samuel, Providence	15	....	....
Ames, Mrs. William, Providence.....	2	3	....
Angell, Frank C., Centredale .....	....	9	....
Angell, James B., Ann Arbor, Mich .....	....	2	....
Arnold, George C., Providence .....	....	1	....
Arnold, George U., Bristol.....	....	14	....
Arnold, James N., Providence .....	....	1	....
Atwood, Mrs. F. A. D., New Boston, N. H.....	....	7	....
Austin, Katharine H., Providence.....	....	1	2
Barker, Frederick A., Providence	1	....	....
Barstow, Elizabeth T., Providence.....	6	....	....
Bates, Frank G., Providence.....	....	1	....
Baxter, James P., Portland, Me.....	1	....	....
Bell, Thomas H., Providence .....	....	....	1
Bennett, Herbert F., Bristol .....	....	1	....
Beveridge, Albert J., Indianapolis, Ind.....	....	1	....
Bicknell, Thomas W., Providence.....	....	1	1
Blumer, G. Alder, Providence .....	....	1	....
Boon, Frances B., Providence	1	1	....
Brayton, Charles D., Providence.....	1	....	....
Brigham, Clarence S., Providence.....	14	89	7
Brownell, Seymour, Detroit, Mich.....	1	....	....
Burgess, Elizabeth H., Garden City, N. Y.....	1	....	....
Burnham, George H., Providence	1	....	....
Calder, George B., Providence .....	....	....	1
Canfield, Walter C., Bristol.....	1	....	....
Chace, Mrs. Lewis J., Providence.....	....	1	10
Chace, Lewis J., Providence .....	....	....	4

	Volumes.	Pamphlets.	Misc.
Chapin, William W., Providence .....	....	....	1
Chase, Philip S., Providence .....	....	1	....
Chenery, William H., Providence	1	....	....
Clapp, Otis F., Providence .....	....	1	....
Clark, Franklin C., Providence	1	25	1
Clarke, Halsey P., Wyoming .....	....	16	....
Clark, Thomas M., Providence .....	....	92	....
Cromack, Irwin C., Boston	1	1	....
Dary, George A., Boston .....	....	1	....
Dean, Willis A., Providence .....	....	1	....
Doyle, Sarah E., Providence .....	....	....	1
Durfee, Charles F., Providence	30	6	56
Eaton, Amasa M., Providence .....	....	1	....
Eddy, Richard, Providence	1	....	1
Ely, William D., Providence	13	56	1
Emerson, George E., Providence	1	....	....
Everett, Richmond P., Providence .....	....	1	....
Fairchild, Mary C. D., Monticello, N. Y	1	....	....
Field, Edward, Providence	1	....	....
Flint, Mrs. Susan A., Providence .....	....	....	1
Folsom, Albert A., Brookline, Mass	1	2	2
Foster, Walter S., Providence .....	....	....	2
Foster, William E., Providence .....	....	1	....
Franklin, Rowena, Providence .....	....	....	1
Frost, Walter B., Providence	2	....	....
Garrison, Wendell P., New York .....	....	1	....
Gay, C. Bertram, Providence .....	....	1	....
Goodspeed, Charles E., Boston .....	....	....	2
Gorton, George O., Providence	3	3	5
Gray, Charles C., Providence	1	....	....
Green, Samuel A., Boston	3	18	2
Green, Theodore F., Providence .....	....	3	....
Greene, Mary A., Providence .....	....	2	....
Greenlaw, Lucy H., Cambridgeport, Mass .....	....	1	....
Griffin, Martin I. J., Philadelphia .....	....	5	....
Guild, Frederick T., Providence .....	....	2	....
Guild, Georgiana, Providence	1	4	3
Hammond, Henry H., Providence .....	....	....	1
Harrison, Joseph L., Providence .....	....	1	....
Hassam, John T., Boston .....	....	2	....
Hazard, Samuel A., Providence .....	....	....	3
Hopkins, Charles W., Providence	1	....	....
Hoppin, William W., New York .....	....	1	....

	Volumes.	Pamphlets.	Misc.
Hoyt, David W., Providence.....	....	7	....
Huntsman, Mrs. John F., Providence.....	....	5	....
Jones, Augustine, Providence.....	....	1	....
Keach, Mary A., Providence.....	10	....	....
Kelly, Caroline, Providence.....	....	10	....
Kimball, Gustavus F., Topeka, Kan.....	....	1	....
King, Henry M., Providence.....	2	2	....
Koopman, Harry L., Providence.....	....	1	....
Lamb, Fred W., Manchester, N. H.....	....	1	....
Leavitt, Emily W., Boston.....	....	....	1
Littlefield, Ivory, Providence .....	....	....	6
Lord, Augustus M., Providence.....	....	5	....
Luther, Sterry K., Johnston .....	....	4	....
MacDonald, William, Providence.....	15	21	....
Martin, John H., Providence.....	....	....	1
McCabe, Anthony, Providence.....	....	1	....
McClelland, T. Calvin, Newport.....	....	3	....
McGlenen, Edward W., Boston.....	1	....	....
Miller, Augustus S., Providence .....	....	1	....
Morehead, Joseph N., Greensboro, N. C .....	....	1	....
Morris, Edward D., Providence	4	32	17
Morris, John E., Hartford .....	....	....	9
Mosley, William H. T., Providence .....	....	2	....
Mowry, Duane, Milwaukee, Wis.....	....	1	....
Mowry, William A., Hyde Park, Mass.....	....	1	....
Munro, Wilfred H., Providence .....	....	5	....
Norton, Charles D., Chicago.....	....	1	....
Noyes, Isaac P., Washington .....	....	4	10
Owen, Thomas M., Montgomery, Ala .....	....	2	....
Paine, George T., Providence	13	2	....
Paine, George T., Estate of	110	865	38
Partridge, Herbert G., Providence .....	....	1	....
Peck, George B., Providence .....	....	....	1
Peckham, Charles H., Providence .....	....	1	....
Persons, Benjamin W., Providence .....	....	....	2
Pettis, George H., Providence .....	....	1	....
Phetteplace, Thurston M., Providence	1	17	....
Phillips, D. L., Jewett City, Ct.....	....	1	....
Pidgin, Charles F., Boston.....	1	....	....
Poland, William C., Providence .....	....	40	....
Potter, Henry H., Scituate.....	....	5	....
Potter, Sarah E., Providence.....	13	....	....
Reynolds, William K., Providence .....	....	1	....

	Volumes.	Pamphlets.	Misc.
Rhodes, Edward S., Providence	1	....	....
Robinson, Sara T. D.....	....	1	....
Rose, Henry B., Providence .....	....	2	....
Rosengarten, J. G., Philadelphia .....	....	3	....
Rowell, Benjamin W., Boston .....	....	1	....
Ruggles, Henry S., Wakefield, Mass.....	....	1	....
Sackett, Frederic M., Providence .....	....	1	....
Sharpe, Lucian, Providence .....	....	....	1
Shartenberg, Jacob, Providence .....	....	....	1
Shaw, James, Providence .....	....	....	2
Shaw, Joseph A., Cranston .....	....	1	....
Shepard, Mrs. Thomas P., Providence	43	2	....
Shillenberger, John K., Fayetteville, Ark.....	....	1	....
Slater, James S., Slatersville.....	....	19	....
Smiley, Albert K., Lake Mohonk, N. Y.....	....	....	1
Smith, Joseph J., Providence .....	....	1	....
Southwick, Isaac H., Providence.....	35	31	1
Spencer, Edmund T., Hope Valley.....	....	1	....
Spencer, Gideon, Providence	1	....	....
Stevens, Daniel, Bristol .....	....	....	2
Stockwell, Thomas B., Providence.....	1	....	....
Stokes, Howard K., Providence	1	....	....
Stone, Alfred, Providence	33	54	5
Storer, Agnes C.....	....	1	....
Stoutenburgh, Henry A., Glen Head, N. Y.....	....	1	....
Swan, Robert T., Boston	1	....	....
Swarts, Gardner T., Providence	2	....	....
Talbot, Arnold, Providence .....	....	....	1
Taylor, Charles F., Providence .....	....	1	3
Tiepke, Henry E., Providence	1	....	....
Tingley, Mrs. Rowena P., Providence .....	....	....	1
Tucker, William F., Kenyon.....	....	9	....
Viets, Francis H., Buckingham, Ct.....	1	....	....
Walker, Edwin S., Springfield, Ill.....	....	1	....
Waterman, Daniel D., Cranston .....	....	6	....
Webb, George H., Providence.....	1	....	....
Webb, Samuel H., Providence.....	....	1	8
Weeden, William B., Providence.....	....	2	1
Welsh, Herbert, Philadelphia .....	....	2	....
White, Willis H., Providence .....	....	....	1
Wilder, Sidney A., Pembroke, Mass .....	....	1	....
Wilkinson, John, Providence.....	....	....	4
Winship, George P., Providence.....	....	1	1

**INSTITUTIONS AND CORPORATIONS FROM WHICH
GIFTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.**

	Volumes.	Pamphlets.	Misc.
American Antiquarian Society.....	...	2	....
American Catholic Historical Society .....	...	4	....
American Congregational Association	1	....	....
American Irish Historical Society	1	1	....
American Jewish Historical Society .....	...	1	....
American Philosophical Society .....	...	2	....
Amherst College .....	...	1	....
Boston City Auditor.....	1	....	....
Boston Public Library .....	...	15	....
Boston Weekly Transcript.....	...	....	1
Brown Alumni Monthly	1	....	....
Brown Daily Herald	1	....	....
Brown University.....	...	4	....
Brunonian, Providence	1	....	....
Bunker Hill Monument Association	1	....	....
Canada Agricultural Department .....	...	1	....
Canadian Institute .....	...	2	....
Chicago, University of .....	...	10	....
Cincinnati, University of .....	...	1	....
Colorado, University of .....	...	3	....
Connecticut Historical Society.....	1	1	....
Connecticut Magazine.....	...	2	....
Connecticut State Library.....	...	....	2
Dedham Historical Society .....	...	4	....
Delaware Historical Society.....	...	5	....
Essex Institute .....	...	4	....
Filson Club.....	10	....	....
Hartford Theological Seminary .....	...	5	....
Harvard University.....	1	2	....
Indian Rights Association.....	...	2	....
Iowa Historical Department.....	...	4	....
Iowa State Historical Society	4	17	....
Ipswich Historical Society .....	...	8	....
Johns Hopkins University.....	...	6	....
Kentucky Historical Society.....	...	2	....
Lexington Historical Society	1	....	....
Long Island Historical Society .....	...	1	....
Maine Historical Society .....	...	1	....

	Volumes.	Pamphlets.	Misc.
Maine State Library	2	....	....
Manchester Historical Association.....	....	1	....
Maryland Historical Society.....	....	1	....
Massachusetts A. & H. Artillery .....	....	1	....
Massachusetts Historical Society	3	1	....
Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners.....	1	....	....
Massachusetts, Secretary of.....	2	....	....
Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants. ....	....	1	....
Medford Historical Society.....	....	2	....
Michigan, University of.....	....	1	....
Missouri Historical Society.....	....	3	....
Montana State Library .....	....	1	....
Nantucket Historical Association .....	....	2	....
New England Society in the City of New York..	....	1	....
New Hampshire Historical Society .....	....	1	....
New Hampshire State Library	1	....	....
New Haven Colony Historical Society .....	....	1	....
New Jersey Historical Society.....	1	....	....
New York Meteorological Observatory.....	....	12	....
New York Public Library.....	....	11	....
New York State Historical Society.....	1	2	....
New York State Historical Association.....	1	....	....
New York State Library	5	6	....
Newberry Library .....	....	1	....
Newport Mercury.....	....	....	1
Ohio Archæological and Historical Society .....	....	5	....
Old Eliot Historical Society.....	....	4	....
Old North West Genealogical Society .....	....	4	....
Oneida Historical Society.....	....	1	....
Ontario Historical Society.....	....	2	....
Pennsylvania, Historical Society of .....	....	5	....
Philadelphia Library Company .....	....	2	....
Princeton University .....	....	1	....
Providence Athenæum.....	39	15	23
Providence City Government	4	....	....
Providence City Record Commissioners	1	....	....
Providence Department of Public Works.....	....	4	....
Providence Journal Company	1	12	....
Providence Medical Association .....	....	6	....
Providence Public Library .....	....	5	....
Redwood Library .....	....	1	....
Rhode Island College of Agriculture.....	....	5	....
Rhode Island Daughters of the American Revolution	4	....	....

	Volumes.	Pamphlets.	Misc.
Rhode Island Hospital.....	....	1	....
Rhode Island Insurance Department.....	1	1	....
Rhode Island Medical Society .....	....	2	....
Rhode Island Railroad Commissioner	1	....	....
Rhode Island Secretary of State.....	1	51	....
Rhode Island Society of Colonial Wars	1	....	....
Rhode Island Society of Sons of the American Revolution	1	....	....
Rhode Island Women's Club.....	....	1	....
Royal Historical Society .....	....	1	....
Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries.....	....	2	....
Saint Elizabeth Home .....	....	1	....
St. Louis Mercantile Library Association.....	....	1	....
Salem Public Library.....	....	1	....
Smithsonian Institution	1	2	....
South Carolina Historical Society .....	....	1	....
South Dakota Historical Society	2	....	....
Southern California, Historical Society of .....	....	1	....
Tennessee Historical Society .....	....	3	....
Tennessee, University of .....	....	5	....
Texas State Historical Association .....	....	3	....
Toronto, University of .....	....	1	....
Transallegany Historical Society .....	....	1	....
Tufts College.....	....	2	....
United States Government	25	54	....
Vermont Historical Society .....	....	1	....
Vermont State Library.....	....	14	8
West Virginia Historical and Antiquarian Society.....	....	4	....
Westerly Public Library.....	....	69	....
William and Mary College.....	....	3	....
Wisconsin State Historical Society.....	....	17	....
Worcester Board of Trade.....	....	12	....
Worcester Society of Antiquity.....	....	4	....
Yale University.....	....	4	....

MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY,

JANUARY, 1903.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

SELECTED.		RESIDENCE.
1868.	William Leete Stone,	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
1868.	George Hannah,	New York, N. Y.
1880.	Carl Schurz,	New York, N. Y.
1888.	James Burrill Angell,	Ann Arbor, Mich.
1895.	Charles Francis Adams,	Boston, Mass.
1898.	James Phinney Baxter,	Portland, Me.
1902.	John Franklin Jameson,	Chicago, Ill.
1902.	Elisha Benjamin Andrews,	Lincoln, Neb.
1902.	Oscar Solomon Straus,	New York, N. Y.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

SELECTED.		RESIDENCE.
1859.	Samuel Coffin Eastman,	Concord, N. H.
1867.	Samuel Abbott Green,	Boston, Mass.
1867.	Frederic Augustus Holden,	Hyattsville, Md.
1868.	James Shrigley,	Philadelphia, Pa.
1869.	Ainsworth Rand Spofford,	Washington, D. C.
1869.	J. Watts De Peyster,	New York, N. Y.
1869.	Elbridge Henry Goss,	Melrose, Mass.
1869.	William Phineas Upham,	Salem, Mass.
1870.	Samuel Arnold Briggs,	Chicago, Ill.
1872.	Richard Eddy,	Chatham, Mass.
1873.	Edmund Farwell Slafter,	Boston, Mass.
1873.	Benjamin Franklin De Costa,	New York, N. Y.

ELECTED.	RESIDENCE.
1873.	Albert Harrison Hoyt, Boston, Mass.
1873.	J. C. Holst, Christiana, Norway.
1875.	Percy Daniels, Worcester, Mass.
1875.	Thomas Fisk Rowland, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1875.	C. Mason Kinnie, San Francisco, Cal.
1876.	John Summerfield Brayton, Fall River, Mass.
1877.	Richard Anson Wheeler, Stonington, Conn.
1877.	Elmer Hewitt Capen, Tufts College, Mass.
1878.	Asa Bird Gardiner, New York, N. Y.
1878.	Robert Alonzo Brock, Richmond, Va.
1878.	John Austin Stevens, Newport, R. I.
1878.	Hiram Augustus Huse, Montpelier, Vt.
1878.	Heusseim Tevfik, Constantinople.
1878.	Edward Floyd De Lancey, New York, N. Y.
1879.	Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Cambridge, Mass.
1879.	Ray Greene Huling, Cambridge, Mass.
1879.	Edouard Madier de Montjau, Paris, France.
1880.	James Grant Wilson, New York, N. Y.
1880.	Alfred T. Turner, Boston, Mass.
1880.	James Mason Hoppin, New Haven, Conn.
1880.	Thomas Williams Bicknell, Providence, R. I.
1882.	Carlton Albert Staples, Lexington, Mass.
1882.	Wilfred Harold Munro, Providence, R. I.
1882.	Leander Cornelius Manchester, Lowell, Mass.
1882.	Charles Hyde Denison, San Francisco, Cal.
1882.	Charles Henry Hart, Philadelphia, Pa.
1882.	Frederick Clifton Pierce, Chicago, Ill.
1883.	Stephen Denison Peet, Chicago, Ill.
1884.	Abner Cheney Goodell, Salem, Mass.
1884.	Adolphus Skinner Hubbard, San Francisco, Cal.
1885.	Franklin Bowditch Dexter, New Haven, Conn.
1885.	Peter Butler Olney, New York, N. Y.
1885.	Richard Olney, Boston, Mass.
1885.	William Augustus Mowry, Hyde Park, Mass.
1885.	Albert Alonzo Folsom, Brookline, Mass.
1885.	Samuel Briggs, Cleveland, Ohio.
1886.	Ebenezer Weaver Peirce, Freetown, Mass.
1886.	John Russell Bartlett, Lonsdale, R. I.
1887.	Eaton Whiting Maxcy, Bridgeport, Conn.
1887.	George Alfred Raikes, London, England.
1888.	Abby Isabel (Brown) Bulkley, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1889.	William Henry Watson, Utica, N. Y.
1890.	Franklin Pierce Rice, Worcester, Mass.

ELECTED.	RESIDENCE.
1890.	William Harden, Savannah, Ga.
1891.	Henry Fitz Gilbert Waters, Salem, Mass.
1891.	William Warner Hoppin, New York, N. Y.
1891.	Isaac Pitman Noyes, Washington, D. C.
1892.	Henry Herbert Edes, Boston, Mass.
1893.	Clarence Winthrop Bowen, New York, N. Y.
1893.	Alfred Manchester, Salem, Mass.
1894.	Laura G. Sanford, Erie, Pa.
1894.	Charles Phelps Noyes, St. Paul, Minn.
1895.	Stanislaus Murray Hamilton, Washington, D. C.
1895.	David Fisher, Kalamazoo, Mich.
1897.	William Ashmead Courtenay, Charleston, S. C.
1897.	Ellen D. Larned, Thompson, Conn.
1898.	Henry Sweetser Burrage, Portland, Me.
1898.	George Henry Greene, Lansing, Mich.
1899.	William Copley Winslow, Boston, Mass.
1902.	Charles H. Shinn, Niles, Cal.

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

• Life Members.

ELECTED.	ELECTED.
1895. Adams, John Francis	1877. Arnold, Stephen Harris
1897. Addeman, Joshua Melancthon	1890. Atwood, Charles H.
1874. Aldrich, Nelson Wilmarth	1881. *Austin, John Osborne
1901. Ames, Anne Ives Carrington Dwight	1902. Avery, Morris H.
1875. *Ames, William	1901. Baker, Albert Allison
1876. Angell, Edwin Gorham	1881. Baker, David Sherman
1897. Angell, John Wilmarth	1901. Baker, Esther Hinckley
1893. Angell, Walter Foster	1898. Baker, William Cotter
1897. Anthony, Edwin Perkins	1895. Ballou, Hosea Starr
1880. Anthony, John Brayton	1890. Ballou, William Herbert
1894. Arnold, Fred Augustus	1891. Barker, Frederick Augustus
1889. Arnold, Frederick William	1902. Barrows, Arthur Channing
1889. Arnold, Newton Darling	1872. Barrows, Edwin
	1886. Barstow, Amos Chaffee
	1888. Bartlett, John Russell

ELECTED.

1879. Barton, William Turner
 1899. Bates, Frank Greene
 1883. Bates, Isaac Comstock
 1894. Bates, William Lincoln
 1898. Beach, Charles Horace
 1894. Bicknell, Thomas Williams
 1858. Binney, William
 1901. Blanchard, Edward Richmond
 1890. Blodgett, John Taggard
 1894. Bourn, Augustus Osborne
 1898. Bowen, Charles William
 1901. Bowen, Henry
 1872. *Bowen, Holder Borden
 1901. *Brayton, Charles R.
 1901. Brayton, Walter Francis
 1893. Briggs, Benjamin Franklin
 1899. Brigham, Clarence Saunders
 1894. Brown, Albert Waterman
 1883. Brown, Daniel Russell
 1883. Brown, H. Martin
 1900. Brown, Nathaniel Howland
 1893. Brown, Pardon Fenner
 1899. Brown, Robert Perkins
 1898. Browne, Keyes Danforth
 1901. Budlong, John Clarke
 1896. Budlong, Joseph Albert
 1901. Bugbee, Elizabeth Dorrance
 1896. Bullock, Emma Westcott
 1884. Burdick, James
 1901. Calder, Albert Lawton, 2d
 1859. Calder, George Beckford
 1891. *Callender, Walter
 1898. Carpenter, Alva Edwin
 1874. Carpenter, Francis Wood
 1902. Carpenter, Job Smith
 1897. Carrington, Edward
 1897. Carroll, Hugh Joseph
 1889. Catlin, Charles Albert
 1894. Chace, Henry Richmond
 1888. Chace, James Hervey
 1880. Chace, Jonathan
 1880. Chace, Julian A.

ELECTED.

1879. Chace, Lewis Jenkins
 1892. Chace, Lucretia Gifford
 1868. Chace, Thomas Wilson
 1895. *Chaffee, Hattie Budlong
 1857. Chambers, Robert Babcock
 1884. Chapin, Walter Value
 1892. Chapin, William Waterman
 1887. Clafin, Arthur Whitman
 1895. Clark, Harry Clinton
 1878. Clark, Thomas March
 1897. Clarke, Jennie Miles
 1880. Coats, James
 1885. Collins, George Lewis
 1892. Colwell, Francis
 1890. Comstock, Louis Hall
 1886. Comstock, Richard W.
 1891. Conant, Samuel Morris
 1872. Congdon, Johns Hopkins
 1898. Cranston, Francis Augustus
 1891. Crins, William Henry
 1886. *Danielson, John W.
 1896. Darling, Charles Parker
 1901. Darling, George Curtis
 1886. Dart, Edward Merrill
 1902. Davis, C. Abbott
 1891. Davis, Henry Richard
 1894. Davis, John William
 1890. *Davol, Joseph
 1887. Day, Albert Clifford
 1894. Day, Frank Leslie
 1894. Day, Henry Gould
 1895. Dexter, Elizabeth Bridgman
 1902. Dexter, George Washington
 1901. Dexter, Henry Clinton
 1899. Dodge, Martha Ann
 1901. Doran, John
 1877. Dorrance, Sam'l Richmond
 1888. Douglas, Samuel Tobey
 1882. Douglas, Wm. Wilberforce
 1900. Dowling, Austin
 1903. Drowne, Frederick Eugene
 1897. Dubois, Edward Church
 1894. *Duncan, William Butler

ELECTED.

1875. Dunnell, William Wanton
 1877. Durfee, Charles Samuel
 1899. Dyer, Adeline M.
 1890. Dyer, Elisha
 1897. Earle, Joseph Ormsbee
 1872. *Eaton, Amasa Mason
 1856. Ely, Jas. Winchell Coleman
 1876. *Ely, William
 1862. Ely, William Davis
 1858. *Everett, Richmond Pearl
 1892. Farnsworth, John Prescott
 1900. Faunce, William H. P.
 1901. Fenner, Herbert Nicholas
 1891. Field, Edward
 1890. Fiske, George McClellan
 1885. FitzGerald, Osmun Edward
 1889. *Fletcher, Charles
 1893. Flint, Susan Amelia
 1903. Folsom, Herbert Arthur
 1891. Foster, John
 1900. Foster, Theodore W.
 1881. Foster, William Eaton
 1897. *Francis, Sally
 1902. Frazee, Victor
 1897. Freeman, Joseph Wood
 1899. Fretwell, John P.
 1898. Frost, George Frederick
 1855. Gammell, Asa Messer
 1875. Gammell, Robert Ives
 1884. Gammell, William
 1891. Gardner, Clarence Tripp
 1889. Gardner, Henry Brayton
 1889. Gardner, Rathbone
 1891. Gifford, Robert Post
 1902. Gladding, Henry Coggeshall
 1894. Goddard, Elizabeth Cass
 1881. Goddard, Moses Brown Ives
 1880. Goddard, Robert Hale Ives
 1850. *Goddard, William
 1895. Goff, Isaac Lewis
 1883. Goodwin, Daniel
 1903. Gorton, George Olney
 1894. Gottschalk, Mary H. B. von

ELECTED.

1891. Granger, Daniel Larned
 Davis
 1893. Granger, William Smith
 1891. Grant, Henry Tyler
 1891. *Green, Arnold
 1897. Green, Theodore Francis
 1893. Greene, Charles William
 1893. Greene, Edward Aborn
 1876. Greene, Henry Lehre
 1896. Greene, Isaac Chase
 1877. Greene, William Maxwell
 1895. Greene, William Ray
 1899. Greenwood, Harriet Webb
 1896. Grieve, Robert
 1899. Griffin, Thomas J.
 1892. Gross, John Mason
 1872. Grosvenor, William
 1900. Guild, Georgiana
 1878. Hall, Robert
 1897. Hallett, Wm. Bartholomew
 Von Weigher
 1878. Harkness, Albert
 1901. Harris, Robert
 1898. Harris, Walter Douglas
 1895. Harrison, Joseph LeRoy
 1883. Harson, Michael Joseph
 1873. *Hart, Charles
 1889. Hart, George Thomas
 1901. Hayes, Frederic
 1894. *Hazard, Caroline
 1888. Hazard, Rowland Gibson
 1903. Hazard, Samuel Anthony
 1881. Hersey, George Dallas
 1891. *Hill, Elizabeth Caroline
 1901. Hodgman, William L.
 1892. Hopkins, Charles Wyman
 1871. Hoppin, Frederick Street
 1897. Hoppin, William Anthony
 1901. Horton, Leonard Wheaton
 1897. Howard, Henry
 1890. Howard, Hiram
 1891. Howe, Marc Antony DeWolf
 1885. Howland, Richard Smith

ELECTED.	ELECTED.
1898. Hoxie, Frederick Jerome	1892. Mason, A. Livingston
1882. Hoyt, David Webster	1892. Mason, Edith Bucklin Hartshorn
1889. Hudson, James Smith	1877. Mason, Eugene Waterman
1901. Humphrey, George	1896. Mason, Fletcher Stone
1901. Hunt, Horatio A.	1877. Mason, John Hale
1900. Hunt, Isaac L.	1899. Mathewson, Frank Convers
1896. Huntsman, John Fletcher	1889. Matteson, George Washington Richmond
1896. Isham, Norman Morrison	1895. McCabe, Anthony
1882. Jackson, William Francis Bennett	1891. Mead, William Bradley
1867. Jencks, Albert Varnum	1883. Meader, Lewis Hamilton
1898. Jenckes, John	1890. Metcalf, Alfred
1897. Jepherson, George A.	1901. Metcalf, Harold
1900. Jillson, Francello George	1875. Miller, Augustus Samuel
1880. Jones, Augustine	1896. Miller, Horace George
1899. *Keach, Mary Alice	1891. Moulton, David C.
1901. Kelley, Arthur Livingston	1890. Moulton, Edmund T.
1889. Kelly, John Balch	1899. Mowry, Arlon
1880. Kenyon, James Stanton	1901. Mowry, Wendell Axtell
1902. Kimball, Charles Dean	1901. Munro, Walter Lee
1900. Kimball, Gertrude Selwyn	1880. Munro, Wilfred Harold
1892. Kimball, Horace Arnold	1880. Nichols, Amos G.
1902. Kimball, Sarah Dexter	1894. Nicholson, Samuel Mowry
1885. *King, George Gordon	1876. Nickerson, Edward Irving
1892. King, Henry Melville	1874. Nightingale, Geo. Corlis
1884. King, William Dehon	1897. Nightingale, Geo. Corlis, Jr.
1897. Knight, Amelia Sumner	1894. *Noyes, Charles Phelps
1879. Knight, Edward Balch	1897. Noyes, Robert Fanning
1894. Koopman, Harry Lyman	1890. Olney, Frank Fuller
1901. Lawton, George Robert	1897. Olney, George Henry
1901. Lee, Thomas Zelotes	1901. Owen, Franklin P.
1890. Leete, George Farmer	1888. Packard, Alpheus Spring
1898. Leonard, Charles Henry	1885. Page, Charles Harris
1897. Leonard, William Arthur	1867. *Paine, George Taylor
1892. Lincoln, Ferdinand A.	1894. Palmer, John Simmons
1894. Lingane, David Francis	1890. Parker, Edward D. L.
1878. Lippitt, Charles Warren	1899. Peckham, William Mackey
1901. Littlefield, George Abner	1875. Pegram, John Combe
1898. Littlefield, Nathan Whitman	1896. Pendleton, Charles Leonard
1891. Lord, Augustus Mendon	1880. Perry, Marsden J.
1901. Lyman, Richard E.	1874. Persons, Benjamin Williams
1901. MacDonald, William	1891. Phillips, Gilbert A.
1901. Manton, Joseph P.	

ELECTED.

1873. Phillips, Theodore Winthrop
 1899. Poland, William Carey
 1878. Porter, Emory Huntington
 1901. Potter, Dexter Burton
 1887. Preston, Howard Willis
 1897. Randolph, Elizabeth Lyman
 1902. Rawson, Thomas Brownell
 1896. Rhodes, Christopher
 1900. Rhodes, William Conrad
 1891. Richards, Henry Francis
 1891. Richmond, Caroline
 1877. Richmond, Walter
 1898. Rickard, Abbie Smith Weld
 1891. Ripley, James Morrison
 1898. Rivers, Mary
 1895. *Rodman, Robert
 1881. Roelker, William Greene
 1888. Rogers Arthur
 1866. *Rogers Horatio
 1890. Rugg, Henry Warren
 1873. *Russell, Henry G.
 1897. Sackett, Frederic M.
 1896. Sawin, Isaac Warren
 1899. Sears, Adeline Harris
 1902. Sharpe, Lucian
 1874. Shedd, Joel Herbert
 1881. Sheffield, William Paine, Jr.
 1885. Sheldon, Nicholas
 1898. Shepard, Elizabeth Anne
 1879. Shepley, George L.
 1899. *Sherman, William Watts
 1896. Simmons, Egbert Wiltse
 1897. Slade, Susan Elizabeth
 1900. Slater, James S.
 1902. Smith, Charles Morris
 1875. Smith, Edwin Augustus
 1901. Smith, Nathaniel W.
 1897. Smith, Walter Burges
 1894. Snow, Louis Franklin
 1869. Southwick, Isaac Hinckley
 1881. Spooner, Henry Joshua
 1888. Stark, Charles Rathbone
 1896. *Stevens, Benjamin Franklin

ELECTED.

1879. Stiness, John Henry
 1899. Stockwell, George Appleton
 1901. Stokes, Howard Kemble
 1881. Stone, Alfred
 1901. Studley, J. Edward
 1886. Sturges, Howard Okie
 1873. *Swan, Jarvis Bowen
 1894. Swarts, Gardner Taber
 1902. Sweetland, William Howard
 1896. Taft, Orray
 1856. Taft, Royal Chapin
 1901. Taft, Royal Chapin, Jr.
 1883. Talbot, Frederick
 1874. Taylor, Charles Frederick
 1896. Thayer, Edgar Sheppard
 1881. Thomas, Charles Lloyd
 1901. Thornley, William Henry
 1890. Thornton, George Mumford
 1891. Thurston, Benjamin Francis
 1889. Tillinghast, James
 1898. Tillinghast, William Richmond
 1901. Tingley, Rowena P. B.
 1890. Tower, James H.
 1891. Traver, Adelia Elizabeth A.
 1902. Truman, Percival H.
 1885. Updike, Daniel Berkeley
 1896. Vincent, Walter Borodell
 1895. Vinton, Frederick Arnold
 1881. Vose, James Gardner
 1898. Wardwell, William T. C.
 1901. Warren, Joseph Draper
 1901. Washburn, John H.
 1899. Washburn, Mary Fessenden
 1901. Waterman, Lewis Anthony
 1901. Watson, John Jay, Jr.
 1890. Webb, Samuel Herbert
 1901. Webster, George Eldridge
 1868. Weeden, William Babcock
 1887. Welling, Richard Ward
 Greene
 1894. Weston, George Franklin
 1885. *Wetmore, George Peabody

ELECTED.

1901. Wheaton, John Robert
1890. Whitaker, Nelson Bowen
1889. *White, Hunter Carson
1884. White, Stillman
1896. White, Willis H.
1892. *Wilbour, Belinda Olney
1903. Wilbour, Victor

ELECTED.

1891. Wilbur, George Albert
1900. Wilkinson, Anna Reed
1891. Willson, Edmund R.
1901. Wilson, Alfred
1888. Wilson, George Grafton
1895. Winship, George Parker
1897. Woods, John Carter Brown

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1903-1904



PROVIDENCE
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY

1904

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
RHODE ISLAND
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1903 - 1904



PROVIDENCE
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY
1904

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

1904

GEORGE PARKER WINSHIP

WILLIAM MACDONALD

FRANK GREENE BATES

100 STANDARD
PRINTING
COMPANY
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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OFFICERS
OF THE
RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
ELECTED JANUARY 12, 1904.

President.

ALBERT HARKNESS.

Vice-Presidents.

WILLIAM MACDONALD,

ROBERT H. I. GODDARD.

Secretary.

WILFRED H. MUNRO.

Secretary pro tempore.

GEORGE P. WINSHIP.

Treasurer.

ROBERT P. BROWN.

Librarian and Cabinet-Keeper.

CLARENCE S. BRIGHAM.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Nominating Committee.

ALBERT V. JENCKS,

EDWARD I. NICKERSON,

GEORGE C. NIGHTINGALE.

Library Committee.

WILLIAM D. ELY,

DAVID W. HOYT,

THEODORE F. GREEN.

Lecture Committee.

AMASA M. EATON, GEORGE G. WILSON,
 CLARENCE S. BRIGHAM.

Publication Committee.

GEORGE P. WINSHIP, WILLIAM MACDONALD,
 FRANK G. BATES.

Committee on Grounds and Buildings.

EDWIN BARROWS, NORMAN M. ISHAM,
 ALFRED STONE.

Committee on Genealogical Researches.

GEORGE T. HART, FRED A. ARNOLD,
 CHARLES W. HOPKINS.

Committee on Necrology.

WILFRED H. MUNRO, CLARENCE S. BRIGHAM,
 GEORGE F. WESTON.

Finance Committee.

J. EDWARD STUDLEY, EDWIN A. SMITH,
 ROBERT P. BROWN.

Audit Committee.

FERDINAND A. LINCOLN, JOHN W. ANGELL,
 CHRISTOPHER RHODES.

Procurators.

For Newport, Pawtucket, North Kingstown, Hopkinton,	GEORGE GORDON KING, SAMUEL M. CONANT, DAVID S. BAKER, GEORGE H. OLNEY.
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PROCEEDINGS

APRIL, 1903, TO JANUARY, 1904.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING was held April 7, 1903, President George T. Paine in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The librarian's report was read and ordered to be placed on file.

The president announced the deaths of Arnold Green and Charles Hart, life members; and of Frederic Clark Sayles and Stillman White, active members.

On motion of the nominating committee George T. Baker of Barrington, Nathan H. Baker, Adoniram Judson Cushing, James F. Freeman and Louisa Dexter Sharpe, of Providence, were elected life members; Arthur Preston Sumner of Providence and Caroline Frances Waterman of Warren, active members.

On motion of Mr. Jackson the secretary was instructed to write a congratulatory letter to the Old Colony Historical Society on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the latter society. On motion of Mr. Nickerson the president was appointed a delegate to attend the anniversary exercises of the Old Colony Historical Society, with power to appoint other delegates.

On motion of Mr. Brigham the following resolution was adopted :

Voted, That the Rhode Island Historical Society place upon record its appreciation of the gift of the medallion bust of Mayor Thomas A. Doyle, presented to the society through the kind forethought of Mrs. Thomas A. Doyle, Miss Sarah E. Doyle and Miss Charlotte O. Doyle, and that the secretary send to Miss Sarah E. Doyle a copy of this vote.

The president then read a communication from Mr. Samuel M. Conant of Pawtucket, with reference to the formation of an historical society in that city. Captain Henry F. Jenks of Pawtucket explained the project at some length. On motion of Mr. Nickerson, the president, the secretary and the librarian were appointed a committee to confer with those interested in the matter in Pawtucket, and to make report to the society at its next meeting, or at some special meeting as might to them seem advisable.

Mr. Brigham moved that the matter of a vault for the manuscripts and other valuable possessions of the society, referred to in his report, be referred to the committee on grounds and buildings, with power to act. The motion was carried.

The society thereupon adjourned.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING was held July 7, 1903, President George T. Paine in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The report of the librarian was read and ordered to be placed on file.

The secretary reported the gift of a large office table, from President Elisha Dyer and Past Presidents Wilfred H. Munro, Edward Field, Robert P. Brown, George C. Nightingale and Henry V. A. Joslin, of the Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, as a token of the gratitude felt

by that society for the use of the rooms of the Historical Society.

The committee on buildings and grounds made a verbal report concerning the proposed fire-proof document room.

The society thereupon adjourned.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the advisory committee was held at the cabinet, September 23, 1903, to take action concerning the death of George T. Paine, the president of the society.

It was voted, That the advisory committee attend the funeral on Friday, September 25, as the representatives of the society. Also, That the treasurer send for use at the funeral exercises some suitable floral decoration. Also, That Henry B. Metcalf, Esq., of Pawtucket, be asked to prepare a minute for presentation at the next quarterly meeting, October 6, and that Judges Stiness and Rogers and Ray Greene Huling, of Cambridge, Mass., be asked to make short addresses at the same meeting, which meeting was to be set apart as a memorial meeting. The acting president and the secretary were empowered to select substitutes for the speakers if it should become necessary.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING was held October 6, 1903, Vice-President William MacDonald in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The librarian's report was read and ordered placed on file.

On motion of the nominating committee G. Alder Blumer, Augustus R. Peirce, Clarance M. Warner, John S. White-

house, of Providence, and Daniel Stevens of Bristol, were elected active members of the society.

The presiding officer announced the deaths of the Rt. Rev. Thomas M. Clark, Charles S. Durfee, George T. Paine and Isaac H. Southwick, members of the society.

On motion of Mr. Robert P. Brown, a committee was appointed to nominate officers for the society at the next annual meeting.

The presiding officer appointed as members of this committee, Messrs. John H. Stiness, Alfred Stone and George G. Wilson.

Hon. Henry B. Metcalf then read the minute upon the life and services of the late president of the society, George Taylor Paine, which is hereto appended, and moved that it be adopted.

Remarks in eulogy of Mr. Paine were then made by Mr. Metcalf, Judge Stiness, Judge Rogers, and the presiding officer, after which the minute was adopted.

The society thereupon adjourned.

GEORGE TAYLOR PAINE

George Taylor Paine, beloved president of the Rhode Island Historical Society, closed his earthly service September 22, 1903, at the age of 65 years.

A birth-right citizen of Providence, he honored his citizenship, through his entire life, by a loyal service. From his birth until his marriage in 1863, his home was in Mathewson street, whence he removed to his late residence on Broadway.

His education was in the public schools of Providence, graduating from the High School. But he was a devoted student, up to the last month of his life, especially in the department of historical and genealogical research.

In his public relations, he was notably quiet, but always thoughtful and forceful. In the marts of business his industry and his accuracy were alike exceptional. As an expert in fire insurance in his early business life, he became eminent, both for the accuracy of his judgment as to risks, and his absolute justice in all matters pertaining to the adjustment of losses. For the last twenty-five years he applied himself to the interests of mechanical industry, but his hours of recreation were applied to the studies that he loved.

He became an active member of the Rhode Island Historical Society in 1867, was its secretary from 1868 to 1873, and was elected president at its last annual meeting.

In 1896 he wrote and published a valuable pamphlet entitled "A Denial of the Charges of Forgery in connection with the Sachems' Deed to Roger Williams."

In 1865 he founded the Narragansett Club, for the distinct purpose of compiling and preserving, by publication, the writings of Roger Williams, and papers incident thereto. Of the six elegant volumes thus produced, Mr. Paine was publisher. This work is universally accredited as of great historic value.

The latest work of Mr. Paine is represented in six large volumes in manuscript, in the handwriting of the author, bequeathed to this society, entitled "A Vocabulary of the Indian Language, principally of the Massachusetts and Narragansett Dialects." This work is representative of unselfish, loving work for the cause in behalf of which this society was organized and stands as the crowning work of a noble life.

The Rhode Island Historical Society hereby records a declaration of gratitude for the loving service that has now closed in the death of George Taylor Paine. It will prize his memory as that of a dear friend, and the evidences of his faithful work will ever be cherished as a rich legacy.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The eighty-second annual meeting was held on January 12, 1904, with Vice-President William MacDonald in the chair.

George Parker Winship was elected secretary pro-tempore.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The librarian's report was read and ordered placed on file.

Vice-President MacDonald delivered the annual address, which was listened to with keen attention and ordered placed on file.

The treasurer read his annual report, which was ordered placed on file.

The reports of the following committees were read and ordered to be placed on file :

Committee on grounds and buildings by Mr. Barrows, on the library by Mr. Ely, on lectures by Mr. Brigham, on finances by Mr. Brown.

The nominating committee favorably reported the names of Cyrus P. Brown and William Henry Ford of Providence, and they were elected members of the society.

Mr. Stone, for the committee to nominate officers for the society, reported the names appearing in the list on page 5. Upon motion these nominations were accepted and a ballot having been cast, they were declared to be elected the officers of the society for the ensuing year.

Mr. Stone and Rev. Dr. King were appointed a committee

to escort the new president, Professor Albert Harkness, to the platform, where he was welcomed in behalf of the society by Vice-President MacDonald.

The president, after thanking the society for the honor and for the opportunity to serve the historical interest of the state, took the chair, and the meeting was adjourned.

VICE-PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

No one who has watched at all closely the progress of historical study in this country in recent years can fail to have been struck by the rapid multiplication of historical societies. Under a great variety of names and with varied objects or scope, societies for the collection, preservation and publication of historical material, whether books, manuscripts, or objects of historical interest, have been formed in all parts of the United States ; and the end, apparently, is not yet. The student of American history, especially if he has happened to get his name in print, must be obscure indeed if he has not already become an active, an honorary, or a corresponding member of at least one of these organizations. We are all familiar with the national society, the American Historical Association, whose membership now exceeds 2000, and whose annual reports, published at the expense of the United States, contain some of the best monographic work in the American field, and in various fields of European history, yet published. Nearly, if not quite, every state has its historical society, in most cases aided by substantial grants from the state treasury, and accumulating in its library and cabinet the material from which the history of the state is sometime to be written. Beyond the state societies are the local organizations, numbered by the score, and performing for their limited jurisdiction the same service of gathering and preserving the records of the past.

Fortunately, perhaps, for the student, not all the historical societies of the United States have yet engaged actively in the business of publication. Some have launched promising series of collections or proceedings which as yet have not set sail. Some have issued volumes at such long and irregular intervals as to cause the faith of even the most hopeful to

waver. Yet, with all allowance for delays and interruptions, and for works undertaken that could not be completed, the annual mass of publication in this portion of the historical field has long been very great. Pamphlets, letters, diaries, journals, account books, speeches, sermons, official correspondence, legislative minutes, messages, statutes, colonial, state, county, town and city records, have literally poured from the press, while the documents of England and other countries are constantly being ransacked for matter of historical value relating to America. The other day I received four substantial volumes containing the messages of the governors of Iowa—an important beginning towards the unfolding of the history of a state whose annals have not commonly been regarded as specially influential in American history. Add to these publications of historical societies the numerous volumes of documents and records issued by state authority—such as the publications of the state historian of New York, the New Jersey Archives, the Pennsylvania Archives, the Maryland Archives, the North Carolina Colonial Records, the New Hampshire State Papers, and the Acts and Resolves of Massachusetts—together with the countless genealogies and ponderous town histories, and the total output for even a single year makes an amount of printed matter only to be coped with by a student of untiring energy, persistent application, and sound health. And yet this large total is but a minute fraction of the historical material industriously gathered, catalogued and suitably preserved by our four or five hundred historical societies.

I am sure it must often have occurred to those who see something of this widespread accumulation, and even to those whose business it is to spend more or less time with it, to ask, what is the good of it all? Of what use is it? Why preserve with care, and sometimes at no small expense, all these old newspapers and letters, books, pamphlets, and pictures? What do they contain that is not sufficiently well known already, or, for that matter, that it would be particularly worth while to know? Who will ever read them, or be provoked into writing more books about them? Are the men and women of the

past—very likely not such extraordinary personages for their own generation—so extraordinary for us and our descendants that we must build noble buildings and accumulate substantial endowments to stow in safety and order all their old ledgers, copy-books and diaries that we can beg, borrow, buy, or steal? Are we not in danger of overdoing the matter, and of valuing historical material not because it is, in the genuine sense, historical, but simply because it is old?

Undoubtedly it is quite possible to overdo the matter, and to make the mistake of supposing that since history is an orderly account of what has happened, and since old things are the essential material of history, all old things are of real historical importance. It has been said of Wordsworth that, having convinced himself that he was a poet, and that accordingly, and quite naturally, it was his business to write poetry, he easily convinced himself also that everything he wrote was poetry—an inference from which some, at least, would nowadays beg leave to dissent. It is quite possible to make the same mistake in the historical field. It is the defect of the quality. I have chosen, however, to bring forward the subject at this time in order to point out briefly some reasons for thinking, not only that the accumulation and publication of historical material in the United States are not being overdone, and are little likely to be overdone, but that, on the contrary, the very piling up of available matter, in print and manuscript, is the indispensable prerequisite to that rewriting of American history which has already been begun, and which another generation will see carried a long way.

In saying that American history must be to a considerable extent rewritten before the story of it will have been adequately or even truthfully told, I hope that I shall not be understood as bringing a sweeping indictment against American historians as a class, or as condemning in one comprehensive judgment all the important works to which we have been accustomed to look for guidance in our historical inquiries. No piece of historical writing which is grounded on thorough and intelligent investigation of all available sources of information

can ever lose its value for subsequent inquirers, or be relegated to the limbo of learned books for which the world no longer has use. The histories of Bancroft, Hildreth, Palfrey, Schouler, Von Holst, McMaster, Winsor, Curtis, Henry Adams, Doyle and Trevelyan, not to mention the older works of Botta, Pitkin, Chalmers and Greene, cannot yet be dispensed with; and the list might be lengthened almost indefinitely with the names of biographers and state historians. What is to be noticed, however, in the case of all but a few of the writers just referred to, is that the mass of material at their disposal, in comparison with that now available, was exceedingly limited, and that in their explanation of causes and consequences, their exposition of relationships and sequences, and their generalizations regarding periods and historical movements, their work is now subject to correction to such an extent as at times to set aside their most fundamental propositions. Have you ever thought that there is not at present on the market any comprehensive history of America, or any extended account of any considerable portion of the field, which gives evidence of particular use of the large mass of material published by the various historical societies during the past twenty-five years? There has actually been more use of manuscript sources and of the papers in foreign archives than of the printed data now easily accessible.

Let me indicate a few of the directions in which we are still greatly in need of more light—in which much that has been written must be thoroughly rewritten before we shall have come at the truth of the matter. I take my illustrations preferably from those which have somewhat of general application to all the colonies or states, or to considerable groups of colonies or states.

And first of all, let me point out that, with all the publication of local, colonial and state records and statutes, we still know very little indeed about government and administration in America during the colonial period. We know almost nothing, for example, of the organization and procedure of the colonial assembly,—the choice and work of the speaker, the

committee system, the method of introducing and passing bills, the relations of the upper and lower house to one another, and the powers of direction and control claimed, exercised, or admitted. The organization and work of the judiciary is wellnigh a sealed book in every colony. We do not know what transformations the English common law underwent in its voyage from the mother country to the plantations, though there is plenty of evidence that those transformations were not unimportant; we do not know the force of English statutes in the colonies, nor, for that matter, the principles on which acts of colonial assemblies were allowed or disallowed in England. We are ignorant of these very foundations of the political thinking of our colonial ancestors, and that, too, in a period in which, according to reported statements of English booksellers, lawbooks were more in demand in America than in England itself.

When we pass into the field of local government the lack is almost, though fortunately not quite, as bad. With the exception of Howard's "Local Constitutional History of the United States," we have no systematic recent treatise on the subject; and Professor Howard's volume, though invaluable, and a monument of learning, is marred by its obtrusive championship of the theory of Freeman regarding the Germanic origin of English institutions. With all respect for the many who have written upon the subject, I must still confess never to have seen a satisfactory explanation of the origin and early development of the New England town, or of the different forms of town government in different colonies. And yet it is precisely in this field of government, administration and law that the publication of historical material has been particularly great. We have the legislative, executive and local records of the colonies in large volume, together with much matter relating to the judiciary; and it is in these records that the history of government and politics in colonial America is primarily to be read. Anyone who will reconstruct for us from these sources the governmental life of any English colony in America, or show us the true and living nature of a

town or county, will perform a service for American history of which there is urgent need.

I take my second illustration from the history of the church, particularly the relation of the church to the state. Mellen Chamberlain, in his illuminating essay on John Adams, puts first among the causes of the Revolution the ecclesiastical motive. If I understand him aright—for he does not develop the argument—the planting of the Puritan church in America was the beginning of that separation in spirit and interest from the mother country whose culmination was the Declaration of Independence and the Revolutionary War. I have often wondered if this were so. I am sure, however, that I shall never know whether it is so or not, until I learn far more about the early history of the church in America than I have yet had time to find out. How little we know about the church, whether Puritan, Episcopal, Presbyterian or Quaker, in the years when Englishmen were building homes and societies in this new continent! The forms of service, the systems of theology, the sectarian battles, sometimes for position, sometimes for life—what are these to most of us but empty phrases, calling to the mind no definite picture, or perhaps obscuring the historical vision by leading us to think that former times were like our own. Of that most difficult subject, the relation between the church and the state, no historian has yet given a very satisfactory account. The material still reposes in church records—second in importance only to the town records for the early period—in countless sermons, some thousands of which are in libraries in this city, and in journals and letters. I venture to think that when this material is worked over by competent hands, and the ecclesiastical and religious history of America placed beside its political history, it will be made clear beyond peradventure that, so far as New England is concerned, society for one hundred and fifty years made progress in spite of religion rather than because of it, that lawlessness increased as theology was refined and hardened, and that only the increasing returns from industry on the one hand, and the vigorous self-assertion of dissenting sects on the other, saved

these plantations from the full black night of intellectual and moral deadness and decay which always falls upon a community when men are denied the right to think for themselves. It will be a happy day for American history when the place of religion in our early development shall be adequately appraised.

I take my third illustration from the period of the Revolution. No events in American history are more important or more worthy of study than those which resulted in the forcible separation of the colonies from the mother country and the establishment of a great independent nation. Of the ten volumes of Bancroft's great work, seven are devoted to the period from 1750 to 1783. It is the largest attempt yet made to deal comprehensively with these critical years, and the work as a whole will always remain one of the most notable products of American historical learning. Yet one cannot read far in any part of Bancroft's narrative without feeling that he is under the sway of certain prepossessions whose justification, notwithstanding the assertiveness with which they are held, is not by any means beyond dispute. There are a good many things which we must know about the Revolutionary period, and which historians have as yet hardly more than begun to tell us, before we can write the story of the Revolution with the fullness and proportion which it deserves.

To begin with, the springs of the American revolt are to be found far back of the point at which they have customarily been looked for. Undoubtedly the seeds of revolution and independence were planted very early in the colonial era in nearly all the colonies before the end of the seventeenth century; but we cannot yet trace clearly the process of growth. We need to know a great deal more about the economic history of the colonies, particularly their trade with Europe and Asia, and with the colonies of France and Spain in America. We need to know much more about the attitude of England towards the colonies as shown in its statutes, the conduct of the Board of Trade and Privy Council, and the course of public opinion. As the crisis comes on, we need to know, what at present we hardly know at all, whether there was in the col-

onies any genuine public opinion, aside from the views of officials or agitators, or whether the great mass of freeholders were indifferent and submitted easily to leadership. Here again—for I must not multiply instances—the facts desired are to be found in local records, in diaries, letters and sermons, in newspapers and pamphlets, published or preserved for the most part by historical societies and public-spirited individuals, and easily accessible to any student who seeks to use them. Such records, for example, as those of the town of Dudley, Massachusetts, copied and printed at the expense of a member of this society, are an illuminating comment on the attitude of the farmers of a small town in Worcester County towards the exciting events which were taking place about Boston, and are in their field as important a source for the ascertainment of the course of public opinion in the colony as are the more voluminous records of Dorchester or Roxbury.

Lastly, we have not yet the history of slavery in America. Of the innumerable works on the subject—I am glad that one of the greatest collections of them is in the Providence Public Library—only three stand out in my mind as, within their respective spheres, contributions of the first order and probably of definitive value: DuBois's "History of the Suppression of the African Slave Trade," Ballagh's "History of Slavery in Virginia," and the great "Life of William Lloyd Garrison" by his sons. Two assumptions which have underlain most of the writing on this fascinating subject have certainly got to be abandoned in view of the new light coming rapidly now from every quarter,—the assumptions, namely, that negro slavery in America was everywhere and always the same sort of thing, and that the political aspect of the case was the only one of importance. Dr. Ballagh has conclusively shown that in Virginia, at least, there was a long development in the idea and practice of slavery, and that in the early years of the colony the institution is at first servitude rather than slavery. There are some suggestive remarks on the growth of slavery in Alabama, in the first half of the nineteenth century, in Mr. William G. Brown's essay on "The Lower South in American

History." As for the political aspect of the case, that was clearly conditioned by the economic situation,—the questions of food supply, agricultural and industrial development, the return to capital, the quantity and quality of labor, the location of markets, and the growth of trade routes. Undoubtedly the material here is difficult to deal with. It is mainly account books and other financial papers of individuals and business firms, letters and diaries, and custom house records; but in their pages is the story of how slavery in this country rose until, in the fulness of its unstable equilibrium, it could stand no longer. When this now scattered material shall have been worked over, and the record of its contents properly set forth, I suspect that we shall find that little of the systematic writing about the history of the negro in America on which we have been accustomed to rely will be found to retain either value or usefulness.

Here, then, I think, are to be found the justification and the mission of the historical society. Its mission is to gather and preserve such of the records of the past as seem likely to prove of historical value. Its justification is the urgent need, never more widely felt than now, of a saner, more truthful, and better balanced writing of American history, especially of the history of the American people; for in a country which never tires of boasting of its democracy, we have thus far written mainly of the work of our great men. The fruits of our care and labor and expenditure are not immediate, but without such care and labor and expenditure I do not see how we can hope ever to have the real story of American history told at all.

I could wish, therefore, that this society of ours, with its great collection so adequately housed, might become more and more the chosen repository of historical material for this city and this state. I wish that there might be sent here increasingly, for preservation and use, family and business papers likely to be of general interest in time to come. For the safety of such papers the society offers a fire-proof vault, while any reasonable conditions as to the use of papers by students, or their sequestration for a term of years, will be

strictly carried out. And with the gift of papers I wish might also go the gift of funds, especially funds for publication. A large part of the society's public service must always be the publication of historical material. Nothing that we can do will add so much to our reputation, or make the society so much of an influence in the community and the country, as the systematic, scholarly and frequent publication of material drawn from our ample stores. And lastly, the society needs the steady continuance of that personal interest of which it has always enjoyed a goodly measure, but without which it can do little. Beyond the gifts of money, or of additions to the collections, is the gift of personal interest and service, all the more helpful if those who give are also much engrossed in other things. In a busy community like ours, one may well dread the multiplicity of calls upon one's thought and time. This society has always had the active personal support of many of the best and most influential citizens of these old plantations; it will not cease to have the same support, I am sure, while it continues sedulously to gather here the records of yesterday, and to show of what sort and manner of life were the men and women in whose footsteps we proudly follow, and on whose work we humbly build.

An important feature of the address at the annual meeting has for some time been an account of the publications relating to Rhode Island, or by Rhode Islanders, issued during the year. The list of such works for the year 1903 is not extensive, but it is sufficient to show that the work of research and publication continues at a healthy pace, and that each year adds substantially to the material in print available for the study of Rhode Island history.

Volume VII of the "Early Records of the Town of Providence," edited by Judge Horatio Rogers and Mr. Edward Field, record commissioners, has appeared, being the second volume of the "Providence Town Papers," extending from April 2, 1682, to March, 1722. The papers are of a miscellaneous character, including many classes of public documents, and are made available by carefully prepared indexes.

Volume IX of the "Alphabetical Index of the Births, Marriages and Deaths recorded in Providence," edited by Dr. Charles V. Chapin, city registrar, has also been published. This is the first of two volumes containing an index of births for the years 1871 to 1890, inclusive, the entries extending to 1880.

The history of the Civil War has been enriched by a stout volume, the joint work of William P. Hopkins and George B. Peck, on the Seventh Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers. The narrative, based throughout on personal experiences, is racy and entertaining, and gives an instructive inside view of army life during the war between the States. The volume is also rich in biographical data.

A monumental piece of genealogical research and compilation is "The Greenes of Rhode Island, with historical records of English ancestry, 1534-1902," compiled from the manuscript of the late Major-General George Sears Greene by Louise Brownell Clarke. The record fills 892 pages, and is replete with information regarding a family which has filled a prominent place in the life of this and other states. In this connection it may be remarked that there is room for a life of Nathanael Greene less adulatory than the well-known biography by Francis Vinton Greene, and equally removed from the systematic depreciation of Greene's character and services indulged in by the late Edward McCrady, in his "History of South Carolina in the Revolution." Notice should also be taken in this connection of the volume containing the report of the joint special committee of the General Assembly of Rhode Island which represented the state at the reinterment of the remains of General Greene at Savannah, in November, 1902.

Of less elaborate publications, a prominent place is to be assigned to the "Fourth Paper presented by Major Butler, with other papers edited and published by Roger Williams in London, 1652," edited with an introduction and notes by the librarian of this society, and forming the first publication of the Club for Colonial Reprints. The importance of this pub-

lication for the life of Williams has been widely commented upon, and need not be recapitulated here. The editor pays tribute in his introduction to the zeal and liberality of the late president of this society, who first conceived the idea of obtaining fac-simile plates of this rare tract, and who, in the generous aid which he gave to its republication, brought to a fitting close the historical service for Williams begun in the volumes of the Narragansett Club. Mr. Paine's work for the Indian dialects is also recalled by the appearance of Trumbull's Natick Dictionary, printed by the United States Bureau of Ethnology, and containing numerous words used by the tribes which inhabited Rhode Island.

The long-standing dispute as to whether Rhode Island or Maryland was the first colony to proclaim and practice religious toleration is the subject of a pamphlet by the Rev. Lucian Johnson, honorary fellow of the Catholic University of America, entitled "Religious Liberty in Maryland and Rhode Island." The author's general conclusion from an examination of the evidence is that the honor of priority cannot with certainty be awarded to either claimant, and that the importance of the controversy has been over-estimated. As a matter of fact, however, he is disposed to think that soul liberty was actually greater in Lord Baltimore's feudal grant than in the bailiwick of Roger Williams.

Of books relating to the history of the colony and state the most notable publication of the year is Dr. Howard K. Stokes's volume entitled "The Finances and Administration of Providence," forming extra volume XXV in the Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science. This work, already extensively reviewed in various periodicals and newspapers, is a detailed account of the financial history of the city, based upon a thorough use of primary material, and illustrating governmental and administrative as well as financial development. It is gratifying to note that Dr. Stokes's volume is the ripe fruit of studies begun and long continued in the graduate department of Brown University.

In the list of memoirs and personal sketches we note an ac-

count of the life of Rev. Stephen Gano, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Providence, from 1792 to 1828, by Dr. King, the present pastor; and a memoir of Charles H. Russell by his son, Charles Howland Russell. Beside the elaborate genealogy of the Greene family, genealogical material has been added to by an account of the ancestors and descendants of William and Elizabeth Reynolds of North Kingstown, and by a history of the Brownell family. Further, we have the "Historical Manual of the Central Congregational Church of Providence," the fiftieth anniversary of whose establishment was fittingly celebrated in March, 1902; an account of "Irish Rhode Islanders in the American Revolution," compiled by Thomas H. Murray of the American Irish Historical Society; and a "History of Saint Johns Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templars, of Providence," edited by Henry W. Rugg. The handsome reproduction by heliotype process of two letters of William Dyer of Rhode Island, 1659-60, regarding the imprisonment and cause of Mary Dyer, Quaker, may be noted in this connection, together with an account of William Dyer by Louis Dyer of Oxford.

Lastly, of works which, though not relating particularly to Rhode Island, have drawn much upon the collections of this society, special mention should be made of "Arnold's March from Cambridge to Quebec," together with a reprint of Arnold's Journal, by Justin H. Smith, professor of modern history in Dartmouth College. Aside from its positive contribution to the history of a dramatic incident in the Revolution, Professor Smith's work is important for its numerous additions to and corrections of Codman's book of similar title.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

During the past year there has been recorded a total of 3,653 accessions, including 833 volumes, 2,568 pamphlets and 252 miscellaneous items such as maps, manuscripts, objects of art and relics. Of this total, 323 have been purchased, 347 have come through exchange, and 2,983 have come through gift. No such large acquisitions as the Jillson or Bartlett bequests have come to us this year, but a great many small important donations have been made. Among these may be mentioned an almost complete set of the Filson Club publications from Reuben T. Durrett of Louisville, Kentucky; a number of genealogical works from the heirs of Latimer Bal lou of Woonsocket; the White House Gallery of Portraits from Frederick A. Barker of this city; and a collection of early Rhode Island broadsides and newspapers from Edward D. Morris. Among the important Rhode Island publications that have been donated by their respective authors or editors are Howard A. Stokes' "Finances and Administration of Providence," Edward Field's "Remains of Nathanael Greene," the "History of Saint Johns Commandery" from George H. Burnham, and the "History of the Seventh Regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers in the Civil War" from Charles W. Hopkins.

Several manuscripts of value have come to us during the past year. The records of the Pall and Bier Society, 1811-39, have been presented by Dr. George Peck, the Record Book of the Providence Club has been deposited here by its last secretary, Mr. William W. Chapin, and a collection of genealogical memoranda on the Baker family of Rehoboth has been given by Benjamin W. Persons.

Mr. William B. Weeden has deposited in the library the transcripts of early records and documents which he made in

preparing his "Social and Economic History of New England." These are written out on slips, and since they are all arranged in chronological order, are easily accessible. They often give more detailed information than is found in his published volumes.

A manuscript of much interest is the original order of release of the Warwick men who were confined by the Massachusetts authorities near Boston in 1643. It is signed by Increase Nowell, the secretary of the Massachusetts Court, and is dated March 7, 1643-44. Since there is a subscription directing "the Cunstable of Roxberry to take off the irons, and then to deliver this to the party discharged," it is evident that this particular order of release was addressed to Richard Carder, who was imprisoned in Roxbury. This valued document is the gift of Henry H. Hammond of this city, son of B. B. Hammond, a former member of the society.

Another gift of importance is the plan of the original "home-lots" of Providence in the section north of Olney street, drawn by Dr. Franklin C. Clark. Attempts to reconstruct the town as it was known to the early settlers have always been attended with considerable difficulty on account of the scarcity of authentic documentary record. The non-existence of early maps of the town is also a serious hindrance to one who is studying the beginnings of Providence topography. It seems strange that a town of the size of Providence possessed no comprehensive map of its territory until 1803. It is to be hoped that the studies of a fellow-member, Mr. Henry R. Chace, who is engaged in reconstructing the town in minute detail according to the United States Direct Tax Returns of 1798, will remedy the negligence of the fathers, and by presenting a careful and authentic picture of the town as it existed over a century ago, ease the labors of the patient antiquarian who is seeking to trace the location of his ancestral home.

Our collection of curios and relics had been constantly augmented during the past year. Mr. George O. Gorton and Mr. Samuel A. Hazard, both members of the society, have been

especially helpful in this direction and have given many household utensils of the eighteenth century that are of more than ordinary interest. From Lucian Sharpe we have received a model of a Japanese "Procession Boat," obtained by him while in Japan in 1901. The beginnings of a collection of early band instruments have been made through the energy and zeal of our associate, Rev. Samuel H. Webb, and it is hoped that an interesting and detailed report of these may be made in the near future.

To the art gallery there have been added a portrait of Frederick Douglass, painted in his early manhood, presented by William F. Janes of Providence, and a crayon portrait of Judah Touro, the Newport philanthropist, presented by the Touro Cadets of Providence through the kindness of Louis Schoenberg of Providence. Mr. George B. Calder, one of our earlier members, sends to the society a portrait of Owen Mason, accompanied by the following explanatory letter :

CLARENCE S. BRIGHAM, Librarian:

DEAR SIR:

I have the pleasure of sending you the portrait of Mr. Owen Mason of which I spoke to you. I think it deserving of a place in the cabinet. He was born in Providence and always lived here, was in the boot and shoe business on North Main street for many years, but had the taste and found the time to pursue the study of the sciences, mineralogy, botany, chemistry and horticulture, and became quite eminent in mineralogy, having one of the best collections in New England. He has a mineral named for him, which he found in Rhode Island (Masonite). He took great pleasure in imparting his knowledge to young people and there are several who became teachers from the impetus given them by him. Brown University recognized his attainments by conferring upon him the degree of A. M. The portrait has also an added interest, as it was painted by the late Mrs. Louise Chapin of Providence, who, as some of our older members will remember, was an artist of much merit and a charming woman.

Yours truly,

GEORGE B. CALDER.

We have also received a bronze medallion bust of Thomas A. Doyle, for twenty-two years mayor of this city, and an

early member of this society. It was the original desire of the three surviving near relatives of Mayor Doyle, namely, Mrs. Thomas A. Doyle, Miss Charlotte A. Doyle, and Miss Sarah E. Doyle, that this medallion be presented to the society, and through the kindness of the latter this has now been accomplished.

George T. Paine, the late president of the society, sent to us only a few days before his death a valuable set of Sabin's "American Bibliopolist," the last of a long series of gifts covering a period of many years. In a similar way, the late Bishop Clark, a very short while before his death, sent us a collection of pamphlets such as had come to him during the preceding few months. This was a practice that he had been following for many years. Every two or three months there would come a postal asking us to call for a lot of pamphlets, which when carefully examined and filed away, invariably proved of considerable value to our library.

In the early part of the year, the numerous duplicate volumes and pamphlets in the basement, not including, however, the Rhode Island duplicates, were disposed of. These pamphlets were all exchanged with Thomas J. Taylor, the Taunton book-dealer, who gave us in return a great number of rare Rhode Island pamphlets, maps and items not often found in book catalogues. The miscellaneous duplicate volumes were sent to Boston to the auction room, and the proceeds used in acquiring some very much needed town histories. Through the large accession of volumes obtained in this way, the New England room may now be said to contain practically all of the town histories of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and a large percentage of those of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

The chief attention of the cataloguing department during the past year has been given to completing the catalogue of the great mass of miscellaneous pamphlets which comprises all the pamphlets in the building not included in the sections devoted to Rhode Island, to local history and to genealogy. This task should be finished shortly and the society

will then have all this valuable printed material, which represents the gathering of over seventy-five years, readily accessible to the student, classified according to an expansive system, and so arranged that the accessions of a century to come need not disturb the present order in which the pamphlets are shelved, or alter the markings on any of the cards already typewritten. By careful attention to the subject indexing in this catalogue, the scope and value of these pamphlets is made evident, as they never have been heretofore. The pamphlets on Abraham Lincoln for instance—a class of literature that is being especially sought by collectors of the present day—is represented by 122 items. Under such subjects as United States Slavery there are 135 pamphlets, United States Tariff has 75 items, Texas Annexation has 41 items, etc. Note has also been made of early American imprints. There are 55 imprints, for instance, representing the Boston press before 1770, and a recent examination of the catalogue by Mr. Winship, shows over 250 American imprints bearing date before 1800. This enumeration does not include the many rare pamphlets, numbering several hundreds, that have been separately bound or grouped in volumes.

Several important series of documents have been mounted, arranged and placed in substantial volumes during the past year. Among these are the Revolutionary Hospital Papers, covering all the details of the army hospital work in Rhode Island from 1777 to 1782, and including many records of revolutionary service that cannot be found elsewhere. There are two volumes of Champlin Papers, covering the years 1735 to 1840, and comprising the papers of Christopher Champlin, a prominent Newport merchant, who was born in 1731 and died in 1805, and of his son, Christopher Grant Champlin, who was elected a representative to Congress in 1796, United States Senator in 1809, and died at Newport in 1840. These papers are chiefly commercial and political, and many of them are of the highest importance.

Another valuable series of documents that has been arranged during the past year are the Channing-Ellery Papers,

running from 1694 to 1825, contained in eight bulky volumes. These are the papers of William Ellery, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, who was born in 1727 and died in 1820, and of William Channing, 1751-1793, who married the daughter of William Ellery and was the father of William Ellery Channing. The papers of Ellery are chiefly those preserved by him as Commissioner of the Continental Loan Office and Collector of the Port, while those of Channing are largely political. There are also hundreds of legal and commercial papers. Taken as a whole they form a most valuable series of documents, illustrating social and economic as well as political life in Newport during the latter half of the eighteenth century.

The genealogical room has been in constant use throughout the year, a number of the books having to be replaced or rebound on account of continued handling. All the pamphlet genealogies have been bound in covers, neatly lettered on the back, and placed in a continuous alphabetical arrangement with the other genealogies. By this method the volumes are much more accessible than before. We still have no fund with which to purchase currently issued genealogies, or to fill up past gaps. And although this library is the one to which genealogical investigators turn more than to any other in the state, yet we do not possess many of the more important works they seek.

The bound volumes of newspapers continue to be frequently consulted. Although the early files of the *Providence Gazette*, the *United States Chronicle*, and the *Newport Mercury* have been placed on the lower floor in the manuscript vault, the room is still overcrowded and the need of horizontal shelving is as acute as ever. There is prospect that during the coming year at least one case with horizontal shelves will be erected, which will contain the file of the *Providence Journal* and some of the heavier volumes. Note should be made in this place of the good work that Mr. James N. Arnold is doing in indexing the marriages and deaths in the early files of newspapers. In volume XI of his *Vital Records of Rhode Island*, he has

published the deaths and marriages taken from the *Newport Mercury* and the *Newport Herald* prior to 1880, and in volume XII, he has indexed all the deaths in the *Providence Journal*, 1820-1830, as far as the letter R. Volume XIII, concluding the index of the *Providence Journal* file and containing an index of vital records from the *Providence Gazette*, 1762-1830, as far as the letter J, is very soon to be published. This work is most commendable and should be heartily encouraged by the legislature. The newspaper files are almost our only source of information for the record of deaths before the year 1850, and yet from the lack of indexing they are even less accessible than town records. Mr. Arnold's method of including all names, whether of Rhode Islanders or not, and of printing something more than the mere record of the death, not only gives interest to the volume, but makes it much more valuable to consult. In this connection it is pleasing to note that the only files of early Providence newspapers approximating completeness are to be found in the library of this society. It is a source of satisfaction to think that the forethought and watchfulness of our predecessors in thus preserving these early papers has alone made possible the commendable work that is being done to-day.

The most important change within the building has been the construction of a fire-proof room for manuscripts and rare volumes. This has been accomplished by the erection of a brick wall in the west room on the first floor, connecting the outer stone wall with the inner brick wall. The original north wall is of stone, the floor is of brick on arches on iron girders, and the ceiling is constructed so as to be fire-proof. The single door to the room is of metal and the windows are to be provided with wired glass and iron gratings. In this room, which is eleven by twenty-one feet, have been placed all the bound volumes of manuscripts in the building. The result is somewhat surprising. Manuscripts have been gathered from all parts of the building and the opportunity afforded by more room enables us to display eight cases of documents where previously we could show but two. There are now

shelved in this room about eight hundred volumes of manuscripts, ranging from the thick heavy folios to some slight duodecimo diary interleaved in an almanac. The historical importance of this great series is almost beyond estimation. Covering as they do all of the state's activities—political, commercial, social—they must always remain a mine of wealth to the true investigator. If only a thorough index to all these documents could be made, of what immense value would it be?

In this room will also be shelved the earlier files of newspapers—such as the *Newport Mercury*, the *Providence Gazette*, and the *United States Chronicle*—all of the book rarities in the building, the collection of prints, engravings and views, and the maps. A glass case has also been constructed for the Commodore Perry sword and jacket, which will now be free from the constant handling heretofore necessary whenever they were taken out of the safe to show visitors.

Other changes in the building have been the erection of a new case of shelving on the present north wall of the west room, and of a new set of shelves in the cataloguing room. In the basement the furnace room has been entirely shut off by itself by a brick wall and by fire-proof doors. Inasmuch as the present ceiling of the furnace room is of arched brick construction, this improvement is one that is desirable and satisfactory.

During the coming year some thought should be given to changing the relic room from the west room on the third floor to the gallery about the central room. The present relic room is not only overcrowded and unsuited to the purpose for which it is used, but being on the top floor of the building is entirely neglected by many of our visitors. The relegation to the most inaccessible part of the building of these mementoes of the past, nearly all of which are historically interesting and important, makes us seem to attach to them far too little value, and consequently many visitors leave the building without realizing that we have any room at all devoted to their preservation. And yet there is no one class of objects, with the

possible exception of the portraits, that proves so interesting to the average stranger as these relics. The present gallery about the central room, moreover, is entirely unsuited to the shelving of books, and, in fact, the pamphlet boxes now on the shelves will soon be removed. Could these cases be filled with our various collections of historical relics, grouped according to some subject division, such as Indian implements, Revolutionary arms, Colonial china, coins and paper currency, the effect would be very pleasing to the eye and would surely create an excellent first impression upon the visitor.

In closing, I desire to acknowledge the co-operation of the other librarians of the city, and the efficient assistance of those with whom I have been associated in the library during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

CLARENCE S. BRIGHAM,

Librarian.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Robert P. Brown, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.

1904.	DR.	
Jan. 12.	Balance received from Richmond P. Everett, treasurer	\$233 66
	305 subscriptions at \$3.00	915 00
	Interest legacy account—mortgages	484 75
	Interest legacy account—participation	484 80
	Interest Minneapolis Street Railway bonds	300 00
	Dividends, Merchants National Bank	90 00
	Dividends, American National Bank	40 00
	Dividends, Blackstone Canal National Bank	50 63
	Interest on Life Membership Fund	116 22
	Interest on New Membership Fund	12 05
	Interest on Publication Fund	258 68
	Interest on Investment Fund	11 65
	Interest National Exchange Bank	13 49
	Sale of books	327 61
	State of Rhode Island	1,500 00
		<u>\$4,838 54</u>
1904.	Cr.	
Jan. 12.	Amount paid for coal	\$310 54
	Amount paid for removing ashes	7 50
	Amount paid for gas and water	32 77
	Amount paid for repairs	122 63
	Amount paid for office expenses	283 12
	Salaries and administrative services	2,529 40
	Books, pamphlets, etc.	669 74
	Printing of Society's Proceedings, 1901	169 75
	Printing of Society's Proceedings, 1902	150 00
	Balance in National Exchange Bank	563 09
		<u>\$4,838 54</u>

Examined and found correct, for the Auditors.

JOHN W. ANGELL.

Robert P. Brown, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

DR.

1904.	Jan. 12. For amount of appropriation received from the General Treasurer	\$1,500 00
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CR.

1904.	Jan. 12. Paid to Library Committee	\$1,169 40
	Paid to General Account for administrative expenses	330 60
		<u>\$1,500 00</u>

DR. CHARLES W. PARSONS IMPROVEMENT FUND.

DR.

1904.	Jan. 12. Balance received of Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer	\$4,533 13
	Interest on H. T. Brown mortgage	137 50
	Interest on Richmond, York River & Chesapeake Railroad Co. bond	45 00
	Interest at Old National Bank	23 48
		<u>\$4,739 11</u>

CR.

1904.	Jan. 12. Paid Theodore F. Green and Richard E. Lyman for legal services	\$62 50
	Paid for new vault, viz.: John H. Duggan, contract	\$222 00
	Wilkinson Bros., shelving	38 00
		<u>260 00</u>
	By investment bond, No. 419, Richmond, York River & Chesapeake Railroad Co.	\$1,000 00
	By mortgage, Mrs. H. T. Brown	2,000 00
	By balance in Old National Bank, Savings Department	1,416 61 4,416 61
		<u>\$4,739 11</u>

Robert P. Brown, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1903.

	DR.
For Legacy Account:	
Samuel M. Noyes	\$12,000 00
Henry J. Steere	10,000 00
Charles H. Smith	5,000 00
Esek A. Jillson	2,000 00
John Wilson Smith	1,000 00
William G. Weld	1,000 00
Cash	<u>50 00</u>
	<u>\$31,050 00</u>
For Publication Fund:	
Ira B. Peck	\$1,000 00
William Gammell	1,000 00
Albert J. Jones	1,000 00
Julia Bullock	500 00
Charles H. Smith	<u>100 00</u>
	<u>3,600 00</u>
For Life Membership Fund:	
Previous account	\$3,293 76
Six life members	<u>300 00</u>
	<u>3,593 76</u>
For New Membership Fund:	
Previous account	295 00
11 new members	<u>55 00</u>
	<u>350 00</u>
For Parsons Improvement Fund	<u>4,416 61</u>
For George M. Carpenter Memorial Fund:	
Previous account	227 82
Interest	<u>8 63</u>
	<u>236 45</u>
	<u>\$43,246 82</u>

CR.

Legacy Account Investments:

6 bonds Minneapolis St. Ry. Co.	. . . . .	\$5,850 00
30 shares Merchants National Bank	. . . . .	1,800 00
45 shares Blackstone Canal National Bank	. . . . .	1,050 00
20 shares American National Bank	. . . . .	937 50

Mortgage Notes:

P. A. & H. A. Cory	. . . . .	3,350 00
Michael F. Judge	. . . . .	750 00
William Watson	. . . . .	1,900 00
E. D. Walker	. . . . .	1,250 00
E. L. Guild	. . . . .	1,200 00
Cash in National Exchange Bank	. . . . .	962 50

Participation Account:

Industrial Trust Co.	. . . . .	4,000 00
Manufacturers Trust Co.	. . . . .	4,000 00
Union Trust Co.	. . . . .	4,000 00
		<u>\$31,050 00</u>

Publication Fund:

Participation account, Rhode Island Hos-		
pital Trust Co.	. . . . .	3,600 00

Life Membership Fund:

Mechanics Savings Bank	. . . . .	\$2,202 86
Providence Institution for Savings	<u>1,390 90</u>
		3,593 76

New Members:

Participation account, Industrial Trust Co.	350 00
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Parsons Improvement Fund:

Bond, Richmond, York River & Chesapeake		
Railroad	\$1,000 00
Mortgage Note, Mrs. E. B. S. Brown	. . . . .	2,000 00
Savings Department, Old National Bank	. . . . .	<u>1,416 61</u>
		4,416 61

George M. Carpenter Memorial Fund:

Participation account, Industrial Trust Co.	. . . . .	236 45
		<u>\$43,246 82</u>

Examined and found correct, for the Auditors.

JOHN W. ANGELL.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

The library committee at this eighty-second annual meeting of the society beg leave to report:—

That the library has been open during all week-days, not holidays, throughout the year.

The additions to the collections of the society during the year have been as follows, viz:—

Bound volumes	833
Pamphlets and unbound volumes	2,568
Miscellaneous	252
Total	<u>3,653</u>

The committee submit the following statement of their expenditures for 1903:

Books and periodicals	\$669 74
Bookbinding	10 40
Cataloguing, classifying, copying and repairing records, manuscripts, etc.	799 00
Preservation, administration, etc.	360 00
Total	<u>\$1,839 14</u>

The report of the librarian gives the details and statistics of the work done, and description of new acquisitions to the library and museum.

The special work of cataloguing for the year has been that of the heterogeneous mass of "Miscellaneous Pamphlets" which has so long defied system. Your committee believe that these have been made as accessible and useful, in proportion to their value, as any department of the library.

The other branches of work have been carried on as usual, and, as your committee believe, without any falling off in efficiency.

The fire-proof vault, approved and ordered, has been completed, and the most valuable manuscripts and other objects for the complete preservation of which it was designed have been already placed therein.

The newspaper department, after several years of use, again demands attention. The most careless observer can hardly have failed to note the frail and unsubstantial character of modern printing paper, especially that of the daily press. The old hand-laid paper made from cotton or linen cloth is often good and sound after hundreds of years. That of the papers of the present day, made from spruce or other wood pulp, often fails to hold together for the handling of a single day. Our newspapers illustrate this matter. Those of the eighteenth and first half of the nineteenth century are in fairly good condition, and can probably be kept as at present for a considerable period of time without material deterioration. But the large and heavy volumes of later years, made from wood pulp in whole or in part, show conspicuous signs of deterioration. The only remedy which gives promise of saving them is to change the arrangement of the shelving, so as to place them in a horizontal position, instead of the vertical one now in use. This is the more important, as the interest of the state in these volumes is quite large, and their care and preservation is one of the obligations imposed on the society and unhesitatingly assumed by it. These papers now have no real support except their bindings, and the stress of gravity is unremittingly pressing downward and tending always more and more to tear and break them from the limited support the backs of the bindings afford, and to ruin the binding itself. Till recently, "roller shelving" has been supposed a necessity to meet these difficulties, but has proved objectionable in many cases, and your committee believe that a different system can be arranged, better adapted to our needs, and at a comparatively reasonable cost. To this their early attention will be given.

The society's collection of maps is extensive and important, but under the pressure of more imperative work has in a large degree, and unavoidably, been temporized with. In all libraries it has proved a difficult problem to arrange and handle maps—probably the most puzzling problem of any which confronts the librarian. Many various devices have been tried, but no generally approved and accepted one is known. To bring them into a condition for close inspection and daily use, clearly catalogued and easy of access, the most effective system seems to be that adopted in the new Congressional Library, at Washington.

While our collection of maps is large and valuable, they, as a whole, are not of unusual size; and your committee see no reason why, after the Rhode Island pamphlets are duly catalogued, the maps should not be as thoroughly catalogued, and arranged for ease of access and inspection, as those of the Congressional Library, and substantially on the same lines, unless in the meantime a better mode can be devised. In point of fact, as a first step towards this desired end, a portion of the new fire-proof vault has been especially constructed to provide its protection for quite a number of these very maps, which, from age or rarity, it might be difficult or impossible for the society to replace in case of loss.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM D. ELY,

Chairman.

January 12, 1904.

REPORT OF LECTURE COMMITTEE.

The following lectures have been held under the auspices of the committee during the past year :

Prof. Charles H. Haskins, Ph. D., of Harvard University, upon "Gibbon, the English Historian," January 27, 1903.

William B. Weeden, A. M., of Providence, upon "Three Commonwealths—Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island; their early development," February 10, 1903.

Hon. Simeon E. Baldwin, LL. D., of the Connecticut Supreme Court, upon "American Business Corporations before 1789," February 24, 1903.

Prof. William MacDonald, Ph. D., of Brown University, upon "The Military Career of Nathanael Greene in the South," March 10, 1903.

At the close of each of these lectures the thanks of the Society were voted the speakers of the evening.

Respectfully submitted for the committee,

CLARENCE S. BRIGHAM.

January 12, 1904.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

The expenditures by your committee during the last year have been somewhat larger than usual, but it is believed that the improvements effected, and the increased security obtained for our valuable collections, will fully justify the outlay. A separate and commodious room has been provided in the west wing of our building where our precious manuscripts, books, and some other possessions may be placed, and preserved against the hazards of fire and water. Important changes have been made in the basement rooms which add materially to the safety and convenience of that portion of the building. These important changes have been made at a cost of \$222.00 for the mason work, and \$38.00 for the shelving. The boiler has received necessary repairs costing \$16.75. The concrete walks in front of the building and on the street have been put in good condition at an expense of \$31.30. These inside expenditures have been met from the income of the Parsons Fund.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWIN BARROWS,
ALFRED STONE,
NORMAN M. ISHAM,

Committee on Grounds and Buildings.

Providence, January 12, 1904.

NECROLOGY.

EDWIN GORHAM ANGELL.

Edwin Gorham Angell was born in Providence, February 23, 1837, and died in the same city in the 67th year of his age, December 15, 1903. He was the son of William Gorham and Ann R. (Stewart) Angell and received his education in the public schools of the city. Since his father was deeply interested in the Eagle Screw Company, having been one of its founders in 1838, the son began his business life in the service of that concern at the early age of 15 years. Upon the merging of this company with the New England Screw Company to form the American Screw Company in 1860, Mr. Angell was chosen to the office of treasurer of the new firm. In 1864 he resigned the position, removed to New York and became a member of the firm of Eagleton, Angell & Co., agents for the Eagleton Manufacturing Company of that city. When this company dissolved at the close of the war he returned to Providence to assist his father, whose ill health demanded some relief from the weighty business cares connected with the discharge of his duties as president of the screw company. Upon the death of his father in 1870 he was appointed his successor and retained the position until 1900. Under his able administration the American Screw Company made remarkable strides. It absorbed similar concerns at Hamilton, Ontario, and at Leeds, England, built the Bay State Mill on Stevens street in 1873, and increased its capitalization in 1876 to over \$3,000,000. At the time of Mr. Angell's retirement, it had become one of the largest screw manufacturing establishments in the world, selling its product in every clime and adding much to the manufacturing reputation of the state.

Mr. Angell was a man of quiet tastes, being connected with but few organizations and leading a retired life except where his business was concerned. He joined the Historical Society in 1876. He was married, February 14, 1861, to Sarah S. Southwick, daughter of Pitts Southwick of Newport, who died in 1889. He is survived by a daughter, the wife of Mr. Olney Arnold.

AMOS CHAFEE BARSTOW.

Amos Chafee Barstow was born in Providence, November 2, 1848, and died in the same city, May 12, 1903. He was the son of Amos Chafee and Emeline Mumford (Eames) Barstow, and a descendant of William Barstow of Yorkshire, Eng., who came to Massachusetts in 1636. He attended Mowry & Goff's English and Classical School, but was obliged to abandon his college course on account of ill-health. He entered upon his business career with the Barstow Stove Company, which had been started by his father in 1836, and incorporated in 1859. He was elected treasurer of the company in 1869, holding that office until 1895, when he succeeded his father as president. Mr. Barstow was a director of the Commercial National Bank, the City National Bank, and of the Slater Cotton Company of Pawtucket, vice-president of the Providence & Springfield Railroad, and a charter member of the Hope Club of Providence. He joined the Historical Society in 1886. In 1888, he was elected to the General Assembly by the Republican party.

Mr. Barstow married Grace Mason Palmer, daughter of John Barstow and Mary (Mason) Palmer, June 27, 1876, and of their four children, three are now living:—John Palmer, Mary Mason and Grace Emeline. His eldest son, Amos Chafee, Jr., died in June, 1879.

THOMAS MARCH CLARK.

Rt. Rev. Thomas March Clark, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church in Rhode Island and the oldest Episcopal Bishop in the world, died at his summer home in Middletown,

R. I., September 7, 1903, at the advanced age of 91 years. He was born in Newburyport, Mass., on July 4, 1812, the son of Thomas and Rebecca (Wheelwright) Clark. The incidents in his long life are nowhere better told than in the short biographical sketch of himself which he wrote for the Diocesan Record in July, 1902. In this he says:

"My mother, Rebecca Wheelwright, was a direct descendant of the non-conformist minister, John Wheelwright, whose case excited so much discussion in the early history of Boston, and who, being banished from that town on account of his religious views, founded the town of Exeter. My father was a well-to-do shipping merchant, but lost his property as a result of the war with England, at about the time of my birth.

"I received my early education in Newburyport, and graduated from Yale University in 1831. In the last catalogue of the surviving Alumni my name stands first on the list. I studied theology at Princeton Seminary, with the expectation of becoming a minister of the Presbyterian Church, of which my father was an elder, and for a short time I preached at the Old South Church, Boston, but, very soon, I determined to enter the Episcopal Church, and was admitted to the diaconate and ordained priest by Bishop Griswold in 1836.

"My first charge was Grace Church, Boston, and at the close of seven years I moved to St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia, where I remained for about four years, when I returned to Boston and became assistant to Bishop Eastburn at Trinity Church. My next charge was Christ Church, Hartford, and while rector of that church I was called to be Bishop of Rhode Island, and consecrated by Bishop Brownell at Grace Church, Providence, in 1854.

"I am now the oldest Bishop of the Anglican Communion in the world, and, on the ground of my seniority, I have for some years held the office of Presiding Bishop in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States."

Such are the simple facts of a life crowded with continuous work and good deeds. To the State of Rhode Island and to the City of Providence, his life has meant much. His voice

was always eager to aid a worthy cause, to resist oppression, or to influence public opinion toward the side of justice and right. At the time of the breaking out of the late Civil War, when the country was filled with passion and jealousies, he was foremost, both from the pulpit and the platform, in urging patience and forbearance. As an active member of the Sanitary Commission his voice and his personal exertions did much to ease the burdens of wounded soldiers. He also acted as chaplain of the First Light Infantry Regiment of Providence, continuing to hold the same position with the veteran organization. To his activity the people of Providence are indebted for the chimes in the steeple of Grace Church, the first contribution for which came from the Light Infantry with the condition that the bells should always be rung upon the anniversary of the battle of Lake Erie.

He naturally possessed a great influence upon the religious life of the State. In his own church and diocese this influence was especially marked. During his episcopate, the number of parishes in the State were nearly trebled and the number of communicants increased fivefold. A happy feature of his administration was the decline of factional church spirit and the absence of discord. To-day the Episcopal Church of Rhode Island, though in the smallest State, is among the leaders in influence and strength.

Bishop Clark was a man widely known outside of the sphere of his direct influence. His position as Presiding Bishop of the United States frequently called him from one end of the country to the other. At one time while on a visit abroad, he officiated in all the Protestant Episcopal churches established on the continent. He received several honorary degrees: A. M. from Trinity College, D. D. from Union College and also from Brown University, and LL. D. from the University of Cambridge in England.

Bishop Clark was married in 1838 to Miss Caroline Howard, daughter of Benjamin Howard, who was senior warden in Grace Church. She died in 1884. They had five children, of whom three are living, J. Mitchell Clark, Mrs. Eugene Sturtevant and Howard Clark.

He was connected with few organizations outside of his church work. Of the Historical Society, he became a member in 1878. In the same year that he was elected he delivered a lecture before the Society upon "The Incas of Peru." He read a paper upon "William Wheelwright" in April, 1882, and took an active part at many other meetings. He was always much interested in the work of the Society and made frequent contributions to the library. It was his custom to send over to the building regularly every three months the pamphlets and other printed matter that had come to him during the preceding quarter; and thus a great amount of material was saved and made of permanent value that otherwise might have been irrevocably lost. The portrait of Bishop Clark that hangs in the Society's gallery was painted by Heade in 1855 or 1856, and represents him in the prime of life, his features envigorized by courageous resolve and animated with lofty motive. The portrait was presented to the Society by the Bishop himself, June 18, 1890, as an expression of his appreciation of the aim and objects of the institution and of its value to the community.

Bishop Clark was a facile writer and his writings extend over a scope of 65 years. The following lists of his various publications comprising some 64 titles, nearly all of which are in the Society's library, is probably the most complete yet published :

VOLUMES.—Lectures on the formation of character, 1852. Early discipline and culture, 1855 (2 ed. of above). Primary truths of religion, 1869. John Whopper, the newsboy, 1871. Historical discourse, St. John's Church, 1872. Memorial Sermon on Rt. Rev. B. H. Paddock, 1891. Reminiscences, 1895.

PAMPHLETS, ETC.—Address before Massachusetts Temperance Society, 1838. Sermon before 61st convention of the P. E. C. in Penn., 1845. Modern infidelity (Price lecture), 1848. Modern infidelity, 1849 (Mass. Tract Comm.). Sermon before A. and H. Artillery Co., 1849. Oration before Phi Beta Kappa Society, Union College, 1851. Discourse on immortality of man, 1852. Discourse on State Reform School, 1852. Discourse before Young Men's Moral and Social Union, 1853. Discourse on religious music, 1852. Ser-

mon on the car manufactory explosion, 1854. Farewell sermon at Hartford, 1855. Primary charge to diocese of R. I., 1855. Sermon on Christian culture, 1856. Second charge to diocese of R. I., 1858. Fourth of July oration, 1860. Sermon on state of the country, 1860. Address, Feb. 22, 1861 (in First Light Infantry commemoration of Washington's birthday). Third charge to the diocese of R. I., 1864. Address at funeral of Bishop Burgess, 1866. Fourth charge to the diocese of R. I., 1867. Address, 1867 (in 50th Rept. of Amer. Colonization Soc'y.). Extracts from address before Amer. Colonization Soc'y., 1867. Sermon on the church positive, 1868. Pastoral letter, 1868. Pastoral letter and correspondence with Rev. J. P. Hubbard, 1868. Correspondence with Rev. J. P. Hubbard, 1868. Fourth of July oration, 1871. Pastoral letter, 1872. Tribute to Mrs. Zachariah Allen, 1873. Discourse at 150th anniversary of Boston Episcopal Charitable Soc'y., 1874. Extracts from convention address, 1874. Historical discourse, 1879 (in Half-century jubilee of Grace Church, 1880). Memorial discourse on E. A. Washburn, 1881. Thanksgiving Day sermon, 1883. Church Temperance Society of P. E. Church, 1883. Sermon before general convention, 1883. Charge to the diocese of R. I., 1889. Sermon, centennial of diocese, 1890. Memorial discourse on Rev. D. R. Goodwin and C. M. Butler, 1890. Memorial sermon on Rt. Rev. B. H. Paddock, 1891. Spiritual vision, 1891. Pastoral letter, 1891. Address before N. Y. Archdeaconry, 1892. Sermon in memory of Phillips Brooks, 1893. Memorial address on Phillips Brooks, 1894. Reply to letter from a theological student, 1895. Pastoral letter, 1896. Questions to be considered by candidates for confirmation. [Address] to Sunday schools of the diocese. Pastoral letter, 1900. Pastoral letter to the young, 1900. Address [to the churches], 1901. Pastoral letter, 1901. Holy week, 1901. Pastoral letter, 1902. Pastoral letter, 1903.

C. S. B.

CHARLES SAMUEL DURFEE.

Charles Samuel Durfee, son of Samuel Borden and Marenda Mumford Durfee, was born in Providence, May 20, 1840. He died, September 13, 1903, at his home on Spring street, in the house where he had resided for the greater part of his life. He was educated in the public schools of the city, and after graduating from the high school immediately entered upon

business life with William J. King, cotton broker, afterward as confidential clerk in the office of S. & W. Foster, cotton merchants. Upon the dissolution of this firm soon after the war, he became interested in the insurance business, and in 1874 established himself as an agent of fire and marine insurance with his office at 3 Weybosset street, where he remained for over twenty years. In 1895 his declining health caused him to give up active business life, and from that time until his death he lived quietly at his home.

Mr. Durfee, although interested in all public affairs, never aspired to any office nor became identified with many organizations, although a member of the school committee for several years. He joined the Historical Society in 1877 and frequently added to its library by gifts of local material. He was a member of the Central Congregational Church, the Franklin Society and the Providence Art Club. On June 17, 1863, he married Sarah F. Leveck, who alone survives him. The two children born to them, Annie M. and Grace B. Durfee, both died in infancy.

ASA MESSER GAMMELL.

Asa Messer Gammell died in Providence, October 15, 1903, in the 88th year of his age. He became a member of this Society in 1855, and next to William Goddard, who joined in 1850, was our senior member. He was born in Medfield, Mass., March 16, 1816, and was the son of Rev. William and Mary (Slocum) Gammell. His father was a well-known Baptist minister, serving the church of that denomination in Medfield and subsequently in Newport, R. I. He was honored with the degree of A. M. by Brown University in 1817, and was a trustee of the University from 1820 until his death, May 30, 1827. His grandfather, John Gammell, participated in the famous "Boston Tea Party." His brother, William Gammell, was a professor in Brown University for 52 years, from 1837 until his death in 1889, and the president of this Society the last seven years of his life.

Mr. Gammell received his preparation for college in Newport and at the Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. He graduated from Brown University in the class of 1841. In the autumn of that year he became the principal of the Ladies' Seminary in Warren in this State and held the position for about twenty years. This seminary was widely known and patronized, and drew its students from the South as well as from New England and the Middle States.

During his residence in Warren Mr. Gammell was actively identified with the Baptist Church, and with all the matters that pertained to the growth and prosperity of the town, and for a time represented the town in the State Legislature. He was prominent in organizing the Warren Artillery Company, and was its commander in the "Dorr War."

In the early sixties he removed to Providence, and made this city his home until his death. He did not again engage in any business, but gave himself to literary pursuits, to travel in his own country and in Europe, and to the enjoyment of such associations as he found congenial. He made two visits to Europe, extending his travels into Norway, Sweden and Russia, and travelled very extensively in his native land. In addition to his connection with this Society, in whose work he took the deepest interest, he was a member of the Veteran Citizens' Historical Association, and one of its vice-presidents, often presiding at the meetings and always with intelligence and grace.

He was a loyal alumnus of his Alma Mater, and was a conspicuous figure at all the public functions of the college. He was never absent from the commencement exercises from the time of his graduation until his death, on one occasion shortening his visit abroad in order to reach home in season for the annual commencement.

He had a large circle of friends and gave much time to the cultivation of the amenities of social life. In bearing he was courteous, not to say courtly, and could speak with ease upon literary, historical and religious topics. The last eighteen years of his life were spent in the fellowship of the first Bap-

tist Church in this city, of whose history he was very proud. Though a typical gentleman of the old school, he was alive to all the movements of the time in which he lived, and was always hopeful for the future of the church and the nation, and confident in the ultimate triumph of truth and righteousness in the world.

Mr. Gammell was never married. His last sickness was of only two weeks' duration, and his unexpected death was a shock to the community and a heartfelt grief to his many friends.

H. M. K.

ARNOLD GREEN.

Arnold Green, a life member of this Society since 1891, died at his residence, number 14 John street in the City of Providence, on the 17th day of February, 1903, just short of completing the sixty-fifth year of his age. Few men have crowded into three score years of life more of steady and persistent culture, and it would be difficult to find a survivor in this community possessing so wide a range of accurate, varied knowledge. From early childhood until his last short fatal illness he used to the fullest, the powers of a naturally keen and perceptive intellect and an industry that seemed to require neither rest nor recreation in the acquisition of sound learning in many fields. He may well have held for his exemplar and model, in this respect, the great Lord Verluam, who took all knowledge for his province, so many were the directions of his research and so encyclopedic the character of his attainment. And all for the pure love of learning and apparently without a thought of any ulterior object like personal distinction, power or wealth; for while his life was filled with good work well and honestly done, he left no conspicuous record of public service nor any such measure of private gain as are usually the meed of a life-long industry like his.

Arnold Green was born in the city of New York, February 27, 1838, the only son of Timothy Ruggles Green and his wife Cornelia Elizabeth Arnold. On both sides he was descended from notable and cultured ancestors, his pedigree in both pa-

ternal and maternal lines running back generations through persons conspicuous in the national and the colonial histories of New England and New York. Environment conspired with this favourable heredity to develop the ripe scholar, the capable and learned lawyer, the conscientious and public-spirited citizen. His father died leaving his widow with two young children, the subject of this sketch and an only sister, now the relict of the late Dr. Heman Wayland, and shortly afterwards his mother removed to Providence and took up her residence in the old Arnold family mansion, where he died. Here, surrounded by or connected with all that was best and most cultivated in the society of the town, he grew up carefully taught by the best instructors, guided and supervised by his mother, a woman of rare character and education, until he was graduated from Brown University, salutatorian of the class of 1858. He soon afterwards went abroad and for several years pursued his studies in Roman law at Gottingen and in Greek History and Literature at Athens, and travelled extensively in various parts of Europe.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the First Rhode Island Volunteers, participating in the Battle of Bull Run. Coming from a line of lawyers he naturally adopted the legal profession, studying law with the late Abraham Payne, and attending for a time, the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the Bar of Rhode Island at the October term, 1866, and opened an office in North Main street. From that time on he was unremitting in perfecting his knowledge of law and practice and in his devotion to the interests of his clients, among whom were numbered at the time of his death many of the most important business men and corporations of the State and also very many individuals and charitable corporations from whom his only reward for his faithful and valuable service was the consciousness of disinterested work in good causes.

As Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court, he edited and published volumes XI to XVII of Rhode Island Reports. He served as a member of the Common Council

from the old third ward of Providence from March 5th, 1877, to 1880, and again in 1882, and was also for many years a member of the School Committee, doing as was his wont yeoman service in these positions, the only offices of a political character which he ever held. But he did even more conspicuous work in other positions, as Trustee of Brown University, of the Rhode Island Hospital and of the Providence Public Library (of which last he was president) and in many other fields of public utility. His own unwillingness to assume the additional responsibility alone prevented enrolling his name with the presidents of the Rhode Island Historical Society, a position which has been held by several of his family in the past.

He married January 14, 1865, Cornelia A. Burges (daughter of Hon. Walter S. Burges) who died January 8, 1901. Their children now living are Theodore Francis Green, a prominent member of the Rhode Island Bar and a Trustee of Brown University and of Butler Hospital, Eleanor Burges Green, Ronald Conrad Green, Eric Hastings Green and Herlwyn Ruggles Green, the last a Doctor of Medicine and one of the house staff of the Rhode Island Hospital.

J. C. P.

CHARLES HART.

Charles Hart, son of Charles and Frances (Wellington) Hart, was born at Salem, Mass., April 16, 1822, and died at Providence, March 6, 1903. He received his early education in the public schools of Salem, and coming to Providence when he was twelve years of age, entered the Wickford Academy to prepare for college. He entered Brown University in 1837, in the class with Governor Arnold, Professor Frieze and another recently deceased member of the Society, the late Asa Messer Gammell, and was graduated in 1841. After a course of study in the office of Gen. Thomas F. Carpenter, he was admitted to the bar in 1844. For the remainder of his long life of eighty years, he was with but little interruption engaged in the practice of his chosen profession. In 1844-45, and again from

1853 to 1855, he served as Justice of the Police Court, and from 1855 to 1858, he was Attorney-General of the State. He served for two terms as senator in the State legislature, in 1865 and in 1871. About fifteen years before his death he retired from active practice, but held desk-room in the office of Lorin M. Cook, Esq.

As an advocate his ability and reputation were second to none of his time. Keen, concise, and with an ability to present to either court or jury the points of his case in the fewest possible words, so framed that they could not be misunderstood, his success was great and unsurpassed by any of his contemporaries. The most notable of the cases in which he was engaged were the "Jumel Will Case," so called, in New York, and the "Goodyear Rubber" and the various "Sprague" cases which thus far have constituted the most famous litigation in Rhode Island; in fact, in nearly all important litigation in this State he was found upon one side or the other and his opponents feared the qualities referred to. As a counsellor he was wise and safe, weighing deliberately all points of matters presented to him, and always endeavoring to keep his client from litigation if possible.

For many years Mr. Hart was a [member of that group of scholars, wits, and *raconteurs* that met weekly in the editorial-room of the Journal Office and was familiarly known as the "Sunday School." To have been one of this *coterie*, which met for the social interchange of ideas upon a wide range of subjects—political, legal, literary and theological—was at once a proof of versatility and good-fellowship. In his religious views, Mr. Hart was somewhat of a freethinker, although during the early part of his life he had been connected with the First Baptist Church. He was a man to whom preferment, political and otherwise, was frequently offered, but his nature was too unassuming and his love of private life too strong for him to find acceptance. One of the very few organizations to which he belonged was this Society, which he joined in 1873, becoming a life member in 1896.

Mr. Hart was married on April 7, 1845, to Catherine W.

Jackson, daughter of Nathan W. Jackson, town-clerk of Providence for many years. Mrs. Hart died, without issue, on March 10, 1901. C.

FRANK FULLER OLNEY.

Frank Fuller Olney, ex-Mayor of the City of Providence, died at his home on Waterman street, October 24, 1903. He was born in Jersey City, N. J., March 12, 1851, the son of Elam W. and Helen (Fuller) Olney, and was of Rhode Island ancestry, being descended from Thomas Olney, one of the companions of Roger Williams in the settlement of Providence. At an early age, Mr. Olney came to Providence to be brought up under the care of his uncle, Stephen Olney. He attended the public schools of the city and also the University Grammar School. At the age of seventeen, he entered the office of the Wanskuck Manufacturing Company, in which his uncle was interested and upon whose death he succeeded to the property. He soon abandoned mercantile life to prepare for the law, entering the office of W. W. & S. T. Douglas, with the adoption of that profession in view. The increasing demands of his private business, however, prevented him from ever engaging in legal practice.

Mr. Olney, for the last fourteen years of his life, took a decided interest in municipal politics. From 1890 to 1892, he served in the common council from the first ward, and for the two following years as alderman from the same ward. In the fall of 1893, he was elected Mayor of Providence, and served two years. For twelve years he was chairman of the Republican city committee, holding the position until he was appointed on the police commission in November, 1901. In 1895, he was chosen a member of the park commission, and at the time of his death was chairman of the board. For several years he was a member of the State board of charities and corrections, and took much interest in the work of the State institutions. His chief energies, however, during the last few years of his life, were centered in the work of the police com-

mission. As chairman of the board, he devoted nearly all his time to the reorganizing and betterment of the police department. Whatever of good has been wrought by this commission may be largely ascribed to his earnest efforts.

Mayor Olney took an active interest in military affairs, having been Colonel of the First Light Infantry Regiment, Commander of the Infantry Veteran Association, and connected with military organizations at Boston and New Orleans. As a yachtsman, he devoted much of his time to the advancement of yachting in Rhode Island, and served as vice-commodore and also as commodore of the Rhode Island Yacht Club. He was a prominent club man, and was an active member of the Hope, Squantum, Pomham, Providence Art, West Side, Central and Whist Clubs. He joined the Historical Society in 1890. At the time of the proposed enlargement of the Society's building, in 1892, Mr. Olney was among those who most generously contributed funds for the purpose.

Col. Olney married Lizzie F. Dow, daughter of George S. Dow, of Providence. Two children, L. Florence, wife of William F. Keene, and Elam Ward Olney, together with the widow, survive.

GEORGE TAYLOR PAINE.

George Taylor Paine died at his residence on Broadway, Providence, September 22, 1903. He was the son of William and Sophia (Taylor) Paine and was born in Providence, September 25, 1838. He received his education in the city schools, going from the Fountain-street school to the Providence High School. Upon the completion of his school course, he entered the office of the Merchants Insurance Company, of which his father was secretary, and there remained until 1867. He then engaged in business for himself, with his insurance office on Weybosset street. He soon built up one of the largest insurance agencies in the State, having at one time as many as twenty agents under his supervision. He himself was thoroughly versed in all the intricacies of in-

surance, and in 1873 brought out a printed volume of "Tables of Short Rate and Pro-Rata Premiums."

In 1889, Mr. Paine associated himself with others in the formation of a new concern, known as the Providence Central Company, to make table oil-cloths. The presence of too active competition rendered this business unremunerative, and in 1892 the company was dissolved. In the meantime, since 1880, in fact, he had been identified with two other concerns. Within a year after the death of his father-in-law, Charles Akerman, he became treasurer of the newly incorporated Akerman Company and also of the Standard Printing Company, both formed in 1880. In 1893, Mr. Paine had his office in with the Printing Company and henceforth, until his death, was invariably to be found in the building on Washington row. When the Providence Blank Book Company was formed in 1899, Mr. Paine also became treasurer of this company. Throughout his whole business life, Mr. Paine was known as a man who possessed absolute integrity and courageous honesty, who always placed duty and right ahead of every other sentiment, and who exacted a scrupulous fidelity to principle from others.

Mr. Paine was a man of quiet, unassuming tastes and belonged to few organizations. Almost his sole interest in this connection was centered in the Rhode Island Historical Society, in which he first began to take an active interest thirty-five years ago. He joined the Society in 1867, becoming the first life member in 1872, and served as secretary from 1868 to 1873. From 1871 to 1873, he served with John R. Bartlett and Prof. J. Lewis Diman upon the first standing publication committee, and from 1877 to 1879 upon the first committee on genealogical researches. In 1878, realizing the chaotic condition of the Society's collections, he set himself to work to remedy it and largely by his own energy and supervision had a large part of the material in the building classified, catalogued and made generally accessible. It was chiefly through Mr. Paine's personal efforts that the Society obtained in the following year an appropriation from the State which

brought about a far more prosperous condition of affairs than the Society had hitherto enjoyed. Mr. Paine continued to take an active interest in the work of the Society, making frequent contributions to its collections and its funds, and in 1902 he was elected first vice-president, to succeed Prof. J. Franklin Jameson. In the following year the Society saw fit to honor his signal services to the institution by electing him its president. He had presided, however, but at two meetings when death suddenly overtook him, almost at the time when he was making preparations for the writing of his first annual address. Mr. Paine always took an active personal interest in whatever work of the Society he was engaged. Within three weeks after he was elected president, he obtained the names of five life members and accompanied the proposals with his personal check for \$250.00; and this was but indicative of the enthusiasm that was always in evidence wherever he was concerned.

Mr. Paine was a keen and careful student of historical and genealogical subjects and possessed one of the best private libraries of New England and Rhode Island history in the State. His chief claim to printed historical achievement was his editorship of the writings of Roger Williams. It was in 1865 that he conceived the idea of reprinting in as near as possible to their original form, the various books, pamphlets and letters written by the founder of the State. Associating with himself a group of interested students of local history, he brought out between the years 1866 and 1874, a series of six sumptuous volumes called the Publications of the Narragansett Club. These books did more to spread the name and fame of Roger Williams than any biography could have possibly done, and brought Mr. Paine into close touch with many of the foremost scholars and bibliophiles in the country. No better testimony to the value of the publications of the club can be adduced than the criticism of Mr. Growoll, who in his excellent volume upon American Book Clubs, refers to them as "the most scholarly, as well as the most handsomely printed books, that have been produced in this country, not even excepting the more ambitious efforts of some successors."

The only other printed historical treatise that emanated from Mr. Paine's pen, was a pamphlet which he issued in 1896, entitled "A Denial of the Charges of Forgery in connection with the Sachems' Deed to Roger Williams," and written to refute the claim that William Harris had tampered with the original deed of Providence. Whether one agrees with Mr. Rider in his claims as to Harris's forgery or with Mr. Paine in his efforts to defend Harris from the crimes charged against him, one cannot refrain from praising the general method of historical treatment in Mr. Paine's pamphlet which Mr. Richman, the recent historian of Rhode Island, has termed a "most excellent historical monograph."

The greatest debt of gratitude which historical scholars owe to Mr. Paine lies in his unpublished writings. From his earliest days, whenever he was oppressed by affliction or bothered with business cares, he sought comfort in various forms of historical and genealogical study, and the amount of work that he was able to accomplish must always stand as a credit to his energy and perseverance and as a stimulus to younger scholars. One of his earlier contributions to the manuscript collections of the Historical Society was an index, arranged alphabetically on over 17,000 cards, of the early vital records of Providence County. This was intended to supplement Dr. Snow's printed records of Providence, and although it has been superseded by the published volumes of Mr. James N. Arnold, it is still valuable as a carefully transcribed and comprehensive index. Along genealogical lines, Mr. Paine was continually engaged in research. His manuscript genealogies of the Paine, Field, Dyer, Burgess, Searle, Snow and Taylor families, represent years of painstaking work. The greatest monument, however, to his investigations were the English-Indian dictionaries that he spent much of the last decade of his life compiling. Forming as they do comparative vocabularies of nearly all the early Indian tongues throughout the country—the Massachusetts, the Narragansett, the Abnaki, the Penobscot, the Mohegan, the Long Island, the Delaware, the Micmac, the Passamaquoddy, the Minsi, the Mohawk, the Dacotah, and the Seneca dialects—they will necessarily be of the greatest assistance to

the student of Indian languages. The product of a mind which worked unselfishly for the love of working, these volumes must forever stand as a fitting memorial to a busy, energetic life.

Mr. Paine married, June 10, 1863, Louise Mason Akerman, daughter of Charles and Lucy Eveline (Metcalf) Akerman. They had but one child, William Howard Paine, born July 10, 1869, who alone survives his father. Mrs. Paine died September 17, 1883.

C. S. B.

FREDERIC CLARK SAYLES.

Frederic Clark Sayles, a member of this Society since 1899, was born in Pawtucket, July 17, 1835, and died in the same city January 5, 1903. He was the son of Clark and Mary Ann (Olney) Sayles and traced his descent from Roger Williams, John Sayles, Governor Joseph Jencks and other noted founders of the colony. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Pawtucket, although he also spent several winters in the schools of Savannah, Ga., where his father was then engaged in the wholesale lumber business. Afterwards he attended the University Grammar School in Providence and took a course at the Conference Seminary at East Greenwich, from which institution he graduated in 1853. Upon leaving school he at once entered the Moshassuck Bleachery at Saylesville, R. I., of which his brother, William F., was owner and manager, and spent the next few years familiarizing himself with all the details of the business. In 1863 he was admitted into partnership with his brother under the firm name of W. F. & F. C. Sayles, since which time the business of the firm so increased and expanded that the Moshassuck Bleachery soon became noted as one of the largest and best equipped establishments of its kind in the world.

Mr. Sayles did not by any means give his attention exclusively to the management of the bleachery. The Glenlyon Dye Works and the Lorraine Worsted Mills were built under his supervision and with the management of both enterprises he was intimately connected.

In spite of his extensive business interests, Mr. Sayles found time to associate himself with all that was best and

most progressive in civic life. He was a director of the Slater National Bank of Pawtucket and of the Merchants National Bank of Providence, was prominently identified with many other financial and business institutions in both cities, was president of the Moshassuck Valley Railroad and was a founder and the first president of the Pawtucket Business Men's Association. In 1886, when Pawtucket became a city, he was induced for the first time to accept public office and consented to become a candidate for the mayoralty. He was elected for two successive years, serving the office with conspicuous progressiveness and business sagacity. The pressure of his private affairs compelled him to decline a nomination for a third term. Mr. Sayles was foremost in encouraging public enterprises. He assisted largely in the establishment of the Memorial Chapel at Saylesville in 1880 and frequently contributed to benevolent causes. The crowning benefaction of his life was the presentation to the city of Pawtucket of a beautiful and costly public library building erected as a memorial to his wife. This splendid monument to his generosity and public spirit was dedicated on October 15, 1902, scarcely three months before the donor's death.

Mr. Sayles was married October 16, 1861, to Deborah Cook Wilcox, daughter of Robert and Deborah (Cook) Wilcox of Pawtucket, and is survived by four children: Mrs. Frederick W. Holls, Frederic C. Sayles, Robert W. Sayles and Deborah W. Sayles. Mrs. Sayles died November 25, 1895.

ISAAC HARRISON SOUTHWICK.

Isaac Harrison Southwick, son of Isaac and Tabitha (Roberts) Southwick, was born at Grafton, Mass., August 14, 1811. He was educated in the schools of his native town and early in life learned the trade of his father, that of a shoe manufacturer. After several years spent alternately in the shoe business at Grafton and in travel in the South and West, he settled down in 1847 as station master in the Providence & Worcester Railroad, at Saundersville, Mass. In the following year he was transferred to Worcester as the general agent of

the road and in 1850 was chosen general superintendent, with his office in Providence. Here he remained for five years, aiding in 1851 in organizing a line of freight steamers, known as the Commercial Steamboat Company, to run between Providence and New York and connecting with the road which he managed.

In 1855 Mr. Southwick became superintendent of the Central Ohio Railroad, which position he held for one year and then returned to become an owner and director of the Commercial Steamboat Company, serving as agent of the transportation line, with his office in Boston. In this position he remained for ten years, when he transferred his interests to the Neptune Steamship Company. In 1866, when the Providence and New York Steamship Company succeeded to the ownership, he became general manager and treasurer, where he served for two years. Since 1868 he has engaged in fiduciary trusts and in settling estates. During the last few years of his life he was somewhat confined to the house, owing chiefly to the infirmities of old age. It was while on a visit to Framingham, Mass., to recuperate, that he died, August 30, 1903.

Mr. Southwick was much interested in public affairs and in 1874 was a representative from the city of Providence to the General Assembly. He was a director of the Providence & Worcester Railroad from 1858 to 1871, was an active member of the Firemen's Mutual Insurance Company, and belonged to several local orders. He became a member of the Historical Society in 1869.

Mr. Southwick was married on August 8, 1837, to Clarissa Ann Keith, daughter of Royal Keith of Grafton. They had seven children, of whom five are now living: Henry Keith Southwick, Mrs. Joshua Buffum, Royal Keith Southwick, Joseph Harrison Southwick, and Anne Keith Southwick. His youngest son, Isaac Hinckley Southwick—a citizen of Providence and a prominent member of this Society—died in 1902. Mr. Southwick, through his business integrity, his kindly disposition and his interest in public affairs, was universally respected in the community.

STILLMAN WHITE.

Stillman White, a member of this Society since 1884, died April 3, 1903. He was born at Canton, Mass., February 5, 1832, the son of James and Aurelia (Howard) White. On the paternal side he was a lineal descendant of Peregrine White, the first child born after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. Mr. White acquired the essentials of a good English education at the schools of his native town. When sixteen years of age, he came to Providence to live. By attending evening schools and pursuing special lines of study, he greatly augmented his mental training in preparation for the business in which he was destined to engage.

After a year spent in the steam-engine works of Corliss & Nightingale, in 1856 Mr. White became established in the brass foundry business on his own account. His product, which consisted of brass, bronze and composition castings, increased every year and his specialty, the "S. White Lining Metal," soon became known throughout the country. For nearly half a century he was engaged in this industry, with his place of business at No. 1 Bark street, the same location from first to last.

Mr. White was much interested in political life. For thirteen years he represented the first ward of Providence in the city council, eleven years, between 1866 and 1882, in the lower branch, and from 1885 to 1887, as alderman. He served from 1878 to 1883 as a representative to the State Legislature and was again so elected in 1888. For the larger part of his life he was interested in the Providence Fire Department and was elected a member of the fire commission in 1895, continuing to serve until 1902. His Masonic career began in 1860, and by the time of his death he had become a member of nearly all the Masonic bodies, and had been honored with the highest Masonic office, that of Grand Master of Masons, 1892-93, and was a 33d degree Scottish Rite Mason, affiliated with Rhode Island Consistory of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction.

Mr. White was married January 31, 1861, to Lydia J. Worsley. They had two children: Abby H., who was married in 1873 to George H. Holmes, and Frederick L. White.

PERSONS FROM WHOM GIFTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

Abbott, Alba R., Providence	Canfield, Walter C., Bristol
Addeman, Joshua M., Providence	Chace, Mrs. Lewis J., Providence
Albree, John, Jr., Boston	Chace, Lewis J., Providence
Aldrich, John B., Providence	Chapin, William W., Providence
Allen, Edwin R., Hopkinton	Chase, Philip S., Providence
Ames, Herman V., Philadelphia	Chenery, William H., Providence
Ames, Mrs. Samuel, Providence	Clapp, Otis F., Providence
Ames, Mrs. William, Providence	Clark, Franklin C., Providence
Angell, Frank C., Centredale	Clarke, Halsey P., Wyoming
Angell, James B., Ann Arbor, Mich.	Clark, Thomas M., Providence
Arnold, George C., Providence	Cromack, Irwin C., Boston
Arnold, George U., Bristol	Dary, George A., Boston
Arnold, James N., Providence	Dean, Willis A., Providence
Atwood, Mrs. F. A. D., New Boston, N. H.	Doyle, Sarah E., Providence
Austin, Katharine H., Providence	Durfee, Charles F., Providence
Barker, Frederick A., Providence	Eaton, Amasa M., Providence
Barstow, Elizabeth T., Providence	Eddy, Richard, Providence
Bates, Frank G., Providence	Ely, William D., Providence
Baxter, James P., Portland, Me.	Emerson, George E., Providence
Bell, Thomas H., Providence	Everett, Richmond P., Providence
Bennett, Herbert F., Bristol	Fairchild, Mary C. D., Monticello,
Beveridge, Albert J., Indianapolis, Ind.	N. Y.
Bicknell, Thomas W., Providence	Field, Edward, Providence
Blumer, G. Alder, Providence	Flint, Mrs. Susan A., Providence
Boon, Frances B., Providence	Folsom, Albert A., Brookline, Mass.
Brayton, Charles D., Providence	Foster, Walter S., Providence
Brigham, Clarence S., Providence	Foster, William E., Providence
Brownell, Seymour, Detroit, Mich.	Franklin, Rowena, Providence
Burgess, Elizabeth H., Garden City, N. Y.	Frost, Walter B., Providence
Burnham, George H., Providence	Garrison, Wendell P., New York
Calder, George B., Providence	Gay, C. Bertram, Providence

Green, Samuel A., Boston
Green, Theodore F., Providence
Greene, Mary A., Providence
Greenlaw, Lucy H., Cambridgeport, Mass.
Griffin, Martin I. J., Philadelphia
Guild, Frederick T., Providence
Guild, Georgiana, Providence
Hammond, Henry H., Providence
Harrison, Joseph L., Providence
Hassam, John T., Boston
Hazard, Samuel A., Providence
Hopkins, Charles W., Providence
Hoppin, William W., New York
Hoyt, David W., Providence
Huntsman, Mrs. John F., Providence
Jones, Augustine, Providence
Keach, Mary A., Providence
Kelly, Caroline, Providence
Kimball, Gustavus F., Topeka, Kan.
King, Henry M., Providence
Koopman, Harry L., Providence
Lamb, Fred W., Manchester, N. H.
Leavitt, Emily W., Boston
Littlefield, Ivory, Providence
Lord, Augustus M., Providence
Luther, Sterry K., Johnston
MacDonald, William, Providence
Martin, John H., Providence
McCabe, Anthony, Providence
McClelland, T. Calvin, Newport
McGlenan, Edward W., Boston
Miller, Augustus S., Providence
Morehead, Joseph N., Greensboro, N. C.
Morris, Edward D., Providence
Morris, John E., Hartford
Mosley, William H. T., Providence
Mowry, Duane, Milwaukee, Wis
Mowry, William A., Hyde Park, Mass.
Munro, Wilfred H., Providence
Norton, Charles D., Chicago
Noyes, Isaac P., Washington
Owen, Thomas M., Montgomery, Ala.
Paine, George T., Providence
Paine, George T., Estate of
Partridge, Herbert G., Providence
Peck, George B., Providence
Peckham, Charles H., Providence
Persons, Benjamin W., Providence
Pettis, George H., Providence
Phetteplace, Thurston M., Providence
Phillips, D. L., Jewett City, Ct.
Pidgin, Charles F., Boston
Poland, William C., Providence
Potter, Henry H., Scituate
Potter, Sarah E., Providence
Reynolds, William K., Providence
Rhodes, Edward S., Providence
Robinson, Sara T. D.
Rose, Henry B., Providence
Rosengarten, J. G., Philadelphia
Rowell, Benjamin W., Boston
Ruggles, Henry S., Wakefield, Mass.
Sackett, Frederic M., Providence
Sharpe, Lucian, Providence
Shartenberg, Jacob, Providence
Shaw, James, Providence
Shaw, Joseph A., Cranston
Shepard, Mrs. Thomas P., Providence
Shillenberger, John K., Fayetteville, Ark.
Slater, James S., Slatersville
Smiley, Albert K., Lake Mohonk, N. Y.
Smith, Joseph J., Providence
Southwick, Isaac H., Providence
Spencer, Edmund T., Hope Valley
Spencer, Gideon, Providence
Stevens, Daniel, Bristol
Stockwell, Thomas B., Providence

Stokes, Howard K., Providence	Tucker, William F., Kenyon
Stone, Alfred, Providence	Viets, Francis H., Buckingham, Ct.
Storer, Agnes C.	Walker, Edwin S., Springfield, Ill.
Stoutenburgh, Henry A., Glen Head, N. Y.	Waterman, Daniel D., Cranston
Swan, Robert T., Boston	Webb, George H., Providence
Swarts, Gardner T., Providence	Webb, Samuel H., Providence
Talbot, Arnold, Providence	Weeden, William B., Providence
Taylor, Charles F., Providence	Welsh, Herbert, Philadelphia
Tipke, Henry E., Providence	White, Willis H., Providence
Tingley, Mrs. Rowena P., Providence	Wilder, Sidney A., Pembroke, Mass.
	Wilkinson, John, Providence
	Winship, George P., Providence

INSTITUTIONS AND CORPORATIONS FROM WHICH GIFTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

American Antiquarian Society	Dedham Historical Society
American Catholic Historical Society	Delaware Historical Society
American Congregational Association	Essex Institute
American Irish Historical Society	Filson Club
American Jewish Historical Society	Hartford Theological Seminary
American Philosophical Society	Harvard University
Amherst College	Indian Rights Association
Boston City Auditor	Iowa Historical Department
Boston Public Library	Iowa State Historical Society
Boston Weekly Transcript	Ipswich Historical Society
Brown Alumni Monthly	Johns Hopkins University
Brown Daily Herald	Kentucky Historical Society
Brown University	Lexington Historical Society
Brunonian, Providence	Long Island Historical Society
Bunker Hill Monument Association	Maine Historical Society
Canada Agricultural Department	Maine State Library
Canadian Institute	Manchester Historical Association
Chicago, University of	Maryland Historical Society
Cincinnati, University of	Massachusetts A. & H. Artillery
Colorado, University of	Massachusetts Historical Society
Connecticut Historical Society	Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners
Connecticut Magazine	Massachusetts, Secretary of
Connecticut State Library	Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants

- Medford Historical Society
Michigan, University of
Missouri Historical Society
Montana State Library
Nantucket Historical Association
New England Society in the City
of New York
New Hampshire Historical Society
New Hampshire State Library
New Haven Colony Historical So-
ciety
New Jersey Historical Society
New York Meteorological Observ-
atory
New York Public Library
New York State Historical Society
New York State Historical Asso-
ciation
New York State Library
Newberry Library
Newport Mercury
Ohio Archæological and Historical
Society
Old Eliot Historical Society
Old North West Genealogical So-
ciety
Oneida Historical Society
Ontario Historical Society
Pennsylvania, Historical Society of
Philadelphia Library Company
Princeton University
Providence Athenæum
Providence City Government
Providence City Record Commis-
sioners
Providence Department of Public
Works
Providence Journal Company
Providence Medical Association
Providence Public Library
Redwood Library
Rhode Island College of Agricul-
ture
Rhode Island Daughters of the
American Revolution
Rhode Island Hospital
Rhode Island Insurance Depart-
ment
Rhode Island Medical Society
Rhode Island Railroad Commis-
sioner
Rhode Island Secretary of State
Rhode Island Society of Colonial
Wars
Rhode Island Society of Sons of
the American Revolution
Rhode Island Women's Club
Royal Historical Society
Royal Society of Northern Anti-
quaries
Saint Elizabeth Home
St. Louis Mercantile Library Asso-
ciation
Salem Public Library
Smithsonian Institution
South Carolina Historical Society
South Dakota Historical Society
Southern California, Historical So-
ciety of
Tennessee Historical Society
Tennessee, University of
Texas State Historical Association
Toronto, University of
Transallegany Historical Society
Tufts College
United States Government
Vermont Historical Society
Vermont State Library
West Virginia Historical and Anti-
quarian Society
Westerly Public Library
William and Mary College
Wisconsin State Historical Society
Worcester Board of Trade
Worcester Society of Antiquity
Yale University

MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY,

JANUARY, 1904.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

ELECTED.		RESIDENCE.
1868.	William Leete Stone,	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
1868.	George Hannah,	New York, N. Y.
1880.	Carl Schurz,	New York, N. Y.
1888.	James Burrill Angell,	Ann Arbor, Mich.
1895.	Charles Francis Adams,	Boston, Mass.
1898.	James Phinney Baxter,	Portland, Me.
1902.	John Franklin Jameson,	Chicago, Ill.
1902.	Elisha Benjamin Andrews,	Lincoln, Neb.
1902.	Oscar Solomon Straus,	New York, N. Y.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

ELECTED.		RESIDENCE.
1859.	Samuel Coffin Eastman,	Concord, N. H.
1867.	Samuel Abbott Green,	Boston, Mass.
1867.	Frederic Augustus Holden,	Hyattsville, Md.
1868.	James Shrigley,	Philadelphia, Pa.
1869.	Ainsworth Rand Spofford,	Washington, D. C.
1869.	J. Watts De Peyster,	New York, N. Y.
1869.	Elbridge Henry Goss,	Melrose, Mass.
1869.	William Phineas Upham,	Salem, Mass.
1870.	Samuel Arnold Briggs,	Chicago, Ill.
1872.	Richard Eddy,	Chatham, Mass.
1873.	Edmund Farwell Slafter,	Boston, Mass.
1873.	Benjamin Franklin De Costa,	New York, N. Y.

ELECTED.	RESIDENCE.
1873.	Albert Harrison Hoyt, Boston, Mass.
1873.	J. C. Holst, Christiana, Norway.
1875.	Percy Daniels, Worcester, Mass.
1875.	Thomas Fisk Rowland, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1875.	C. Mason Kinnie, San Francisco, Cal.
1876.	John Summerfield Brayton, Fall River, Mass.
1877.	Richard Anson Wheeler, Stonington, Conn.
1877.	Elmer Hewitt Capen, Tufts College, Mass.
1878.	Asa Bird Gardiner, New York, N. Y.
1878.	Robert Alonzo Brock, Richmond, Va.
1878.	John Austin Stevens, Newport, R. I.
1878.	Hiram Augustus Huse, Montpelier, Vt.
1878.	Heusseim Tevfik, Constantinople.
1878.	Edward Floyd De Lancey, New York, N. Y.
1879.	Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Cambridge, Mass.
1879.	Ray Greene Huling, Cambridge, Mass.
1879.	Edouard Madier de Montjau, Paris, France.
1880.	James Grant Wilson, New York, N. Y.
1880.	Alfred T. Turner, Boston, Mass.
1880.	James Mason Hoppin, New Haven, Conn.
1880.	Thomas Williams Bicknell, Providence, R. I.
1882.	Carlton Albert Staples, Lexington, Mass.
1882.	Wilfred Harold Munro, Providence, R. I.
1882.	Leander Cornelius Manchester, Lowell, Mass.
1882.	Charles Hyde Denison, San Francisco, Cal.
1882.	Charles Henry Hart, Philadelphia, Pa.
1882.	Frederick Clifton Pierce, Chicago, Ill.
1883.	Stephen Denison Peet, Chicago, Ill.
1884.	Abner Cheney Goodell, Salem, Mass.
1884.	Adolphus Skinner Hubbard, San Francisco, Cal.
1885.	Franklin Bowditch Dexter, New Haven, Conn.
1885.	Peter Butler Olney, New York, N. Y.
1885.	Richard Olney, Boston, Mass.
1885.	William Augustus Mowry, Hyde Park, Mass.
1885.	Albert Alonzo Folsom, Brookline, Mass.
1885.	Samuel Briggs, Cleveland, Ohio.
1886.	Ebenezer Weaver Peirce, Freetown, Mass.
1886.	John Russell Bartlett, Lonsdale, R. I.
1887.	Eaton Whiting Maxcy, Bridgeport, Conn.
1887.	George Alfred Raikes, London, England.
1888.	Abby Isabel (Brown) Bulkley, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1889.	William Henry Watson, Utica, N. Y.
1890.	Franklin Pierce Rice, Worcester, Mass.

ELECTED.	RESIDENCE.
1890.	William Harden, Savannah, Ga.
1891.	Henry Fitz Gilbert Waters, Salem, Mass.
1891.	William Warner Hoppin, New York, N. Y.
1891.	Isaac Pitman Noyes, Washington, D. C.
1892.	Henry Herbert Edes, Boston, Mass.
1893.	Clarence Winthrop Bowen, New York, N. Y.
1893.	Alfred Manchester, Salem, Mass.
1894.	Laura G. Sanford, Erie, Pa.
1894.	Charles Phelps Noyes, St. Paul, Minn.
1895.	Stanislaus Murray Hamilton, Washington, D. C.
1895.	David Fisher, Kalamazoo, Mich.
1897.	William Ashmead Courtenay, Charleston, S. C.
1897.	Ellen D. Larned, Thompson, Conn.
1898.	Henry Sweetser Burrage, Portland, Me.
1898.	George Henry Greene, Lansing, Mich.
1899.	William Copley Winslow, Boston, Mass.
1902.	Charles H. Shinn, Niles, Cal.

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

* Life Members.

ELECTED.	ELECTED.
1895. Adams, John Francis	1890. Atwood, Charles H.
1897. Addeman, Joshua Melancthon	1881. *Austin, John Osborne
1874. Aldrich, Nelson Wilmarth	1902. Avery, Morris H.
1901. Ames, Anne Ives Carrington Dwight	1901. Baker, Albert Allison
1875. *Ames, William	1881. Baker, David Sherman
1897. Angell, John Wilmarth	1901. Baker, Esther Hinckley
1893. Angell, Walter Foster	1903. *Baker, George T.
1897. Anthony, Edwin Perkins	1903. *Baker, Nathan H.
1880. Anthony, John Brayton	1898. Baker, William Cotter
1894. Arnold, Fred Augustus	1895. Ballou, Hosea Starr
1889. Arnold, Frederick William	1890. Ballou, William Herbert
1889. Arnold, Newton Darling	1891. Barker, Frederick Augustus
1877. Arnold, Stephen Harris	1902. Barrows, Arthur Channing
	1872. Barrows, Edwin
	1888. Bartlett, John Russell

ELECTED.

1879. Barton, William Turner
 1899. Bates, Frank Greene
 1883. Bates, Isaac Comstock
 1894. Bates, William Lincoln
 1898. Beach, Charles Horace
 1894. Bicknell, Thomas Williams
 1858. Binney, William
 1901. Blanchard, Edward Rich-
 mond
 1890. Blodgett, John Taggard
 1894. Bourn, Augustus Osborne
 1898. Bowen, Charles William
 1901. Bowen, Henry
 1872. *Bowen, Holder Borden
 1903. Blumer, George Alder
 1901. *Brayton, Charles R.
 1901. Brayton, Walter Francis
 1893. Briggs, Benjamin Franklin
 1899. Brigham, Clarence Saunders
 1894. Brown, Albert Waterman
 1904. Brown, Cyrus Perrin
 1883. Brown, D. Russell
 1883. Brown, H. Martin
 1900. Brown, Nathaniel Howland
 1893. Brown, Pardon Fenner
 1899. Brown, Robert Perkins
 1898. Browne, Keyes Danforth
 1901. Budlong, John Clarke
 1901. Bugbee, Elizabeth Dorrance
 1896. Bullock, Emma Westcott
 1884. Burdick, James
 1901. Calder, Albert Lawton, 2d
 1859. Calder, George Beckford
 1891. *Callender, Walter
 1898. Carpenter, Alva Edwin
 1874. Carpenter, Francis Wood
 1902. Carpenter, Job Smith
 1897. Carrington, Edward
 1897. Carroll, Hugh Joseph
 1889. Catlin, Charles Albert
 1894. Chace, Henry Richmond
 1888. Chace, James Hervey
 1880. Chace, Jonathan

ELECTED.

1880. Chace, Julian A.
 1879. Chace, Lewis Jenkins
 1892. Chace, Lucretia Gifford
 1868. Chace, Thomas Wilson
 1895. *Chaffee, Hattie Budlong
 1857. Chambers, Robert Babcock
 1884. Chapin, Charles Value
 1892. Chapin, William Waterman
 1887. Clafin, Arthur Whitman
 1895. Clark, Harry Clinton
 1897. Clarke, Jennie Miles
 1880. Coats, James
 1885. Collins, George Lewis
 1892. Colwell, Francis
 1890. Comstock, Louis Hall
 1886. Comstock, Richard W.
 1891. Conant, Samuel Morris
 1872. Congdon, Johns Hopkins
 1898. Cranston, Francis Augustus
 1891. Crins, William Henry
 1903. *Cushing, Adoniram Judson
 1886. *Danielson, John W.
 1896. Darling, Charles Parker
 1901. Darling, George Curtis
 1886. Dart, Edward Merrill
 1902. Davis, C. Abbott
 1891. Davis, Henry Richard
 1894. Davis, John William
 1890. *Davol, Joseph
 1887. Day, Albert Clifford
 1894. Day, Frank Leslie
 1894. Day, Henry Gould
 1895. Dexter, Elizabeth Bridgham
 1902. Dexter, George Washington
 1901. Dexter, Henry Clinton
 1899. Dodge, Martha Ann
 1901. Doran, John
 1877. Dorrance, Sam'l Richmond
 1888. Douglas, Samuel Tobey
 1882. Douglas, Wm. Wilberforce
 1900. Dowling, Austin
 1903. Drowne, Frederick Eugene
 1897. Dubois, Edward Church

ELECTED.

1894. *Duncan, William Butler
 1875. Dunnell, William Wanton
 1899. Dyer, Adeline M.
 1890. Dyer, Elisha
 1897. Earle, Joseph Ormsbee
 1872. *Eaton, Amasa Mason
 1856. Ely, Jas. Winchell Coleman
 1876. *Ely, William
 1862. Ely, William Davis
 1858. *Everett, Richmond Pearl
 1892. Farnsworth, John Prescott
 1900. Faunce, William H. P.
 1901. Fenner, Herbert Nicholas
 1891. Field, Edward
 1890. Fiske, George McClellan
 1885. FitzGerald, Ormond Edward
 1889. *Fletcher, Charles
 1893. Flint, Susan Amelia
 1903. Folsom, Herbert Arthur
 1904. Ford, William Henry
 1891. Foster, John
 1900. Foster, Theodore W.
 1881. Foster, William Eaton
 1897. *Francis, Sally
 1902. Frazee, Victor
 1903. *Freeman, James Francis
 1897. Freeman, Joseph Wood
 1899. Fretwell, John
 1898. Frost, George Frederick
 1875. Gammell, Robert Ives
 1884. Gammell, William
 1891. Gardner, Clarence Tripp
 1889. Gardner, Henry Brayton
 1889. Gardner, Rathbone
 1891. Gifford, Robert Post
 1902. Gladding, Henry Coggeshall
 1894. Goddard, Elizabeth Cass
 1881. Goddard, Moses Brown Ives
 1880. Goddard, Robert Hale Ives
 1850. *Goddard, William
 1895. Goff, Isaac Lewis
 1883. Goodwin, Daniel
 1903. Gorton, George Olney

ELECTED.

1894. Gottschalk, Mary H. B. von
 1891. Granger, Daniel Larned
 Davis
 1893. Granger, William Smith
 1891. Grant, Henry Tyler
 1897. Green, Theodore Francis
 1893. Greene, Charles William
 1893. Greene, Edward Aborn
 1876. Greene, Henry Lehre
 1896. Greene, Isaac Chase
 1877. Greene, William Maxwell
 1895. Greene, William Ray
 1899. Greenwood, Harriet Webb
 1896. Grieve, Robert
 1899. Griffin, Thomas J.
 1872. Grosvenor, William
 1900. Guild, Georgiana
 1878. Hall, Robert
 1897. Hallett, Wm. Bartholomew
 Von Weigher
 1878. Harkness, Albert
 1901. Harris, Robert
 1898. Harris, Walter Douglas
 1895. Harrison, Joseph LeRoy
 1889. Hart, George Thomas
 1901. Hayes, Frederic
 1894. *Hazard, Caroline
 1888. Hazard, Rowland Gibson
 1903. Hazard, Samuel Anthony
 1881. Hersey, George Dallas
 1891. *Hill, Elizabeth Caroline
 1901. Hodgman, William L.
 1892. Hopkins, Charles Wyman
 1871. Hoppin, Frederick Street
 1897. Hoppin, William Anthony
 1901. Horton, Leonard Wheaton
 1897. Howard, Henry
 1890. Howard, Hiram
 1891. Howe, Marc Antony DeWolf
 1885. Howland, Richard Smith
 1898. Hoxie, Frederick Jerome
 1882. Hoyt, David Webster
 1889. Hudson, James Smith

ELECTED.

1901. Humphrey, George
 1901. Hunt, Horatio A.
 1900. Hunt, Isaac L.
 1896. Huntsman, John Fletcher
 1896. Isham, Norman Morrison
 1882. Jackson, William Francis
 Bennett
 1867. Jencks, Albert Varnum
 1898. Jenckes, John
 1897. Jepherson, George A.
 1900. Jillson, Francello George
 1880. Jones, Augustine
 1899. *Keach, Mary Alice
 1901. Kelley, Arthur Livingston
 1889. Kelly, John Balch
 1880. Kenyon, James Stanton
 1902. Kimball, Charles Dean
 1900. Kimball, Gertrude Selwyn
 1892. Kimball, Horace Arnold
 1902. Kimball, Sarah Dexter
 1885. *King, George Gordon
 1892. King, Henry Melville
 1884. King, William Dehon
 1897. Knight, Amelia Sumner
 1879. Knight, Edward Balch
 1894. Koopman, Harry Lyman
 1901. Lawton, George Robert
 1901. Lee, Thomas Zanslaur
 1890. Leete, George Farmer
 1898. Leonard, Charles Henry
 1897. Leonard, William Arthur
 1892. Lincoln, Ferdinand A.
 1878. Lippitt, Charles Warren
 1901. Littlefield, George Abner
 1898. Littlefield, Nathan Whitman
 1891. Lord, Augustus Mendon
 1901. Lyman, Richard E.
 1901. MacDonald, William
 1901. Manton, Joseph P.
 1892. Mason, A. Livingston
 1892. Mason, Edith Bucklin Hartshorn
 1877. Mason, Eugene Waterman

ELECTED.

1896. Mason, Fletcher Stone
 1877. Mason, John Hale
 1899. Mathewson, Frank Convers
 1889. Matteson, George Washington Richmond
 1895. McCabe, Anthony
 1891. Mead, William Bradley
 1883. Meader, Lewis Hamilton
 1890. Metcalf, Alfred
 1901. Metcalf, Harold
 1875. Miller, Augustus Samuel
 1896. Miller, Horace George
 1891. Moulton, David C.
 1890. Moulton, Edmund T.
 1899. Mowry, Arlon
 1901. Mowry, Wendell Axtell
 1901. Munro, Walter Lee
 1880. Munro, Wilfred Harold
 1880. Nichols, Amos G.
 1894. Nicholson, Samuel Mowry
 1876. Nickerson, Edward Irving
 1874. Nightingale, Geo. Corlis
 1897. Nightingale, Geo. Corlis, Jr.
 1894. *Noyes, Charles Phelps
 1897. Noyes, Robert Fanning
 1897. Olney, George Henry
 1901. Owen, Franklin P.
 1888. Packard, Alpheus Spring
 1885. Page, Charles Harris
 1894. Palmer, John Simmons
 1899. Peckham, William Mackey
 1875. Pegram, John Combe
 1903. Peirce, Augustus Richmond
 1896. Pendleton, Charles Leonard
 1880. Perry, Marsden J.
 1874. Persons, Benjamin Williams
 1891. Phillips, Gilbert A.
 1873. Phillips, Theodore Winthrop
 1899. Poland, William Carey
 1878. Porter, Emory Huntington
 1901. Potter, Dexter Burton
 1887. Preston, Howard Willis
 1897. Randolph, Elizabeth Lyman

ELECTED.

1902. Rawson, Thomas Brownell
 1896. Rhodes, Christopher
 1900. Rhodes, William Conrad
 1891. Richards, Henry Francis
 1891. Richmond, Caroline
 1877. Richmond, Walter
 1898. Rickard, Abbie Smith Weld
 1891. Ripley, James Morrison
 1898. Rivers, Mary
 1895. *Rodman, Robert
 1881. Roelker, William Greene
 1888. Rogers, Arthur
 1866. *Rogers, Horatio
 1890. Rugg, Henry Warren
 1873. *Russell, Henry G.
 1897. Sackett, Frederic M.
 1896. Sawin, Isaac Warren
 1899. Sears, Adeline Harris
 1903. *Sharpe, Louisa Dexter
 1902. Sharpe, Lucian
 1874. Shedd, Joel Herbert
 1881. Sheffield, William Paine, Jr.
 1885. Sheldon, Nicholas
 1898. Shepard, Elizabeth Anne
 1879. Shepley, George L.
 1899. *Sherman, William Watts
 1896. Simmons, Egbert Wiltse
 1897. Slade, Susan Elizabeth
 1900. Slater, James S.
 1902. Smith, Charles Morris
 1875. Smith, Edwin Augustus
 1901. Smith, Nathaniel W.
 1897. Smith, Walter Burges
 1881. Spooner, Henry Joshua
 1888. Stark, Charles Rathbone
 1896. *Stevens, Benjamin Franklin
 1903. Stevens, Daniel
 1879. Stiness, John Henry
 1899. Stockwell, George Appleton
 1901. Stokes, Howard Kemble
 1881. Stone, Alfred
 1901. Studley, J. Edward
 1886. Sturges, Howard Okie

ELECTED.

1903. Sumner, Arthur Preston
 1873. *Swan, Jarvis Bowen
 1894. Swarts, Gardner Taber
 1902. Sweetland, William Howard
 1896. Taft, Orray
 1856. Taft, Royal Chapin
 1901. Taft, Royal Chapin, Jr.
 1883. Talbot, Frederick
 1874. Taylor, Charles Frederick
 1896. Thayer, Edgar Sheppard
 1881. Thomas, Charles Lloyd
 1901. Thornley, William Henry
 1890. Thornton, George Mumford
 1891. Thurston, Benjamin Francis
 1889. Tillinghast, James
 1898. Tillinghast, William Richmond
 1901. Tingley, Rowena P. B.
 1890. Tower, James H.
 1885. Updike, Daniel Berkeley
 1896. Vincent, Walter Borodell
 1895. Vinton, Frederick Arnold
 1881. Vose, James Gardner
 1898. Wardwell, William T. C.
 1903. Warner, Clarance MacDonald
 1901. Warren, Joseph Draper
 1899. Washburn, Mary Fessenden
 1903. Waterman, Caroline Frances
 1901. Waterman, Lewis Anthony
 1901. Watson, John Jay, Jr.
 1890. Webb, Samuel Herbert
 1901. Webster, George Eldridge
 1868. Weeden, William Babcock
 1887. Welling, Richard Ward
 1894. Weston, George Franklin
 1885. *Wetmore, George Peabody
 1901. Wheaton, John Robert
 1890. Whitaker, Nelson Bowen
 1889. *White, Hunter Carson
 1896. White, Willis H.
 1903. Whitehouse, John Seinior

ELECTED.

1892. *Wilbour, Belinda Olney
1903. Wilbour, Victor
1891. Wilbur, George Albert
1900. Wilkinson, Anna Reed
1891. Willson, Edmund R.

ELECTED.

1901. Wilson, Alfred
1888. Wilson, George Grafton
1895. Winship, George Parker
1897. Woods, John Carter Brown

UNIV. OF MICH.
JUL 29 1908

25

PROCEEDINGS OF THE RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1904-1905



PROVIDENCE
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY

1907

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
RHODE ISLAND
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1904 - 1905



PROVIDENCE
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY
1907

**PUBLICATION COMMITTEE
1905**

**GEORGE PARKER WINSHIP
WILLIAM MACDONALD
HARRY LYMAN KOOPMAN**

I ::| STANDARD
O ::| PRINTING
O ::| COMPANY
8 ::| • PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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OFFICERS
OF THE
RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
ELECTED JANUARY 10, 1905.

President.

ALBERT HARKNESS.

Vice-Presidents.

WILLIAM MACDONALD,

ROBERT H. I. GODDARD.

Secretary.

WILFRED H. MUNRO.

Treasurer.

ROBERT P. BROWN.

Librarian and Cabinet-Keeper.

CLARENCE S. BRIGHAM.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Nominating Committee.

EDWARD I. NICKERSON,

GEORGE C. NIGHTINGALE,

BENJAMIN F. BRIGGS.

Library Committee.

WILLIAM D. ELY,

DAVID W. HOYT,

THEODORE F. GREEN.

Lecture Committee.

AMASA M. EATON, **GEORGE G. WILSON,**
CLARENCE S. BRIGHAM.

Publication Committee.

GEORGE P. WINSHIP, **WILLIAM MACDONALD,**
HARRY LYMAN KOOPMAN.

Committee on Grounds and Buildings.

EDWIN BARROWS, **NORMAN M. ISHAM,**
ALFRED STONE.

Committee on Genealogical Researches.

GEORGE T. HART, **FRED A. ARNOLD,**
CHARLES W. HOPKINS.

Committee on Necrology.

WILFRED H. MUNRO, **CLARENCE S. BRIGHAM,**
GEORGE F. WESTON.

Finance Committee.

J. EDWARD STUDLEY, **EDWIN A. SMITH,**
ROBERT P. BROWN.

Audit Committee.

FERDINAND A. LINCOLN, **JOHN W. ANGELL,**
CHRISTOPHER RHODES.

Procurators.

For Newport,	GEORGE GORDON KING,
Pawtucket,	SAMUEL M. CONANT.
North Kingstown,	DAVID S. BAKER,
Hopkinton,	GEORGE H. OLNEY.

PROCEEDINGS

APRIL, 1904, TO JANUARY, 1905.

QUARTERLY MEETING, APRIL 5, 1904.

The quarterly meeting was held April 5, 1904.

In the absence of the President, the secretary pro tempore called the meeting to order.

Mr. Joshua M. Addeman was, upon the motion of Mr. Theodore F. Green, nominated to preside at this meeting, and in response to the vote of the meeting Mr. Addeman took the chair.

The records of the previous annual meeting were read and approved.

The librarian's report was read and accepted.

Upon the report and recommendation of the nominating committee, Mr. Stephen O. Edwards of Providence, was elected a member of the Society.

Professor William Carey Poland read a most interesting paper entitled: "Robert Feke, the Early Newport Portrait Painter, and the Beginnings of Colonial Painting," which is printed in this number of Proceedings.

The meeting then adjourned.

QUARTERLY MEETING, JULY 5, 1904.

The quarterly meeting was held July 5, 1904, with the President, Professor Harkness, in the chair.

The records of the previous quarterly meeting were read and approved.

The librarian's report was read and accepted.

Mr. Irving Berdine Richman of Muscatine, Iowa, was, upon the motion of Miss Mary A. Keach, seconded by Rev. Henry M. King, by vote of the Society, made an honorary member of the Society.

After a brief general discussion, the meeting adjourned.

QUARTERLY MEETING, OCTOBER 4, 1904.

The quarterly meeting was held October 4, 1904, the President, Professor Harkness, in the chair.

The records of the last quarterly meeting were read and on motion approved.

The report of the librarian was read and accepted.

The secretary presented a communication from the Bristol County Historical Society, inviting the Society to attend the exercises on the 228th Anniversary of Pierce's Fight, at Central Falls, R. I.

Upon the recommendation of the nominating committee, Rev. Frederick Bradford Cole of Wickford, R. I., George Arnold Harrison of Providence, and William Jones of Providence, were elected members of the Society.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year:—Alfred Stone, Amasa M. Eaton, John P. Farnsworth.

On motion, the thanks of the Society were presented to Mr. George Parker Winship for his services as secretary pro tempore, during the recent absence of the secretary.

The Society thereupon adjourned.

ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 10, 1905.

The eighty-third annual meeting was held January 10, 1905, the President, Professor Albert Harkness, in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and on motion approved.

The report of the librarian was read and ordered to be placed on file.

On motion of the nominating committee, the following gentlemen were elected active members of the Society: William F. Aldrich, Providence, Walter Reid Callender, Providence, William Joseph Eddy, Providence, Joseph Henry Foster, Pawtucket.

The president delivered his annual address.

The report of the treasurer was presented and ordered to be placed on file.

The committee on grounds and buildings presented its annual report.

The library committee presented its annual report.

The lecture committee reported that a series of lectures had been arranged and that the lecturers would be: Mr. Frank B. Sanborn of Concord, Mass., Professor Wilfred H. Munro of Brown University, Gen. James Grant Wilson of New York, Librarian Harry L. Koopman of Brown University, Professor Albert B. Hart of Harvard University.

The publication committee presented its report.

The committee on genealogical researches presented its annual report.

Officers of the Society, as given in the list on page 5, were then elected.

Judge Stiness presented, with appropriate remarks, the following minute upon the death of the Honorable Horatio Rogers, LL. D., and moved that it be spread upon the minutes. The motion was seconded by Mr. Joshua M. Addeman and was carried unanimously after further remarks by Mr. Addeman and by the president of the Society.

The death of the Honorable Horatio Rogers, LL. D., in Providence, November twelfth, 1904, took from the roll of the Society one of its most valued and honored names.

For nearly thirty-nine years as member and from July, 1889, to January, 1896, as president, he served the Society with characteristic efficiency and zeal.

Few members have attained higher distinction as historical students than he, and few have made more numerous and valuable contributions to incidents in the history of the State. As student and writer, as in all that he undertook to do, he was faithful, untiring and thorough. Memorable among his writings and addresses are "The Private Libraries of Providence;" "Mary Dyer, the Quaker Martyr;" "Rhode Island's Adoption of the Federal Constitution;" "Address on Canonicus;" "Oration at the Laying of the Corner Stone of the City Hall;" the editing of Hadden's Journal and his work as one of the commission to print the "Early Records of the Town of Providence."

As president of this Society he gave to it constant interest and care, and its most notable progress, from efforts previously made, culminated during the years of his administration.

In the civil war he took a patriotic and distinguished part in the making of history. He was faithful in service, brave in action and endured hardship as a good soldier. An epitome of his military merit is found in his rise in rank from Lieutenant to Brevet Brigadier General of the United States Army.

He also took part in the making of history in civil life, in legislative assemblies and in varied services to the State. At different times he was

a member of the city council of Providence and of the general assembly of the State; twice the attorney general of the State, from 1864 to 1867, and from 1888 to 1889; and a justice of the supreme court from 1891 to 1903.

The positions which he filled in private life, the addresses he made, the articles he wrote and the services he rendered are too numerous to recount. In all of them he was ever conscientious, enthusiastic, generous and able. Such were the prominent qualities of his character, maintained throughout an earnest, active life.

He has left a record of worthy work well done, an honored name, a noble example and a memory dear to all who knew him. We record his death with an unusual sense of loss.

The Society thereupon adjourned.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

SOME PHASES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF HISTORICAL COMPOSITION.

History and Literature as we know them to-day both had their birth in the epics of Homer. In those immortal pictures of the heroic age, the only record that has ever reached us from those distant times, that age of wonders, of heroic courage and martial prowess, of love and honor, we behold the gratifying result of the united efforts of the muse of history and the muse of poetry. That these epics are the fountain head of poetry and literature is the unanimous verdict of all the ages; that they portray the lives, fortunes and achievements of the men and women of Mycenæ and Troy, the researches of Dr. Schliemann and others abundantly prove. They give us a life-like picture of what Gladstone calls the youth of the world. Moreover the Iliad gives us the opening scene in that memorable contest between the East and the West which, beginning in pre-historic times, has continued to occupy the attention of historians from that day to this.

The happy bond of union between history and literature which we see in the epics of Homer has continued unbroken through all the centuries which separate the heroic age from our own time, and during all these centuries it has been a blessing to the subjects thus united. Literature has been enriched by the interesting literary works from the pens of the great historians of the world, while history, clothed in forms of grace and beauty adapted to its stirring and graphic scenes, has won a place in the thoughts and lives of men which the bare facts, stripped of their literary dress, could never have secured.

But the century which has just closed witnessed the organization of a new school of historical scholars, generally known as the Scientific School of Historians. The advocates of this

school claim that the literary form in which the famous historical works of the world have been clothed is no part of an historian's duty, but rather an obstacle in his way whereby he is tempted to sacrifice accuracy to grace and beauty of diction. In the position thus boldly taken by these scientific historians we behold a reaction against the theory and practice of all the great historians of the world for twenty-four centuries, and, as is usual in cases of radical changes, the advocates of the new have become severe critics of the old. Professor H. Morse Stevens, one of these critics, in an article on history in a volume entitled "Counsel upon the Reading of Books," speaks of "the famous histories" which he characterizes as "great monuments of literature, but not faithful accounts of what happened in the past." He adds, "Educated men will ever continue to read and to admire the great works (of literature) which are styled histories, but it is time that they should read them as literature and not as books supposed to contain historical information." In this summary way, as by a single stroke of the pen, does Mr. Stevens dispose of the great historical works that we have all read with so much interest, supposing that we were reading history and that we were learning something in regard to the past. He thus leaves the world practically without a history.

J. B. Bury, Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge, England, in his Inaugural Address in 1903, insists that History is not a branch of Literature and that "to clothe the story of human society in a literary dress is no more the part of an historian . . . than it is the part of an astronomer to present in an artistic shape the story of the stars." In reply to the learned Professor of Modern History it is fair to say that it is the duty alike of history and of science, not only to discover truth but also to report it to the world, and that the appropriate form of the report will depend entirely upon the character of the truth or facts to be reported. There must ever be a nice adjustment of the language to the thoughts and facts to be embodied in it; a plain story should be told plainly, but a picturesque scene should be painted in

appropriate colors. Now the facts of the natural sciences are positive and definite and need to be reported in definite and simple language. Even the grand conceptions of Astronomy with its vast and unmeasured distances can often be best expressed in mathematical formulas. Here is no demand for rhetorical figures or for elegant phraseology, but the moment we turn to history all is changed. Here we meet with every variety of fact, calling for every variety of expression, the plain, the simple, the earnest, the grand, the sublime. Even Professor Bury admits that "the facts of history lend themselves to artistic representation more readily than those of the natural sciences." In fact, history, with its varied events, scenes and facts, is enough to tax the resources of the most copious and cultivated language known among men. It offers as attractive a field for the most skillful use of logic and for the best arts of rhetoric as any department of prose literature. Compare some of the graphic scenes which adorn the pages of Prescott or Motley with the average report of a scientific association. Will anyone claim that the phraseology of either ought to be adopted by the other? On the contrary, will not any candid critic admit that the literary form in which the great historians have clothed their thoughts and their facts springs spontaneously out of the beautiful conceptions which fill their minds? Yet we are gravely told by the authors of a recent French work on the Study of History, evidently voicing the sentiments of the French Scientific School, that "the more interesting a statement is from an artistic point of view, the more it ought to awaken suspicion." They warn us that "we ought to distrust every narrative in which the personages assume noble attitudes or manifest great intensity of feeling." Against this view, this doctrine of suspicion which would question in history the genuineness of every thing which is especially beautiful or interesting, we may well enter an earnest protest. It is unfair thus to fill the mind of the reader with groundless suspicions and thus deprive him of the great pleasure of enjoying brilliant and inspiring passages of history. The beauty of an historic scene or the interest of an

historic event is no reason for suspecting its genuineness. Fact is often more interesting than Fiction.

Again we are told that in general all the historians of the world who have followed the traditional treatment have impaired the value of their work by adopting the Greek and Roman historians as their models. We have all doubtless heard it said that the great classical writers of antiquity have furnished models for all time, but I am not aware that we have ever before heard that fact ascribed to them as a grave fault. Professor Fisk in an essay on the old and the new ways of treating history indicates the true relation between the historians of the modern scientific school and the earlier laborers in the same field. He says that the historian is forgetting his highest duty, if he allows himself to become unjust to the men of past times. There were giants in former days, and if we see farther than they, it is because we stand upon their shoulders. This is the verdict of a generous scholar. That the present is the child of the past is as true in the development of history as in the sequence of events, and surely it is not the mark of a dutiful child to disown its parentage. Accordingly in the name of historic truth and in simple recognition of our great indebtedness to the scholars, historians and investigators who have labored for us in the past, we surely cannot do less than to protest against this general arraignment of those writers who have preserved to us the annals of distant ages, and especially against the grave charge preferred against Greek and Roman authors of having tampered with the very fountain head of history. Who are the men who have misled so many accomplished scholars, thinkers and writers? In the estimation of our critics, Herodotus, the father of history, who took as his subject the story of the great struggle between the East and the West, was the first offender. In the words of Mr. Stevens, "the historian was clearly not so much concerned with narrating truly the events of the struggle he described as with exalting the importance of the achievements of the Greeks." Such is the charge. It is freely admitted that Herodotus was

credulous ; he lived in an uncritical age and he was sometimes imposed upon by designing informants, but that he was a diligent investigator and an earnest seeker after the truth is now the settled conviction of those who have critically studied the subject. The scholar who in those days of primitive travelling made the laborious journey from Egypt to Tyre and from Tyre to Thasos to clear up a doubtful point of minor importance, who, after having exhausted the means of information furnished him by the learned priests at Memphis, travelled on to Heliopolis and then up the Nile a nine days' journey to Thebes to test the accuracy of the reports received at Memphis, cannot be justly accused of negligence or of indifference to historic truth. The nine books of history from his pen, honored in antiquity with the name of the nine Muses, was the mature fruit of a life conscientiously spent in study and travel and deservedly won for their author the honored title of Father of History.

As there seems to be a disposition in some quarters to erase the name of Herodotus from the list of historical writers, it may not be improper for us in this connection to consider the opinions of some of the foremost of modern scholars in regard to the value of his works. Frederic Harrison, an eminent English scholar and thinker, in his work on the Meaning of History, includes Herodotus in a short list of works which he calls Great Books of History. He says : "We may begin with the fountain head of primitive story, with the father of history, Herodotus. Every one who reads seriously at all . . . should know something of this most simple, fascinating and instructive of historians . . . It is a source of perennial delight to observe how the keen, busy, inquisitive, fearless Greek comes up to the venerable monuments of the East and probes them with his critical acumen . . . He had that which the whole Eastern world and all the wisdom of the Egyptians could not produce, which the wealth of Persia could not buy . . . He had that observant, critical eye that ultimately developed into Greek philosophy and science . . . It was the first dawn of the modern spirit." Such warm appreciation of our historian

from such high authority is a bright omen for his continued usefulness, not only in the world of letters, but also in the domain of history.

Ten years ago the president of the Royal Historical Society of England, in a carefully prepared address recommended Herodotus as a model for modern historians, and such an interest did the theme and the address awaken that the *Times*, we are told, devoted its leading article to the merits of Herodotus as a model for European historians.

In the sentiments just quoted I most heartily concur. In my judgment no historian, ancient or modern, has done more to awaken an interest in the ancient history of the world or has made a more important contribution to historical study. There is no evidence that in entering upon researches on a grander scale than had ever before been attempted, he had any other motive than the discovery of historic truth. He started out to explore the world and he was soon recognized as the most learned and most famous traveller of antiquity. His investigations were critical and minute and to-day he stands at the very fountain head of secular history.

Another Greek author who is accused of perverting history is the historian of the Peloponnesian War. In the estimation of our critic, Thucydides was more impressed with the idea of explaining than of narrating, and with him narration of what really happened was not so much the supreme idea as the philosophical explanation of Sparta's triumph and Athens' failure. This exposition of the aim and motive of the great Athenian historian sounds like a new revelation. For centuries Thucydides has been regarded by scholars and critics as a model historian, able, accomplished, upright, impartial. An Athenian by birth, proud of the history of his native state, thoroughly conversant with her strength and her weakness, having been honored with a command in this very conflict and having failed to relieve Amphipolis, as he had been ordered to do, he went into exile and spent the remaining years of the war in the territory of Sparta. He was thus familiar with all the parties engaged in the conflict, an eyewitness of many of the

events which he described, yet even he has not escaped criticism at the hands of the advocates of the new school.

When the good name of one who has done so much for the cause which is dear to us all is thus impugned, our Historical Society may well consider itself called upon to utter a word of protest, if not of defence. Ranke, who is honored as the chief founder of the modern scientific school of history and who has done as much as any other scholar, living or dead, for its development and success, acknowledged Thucydides as his teacher and model. Hear his words: "Thucydides, a great and mighty genius before whom I bowed low, without venturing even to translate his words; the full impression of the original and its perfect understanding was what I proposed." Here note the profound devotion of the founder of the modern scientific method of history for his great teacher and model. Note too the well-considered words of Professor Jowett, the famous Oxford scholar. Voicing the general sentiments of his learned associates, he says, "Thucydides stands absolutely alone among the historians, not only of Hellas, but of the world, in his impartiality and the love of truth." This may seem to be extravagant praise, but it is the honest conviction of the scholarship of the world. I claim for Thucydides the honor of having been the first scientific historian that the world ever produced, having anticipated Ranke by twenty-two centuries. He criticises other writers very much as our historians criticise their predecessors. He says, "Men are too ready to accept ancient traditions . . . So little pains do they take in the search after truth; so readily do they accept whatever comes first to hand." These words sound very modern. Again listen to his account of his own work: "Of the events of the war," he says, "I have not ventured to speak from any chance information, nor according to any notion of my own. I have described nothing but what I either saw myself or learned from others of whom I made careful and particular inquiry." These again are words worthy of a Gibbon or a Neibuhr.

If now we turn for a moment from the Greek to the Roman

historians, it must be admitted that in regard to Livy the strictures of modern criticism are in the main just. He has no claim to the title of a scientific historian ; it was his special delight to depict the picturesque and to record the sensational, and yet, if it is not a paradox to say so, he has rendered a great service alike to literature and to history. His vivid imagination and his marvellous descriptive power enabled him to reproduce a most interesting picture of the distant past, and is it not entirely possible that this picture is essentially correct in general outline, like Carlyle's famous description of the flight of the French king and queen to Varenne in 1791, in which, although most of the details are said to be wrong, the picture has been pronounced by competent judges to be essentially accurate.

If the broad domain of history, as now cultivated by the disciples of the modern school, covers all human interests and all human activities, then even the charming legends and traditions which Livy has preserved for us are by no means devoid of historic interest. They are the only record which has reached us from that remote age which gave them birth, fitting representatives of those primitive times. Moreover, we must not forget that to the Romans of the early republic, they belonged to the domain of authentic history. They are interesting for what they are ; they are instructive for what they represent.

In their general estimate of the merits of the Greek and Latin historians, most modern scholars have been wont to place Tacitus second only to Thucydides and to recognize in him one of the finest examples of a scientific historian that the world has yet produced. We search the literature of history in vain for anything to compare with his galaxy of historical portraits, unless it be found in Thucydides himself whose history of the Peloponnesian War has been likened to a portrait of Titian. As a painter of character, in the words of another, Thomas Carlyle alone amongst historians comes near him, but Tacitus is vastly superior in monumental brevity, in simplicity and in dignity.

From this general estimate of the merits of Herodotus, Thucydides and Tacitus, it is not at all strange that subsequent historians deemed them worthy of study and imitation, and will any of our critics tell us where in the long course of centuries they could have found better models? Indeed, to all friends of historical studies it must ever be a subject for profound gratitude that, at the very dawn of history, the men who moulded its form and determined its character, united in theory and illustrated in practice two of the grand essentials of an accomplished historian, a proper conception of historic precision and a due regard for literary excellence.

Conceive if you can what would have been the character of the historical works treasured in the alcoves of the great libraries of Europe and America, if the works of Herodotus and Thucydides, of Livy and Tacitus, had perished in the general destruction which overtook so many of the literary productions of antiquity.

In connection with these strictures upon the manner in which history has generally been written in the past, it may be interesting to notice briefly the diversity of opinion which has prevailed in different ages in regard to the meaning and mission of history. It is well-known that the Greek and Roman historians generally regarded history as a storehouse of fact, rich alike in lessons of warning and in examples for imitation. From it they drew abundant illustrations of political and ethical maxims; Cicero calls it the torch of truth, the teacher of life, the messenger of antiquity. In contrast with this general unanimity of view among the ancients upon this point, we are met with a great diversity of opinion among modern scholars. You doubtless remember the unique definition given by Freeman, the famous historian of the Norman Conquest. "History," he tells us, "is dead politics, and politics, living history," a very pithy expression, but a very imperfect definition of history, limiting its province to politics. Green, the accomplished historian of the English people, seeing this defect in Freeman's definition which was allowed in a measure to vitiate his great work, is said to have addressed to

him the friendly criticism : "Freeman, you are neither social, literary nor religious." Freeman's view of the scope of history was in the opinion of Green, as it is in the opinion of most modern scholars, decidedly too restricted. He was especially interested in the fortunes of governments rather than in the life of the people, in battles, sieges and conquests rather than in the manners and customs of the men and women of the times which he treated. On the other hand, Green's view of the scope of history was exceedingly broad and comprehensive. Listen to Freeman's criticism of it : "I say, Johnny, if you will just leave out all that stuff about art and literature, and how people dressed, and furnished their houses, your book will be all right ; as it is you are spoiling its unity." Fortunately Green's better judgment, recognizing the wide scope of history as covering all the varied interests of man's activity, prevailed over the advice of his learned friend. The genius of the accomplished historian moulded all this varied material into one harmonious whole, giving us a most interesting picture of the many-sided life of the English people.

In view of the great diversity of opinion among scholars and historical writers, ancient and modern, on the meaning and mission of history, we are not surprised to find a corresponding difference in the method and work of historians in different ages and countries, and our attention is especially called to the difference between the traditional method of historical study and composition and the corresponding method formulated during the last century by the historians of the modern scientific school. The preceding century had been an age of great erudition and of learned criticism and had given birth to Friedrich August Wolf, the eminent philologist, and Edward Gibbon, the only great historian of which that learned century could boast. The publication of Wolf's *Prolegomena, or Introduction, to Homer* marked an era in philological study and research. This remarkable work, though purely philological, contained the germs out of which subsequent scholars and historians have developed the new method of investigation and research which has revolutionized historical study, a simple

illustration of the aid and support which history and linguistic science give to each other. Indeed, it is hardly too much to say that an historian, to do the best and highest work, needs to be a philologist, and, on the other hand, a philologist needs to be an historian.

It is a fact worthy of special note that during the entire eighteenth century, a period of great learning and critical skill, there should have appeared but one historian worthy of the name, and that he should have proved to be one of the most eminent that the ages have yet produced. Such was Edward Gibbon, the gifted historian of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. In the preface to his first edition he wrote : "Diligence and accuracy are the only merits which an historical writer can ascribe to himself . . . I may therefore be allowed to say that I have carefully examined all the original materials that could illustrate the subject that I had undertaken to treat." This was indeed no idle boast. In this famous work he has illustrated this special feature of the new school of history as completely as any of his successors.

Gibbon and Wolf may justly be regarded as the harbingers and prophets of a new era in historical research, but the honor of having developed and formally established the modern school of scientific history is now generally accorded to Niebuhr and von Ranke, two of the most eminent investigators of the last century. Niebuhr's residence in Rome as Russian ambassador gave him access to rich stores of historical documents and made it possible for him to enter upon a most attractive career of historical research. He soon matured the plan for doing for the early history of Rome what Gibbon had done for the decline and fall of the Empire, and entered upon a thorough investigation of the field which he intended to explore. He subjected the early Roman legends and traditions as reported by Livy to a searching criticism and relegated a large part of them to the domain of fiction. The publication of his scholarly work elicited the highest encomiums from competent critics. It was not a model of elegant literature, but a most valuable contribution to the development of a sound

historical method. Macaulay pronounced "the appearance of the book an era in the intellectual history of Europe."

With Niebuhr and Ranke dawned the new era in the treatment of history for which Wolf and Gibbon had prepared the way, but the labors of Ranke extended over a longer period and covered a wider field than those of Niebuhr. For half a century, by precept and example, he taught the modern scientific method of investigation and research. He founded the historical seminary in the University of Berlin in which young men were trained to continue the critical work which their master had so successfully inaugurated. The famous historian Mommsen paid him a well-deserved compliment on his ninetieth birthday in the following words: "What I would fain say applies to you, not merely as an historian but also as a philologist, for it is exactly this philological quality of critically testing . . . every separate writing and every separate writer, which is one of your finest and most prominent characteristics." Note here again the happy combination of the historian and the philologist, a union by no means accidental or rare.

The new method of historical study, thus established in Germany, was soon welcomed and adopted by some of the leading scholars in France. Its advocates claim that it is destined to revolutionize the work of the historian, to revise the history of the past and to direct the labors of the future investigators and to crown them with complete success. We do well to recognize the excellence of the leading characteristics of the scientific or modern method, but let us not exaggerate the merits of the new, at the expense of the old. They have much in common. Our modern historians have not devised any new theory for the writing of history, but they have restated the theory upon which all the great historians of the world have professed to act, and they have wisely made an earnest appeal to their associates and followers to conform their practice to the very letter of this theory. All the leading historians of all ages and countries, from Herodotus, the father of history, to Macaulay, one of its most brilliant authors, have

claimed to be earnest seekers after the truth. Their sole aim, they tell us, has been to reproduce a true picture of the past. Accuracy and truth have ever been the historians' watchwords.

In all the best historians of the world we recognize two distinct elements, one of which determines its subject matter, the other, its form. When these two elements, the one critical, the other literary or aesthetic, are combined in due proportion we have a work that is at once history and literature. When the literary element has received undue attention and substance is sacrificed to form, literary fiction is the result, as in some parts of Livy's charming narrative; on the other hand, when the aesthetic element is suppressed and dry facts are marshalled in solid phalanx, we have simply the work of an antiquarian, or a prosaic chronicler, like the annals of Polybius. Mr. Harrison calls attention to the contrast between "the work of a mighty master of narrative and that of a scrupulous annalist," as seen in Livy's famous picture of the "Scene in the Carthaginian senate when the second Punic War was declared," and the same story as told in the prosaic account of Polybius. This contrast is in the highest degree instructive. Every one is charmed with Livy's picture, but the same scene attracts little attention in the hands of the annalist. These two writers illustrate the two faults, of which I have spoken; Livy, at times, sacrifices the substance to the form, Polybius, the form to the substance. Polybius seems to me to illustrate in some measure both the strength and the weakness, both the merits and the faults of the modern scientific method of history as set forth by some of its warmest advocates.

We are told that history has no right to express any ethical judgments, no right to approve a saint or to condemn a sinner. The founder of the New School, Ranke himself, says: "It has been counted the office of history to judge the past and to teach the present for the good of the future; this book of mine ventures upon no such lofty task; it will only narrate the past just as it actually occurred, *wie es geschehen est.*" Thus history may no longer minister to ethical teaching. It is no

longer to be the instructor of men, but a simple reporter of facts, not even an interpreter. Ranke's ideal, to report the past as it actually occurred, sounds in the reading like a very easy and simple task, but if we take it literally we shall find it not only difficult but absolutely impossible. No historical event of any moment was ever reported as it actually occurred. Every such event involves countless details of which only a fraction can be presented in any ordinary report of it, and unless these are properly interpreted so as to suggest the omitted details or to recognize their influence, the general effect will be misleading.

It is claimed that history should be absolutely objective, that it should simply narrate as clearly as possible what happened in the past and should then let "the reader draw his own conclusions." It may well be questioned whether it is not just as truly the duty of the historian to be an interpreter as to be a narrator. He is a professional expert with all the facts before him, of which his narrative can at best give only a part. Is it in the interest of historic truth that the inexperienced reader unaided should draw his own conclusions from his limited view of the facts rather than that the learned historian who has investigated the subject in its length, breadth and depth should aid him in his difficult task with a well considered interpretation? This, I think, is one of the issues between the old and the new school of history. Lord Acton in his famous address on the Study of History, delivered at the University of Cambridge in 1895, while he recognizes the value of the opinions of great thinkers on historical themes, quotes approvingly the saying that "an historian is seen at his best when he is not seen at all."

When the disciples of the new school of history claim that the historians of the traditional type have been partial and inaccurate, they prefer a charge which with more or less justice may be brought against any historian who ever lived, for absolute perfection belongs not to the works of man; absolute impartiality is impossible. The historian's sympathies, his likes and dislikes, will unconsciously color his narrative. To

this temptation historians in all ages have been exposed and to it they will continue to be exposed to the end of time. Even the critical method will be helpless before it.

The best exposition of the modern scientific method of historical study and composition which has come to my knowledge is found in a voluminous German work entitled "Lehrbuch der Historischen Methode," by Professor E. Bernheim, Leipzig, 1903, and a treatise entitled "Introduction to the Study of History," by the distinguished French scholars, Langlois and Seignobos, translated by Berry, Oriel College, Oxford, 1898. These authors emphasize the well-known fact that the historian's first duty after selecting his theme is to collect all the sources of information, written and unwritten, direct and indirect, which can throw any light upon the subject which he has undertaken to treat; they warn him that the omission of a single document may vitiate his entire work and that in the treatment of many periods nothing short of an exhaustive search through the great libraries of Europe and the public archives of the cultured nations of the world can guard him against error.

But the collection of documents is but the first step in our historian's work. When his collection is complete he finds before him a confused mass of material, every item of which must be subjected to a searching criticism by all the latest and best tests of the critic's art. But to determine in regard to each document whether it is genuine or spurious, whether it is an original or a copy and to correct the various errors which careless copyists have introduced into it opens a field for critical scholarship large enough and honorable enough to be organized into a new and learned profession, and it would certainly be a very great gain for the professional historian, if he, by such a division of labor, could be relieved from this preparatory work and thus be allowed to devote his stores of learning to the higher work of interpretative criticism and to that which must ever be regarded as the crowning glory of the historian's profession, the construction of a readable and trustworthy history out of the materials furnished to his hands.

Few men have ever been able to perform successfully the varied tasks now imposed upon the scientific historian in the treatment of any important period in the past.

Perhaps the most remarkable historical enterprise ever undertaken by an American scholar was that of Hubert Howe Bancroft, the historian of the States on the Pacific Coast. In the preparation for his work, you will remember, he despatched agents in all directions to collect information from living witnesses of the events which he intended to describe, while at the same time he entered the markets of the world and secured all the original documents bearing upon his theme which could be purchased, together with carefully prepared copies of many others. A quarter of a century of earnest work, at the cost of half a million dollars, brought together a mass of historical material probably larger and richer than had ever before been collected by any historian, ancient or modern. Upon the basis of this unique mass of information Mr. Bancroft, with the aid of his staff of historical experts, has published the *History of the Pacific States of America* in thirty-nine large volumes.

But perhaps Theodore Mommsen exhibits in himself one of the happiest combinations of the critical scholar and the literary historian that the world has yet produced. His *History of Rome* rests upon one of the most thorough and critical investigations of sources ever made. It is at once a monument of scientific history and a monument of literature.

In view of the formidable character of the task now imposed upon the historian, it may be interesting to turn to the other side of the picture and to note the improved conditions under which he now works and the great advantages which he now has over all his predecessors. History in the present stage of its development shares the intellectual preëminence of the age to which it belongs. Among the wonderful achievements of the nineteenth century there are at least three, any one of which would mark an era in the progress of the cultivated nations of the world : the development of physical science, the establishment of comparative philology and the wonderful ad-

vance in historical research. These achievements have a common bond of union, supplementing and aiding each other. They all owe their origin to one common impulse, the desire to discover unknown truth, and have been achieved by the same general means, original research, though acting upon different data. Physical science investigates the operations of nature, linguistics trace the growth of language and history explores the secrets locked up in the vast storehouse of the past. A century ago many of the most important sources of history were confined within the national archives of the various countries to which they belonged, or were embodied in tongues and dialects but imperfectly understood, like the hieroglyphics of Egypt and the cuneiform inscriptions of Persia, or else were buried beneath the accumulated soil of ages at Rome and Pompeii, or at Mycenæ and Troy and other cities of the ancient world. Now all this is changed. Egyptian and Persian inscriptions are read with as much ease as Homer or Virgil and the excavations recently made in classical lands, at Rome, at Pompeii, at Mycenæ, at Troy and elsewhere, have brought to light a large amount of historical knowledge long buried beneath the ruins of the ancient world, while in the meantime one nation after another has been throwing open its archives for the inspection of scholars and historians. "When Hallam wrote his chapter on James II," Lord Acton tells us, "France was the only power whose reports were available. . . . Where Hallam and Lingard were dependent on Barillon, their successors consult the diplomacy of ten governments."

A century ago the priceless value of national archives was but imperfectly understood. Even England had no safe depository for them, and in 1849 many of these valuable documents were destroyed by fire. Now the public records of Great Britain are stored in fireproof structures, to which all scholars are freely admitted. Indeed, I doubt not that some of the great libraries of our own country contain documents which would have been invaluable to Hallam in the prosecution of his work; and what shall I say of the rich treasures of

historical material which Brown University now holds in the John Carter Brown Library, original documents and sources, which will give the future historian of our annals an advantage over all their predecessors.

Valuable historical sources are coming to light every year, sometimes from quarters where we should least expect to find them. Fifteen years ago the only known copy of Aristotle's famous work on the Constitution of Athens was slumbering in an Egyptian tomb; to-day it is a part of the Greek course in Brown University, a most valuable contribution alike to history and to literature.

Thus the work of discovery goes on. Already the historian stands amazed before the vast collections of precious documents now to be found in all the chief capitals of Europe. Perhaps we may form some conception of the magnitude and richness of these collections from the fact that the Vatican archives, when they were sent to Paris by Napoleon, filled 3,239 cases, and that to-day the National Library at Paris counts its treasures in millions, having upon its shelves 2,600,000 volumes and 102,000 valuable manuscripts.

The severe demand now made upon historical writers to found all their statements upon documentary evidence, thoroughly tested and critically interpreted, is greatly relieved by the fact that the supply of trustworthy documents is so very abundant that most of them are collected in a few great centers and that they are so easily accessible.

Some of these great collections are already furnished, wholly or in part, with descriptive catalogues with indexes, a priceless boon to the investigator, but unfortunately many others are still uncatalogued and no one knows what historical gems may lie concealed in them. A complete descriptive catalogue with a good index of all the important manuscripts in each of the great European libraries is now the pressing need of the scientific historian.

Another advantage which the historian of the present day has over all his predecessors is found in the friendly relation which now subsists between many of the great libraries, allow-

ing in special cases a free interchange in the use of historical documents. By this fortunate arrangement the investigator who has access to any one of these libraries may consult any work, however rare, which he knows to exist in any one of the others ; he has only to make his want known and the document will be placed before him.

But again history has wisely and successfully pressed photography into its service and the American scholar may now sit quietly in his study and order from Europe a photographic facsimile of any manuscript which he may need in his work. Thus may our own historians consult in facsimile many of the most precious documents known to foreign scholarship.

Such are some of the professional facilities which the twentieth century offers the historian to aid him in meeting the stern demand which the scholarship of the age now makes upon him. In future his success must depend largely upon his fidelity and skill in availing himself of the stores of knowledge treasured up in those vast collections of original documents now everywhere accessible to the earnest investigator.

The new history encourages and promotes critical scholarship and original research, and therein lies its great strength ; it disparages and discourages literary excellence and therein lies its weakness. It would divorce history and literature after they have lived together in perfect harmony for twenty-four centuries, but against this general demand of the new historic code, the practice of the ablest champions of the scientific method is a silent protest. On the list of original investigators during the second half of the nineteenth century, it would be difficult to find two more honored names than those of Theodore Mommsen, the chief editor of the famous corpus of Latin Inscriptions, a true monument of critical scholarship, and of Ernst Curtius, the Perpetual Secretary of the Royal Academy and the founder of the German Archæological Institute at Athens, yet in their well-known historical works, neither of these eminent investigators conforms to the rigid rules of the scientific school. Mommsen's Eulogy of

Julius Cæsar and Curtius's picture of the years of peace in his history of Greece are models in literature, almost as brilliant and picturesque as any of Macaulay's best descriptions.

That history occupies a prouder position to-day than ever before, that the true method of historical research is better understood and more faithfully observed, and that more good historical work has been done since Gibbon planned his account of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire than in all the preceding centuries since Herodotus entered upon his travels, requires neither argument nor illustration, but we do well to remember that our present success is largely the fruit of the faithful labors of those who have gone before us. The historians of the twentieth century are heirs of countless generations of scholars, antiquarians and historians who have been industriously gathering materials for their use; rich stores of treasured knowledge lie open invitingly before them and it is their high mission to transmit to future generations the precious heritage which they have received. They are entering upon their task with a richness of professional appliances never before possessed. May they be true to the sacred trust committed to their care and may success crown their labors.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1904.

During the past year there have been recorded in the accession book 394 bound volumes, 1392 pamphlets, and 125 miscellaneous items. Of this total of 1911 accessions, 1581 have come through gift, 194 through exchange, and 136 by purchase. The preponderance of gifts in the above tabulation shows to how large an extent the library is dependent upon its members and interested friends for its increase. In many cases these gifts have been made with an apology that they were too trivial and hardly worth the giving. But it is the ephemeral pamphlet and the unimportant report that is liable to be asked for by the next generation, just as we to-day are searching, and too often in vain, for the fugitive publication of a half century ago. We are to a considerable extent able to keep up with this class of printed material through the continuous giving of a few friends. Bishop Clark, for the last twenty years of his life, sent over to the Society every three months the Rhode Island pamphlet material that had been sent to him during the preceding quarter, and it was a source of surprise where he ever obtained so much printed matter, apparently valueless, but yet, for our purposes, of decided value. Our associate, Mr. Joshua M. Addeman, and one or two others, keep up this method of giving, and we are thus enabled to acquire many pamphlets that we otherwise might forever be without.

Among the more important gifts of the year may be mentioned the original manuscript of Thomas Fenner's will, dated 1676 and drawn in the handwriting of Roger Williams, from Mr. Herbert N. Fenner; three volumes of the records of the Powder-Mill Turnpike Corporation, 1810-1873, from Mr. William D. Ely; a silver spoon that belonged to the wife of President James Manning, from Mr. George F. Holroyd; the

original deed and plat of the old Union Burial Ground, from Mr. Edward S. Aldrich; several articles of eighteenth century clothing and uniforms, from Mr. Edward D. Morris; a number of mementos and accoutrements used by the Rev. Frederic Denison when a chaplain in the Civil War, and presented by his daughter, Miss Frederica Denison; a table owned in the Fenner family, besides several household utensils of the eighteenth century, from Mr. Samuel A. Hazard; a volume of newspaper clippings on the Dorr War, from Mrs. Norman M. Isham; a manuscript account of the Updike family and a number of genealogical volumes, from Mr. D. Berkeley Updike, of Boston; and Stephen Hopkins' newspaper account of the Planting and Growth of Providence, printed in the Providence Gazette in 1765, from our associate member, Mr. Charles H. Hart of Philadelphia. A collection of manuscripts relating to the family of Governor Fenner, dating from 1740 to 1844 and consisting of 54 pieces, has been presented to the Society by Miss Elizabeth B. Dexter, of this city. Among the papers are several political letters, an interesting journal kept by Miss Eliza W. Bridgman while on a tour through New England and New York in 1818, and a petition from John Whipple to the town of Providence dated July 27, 1672. The library has also recently acquired a collection of 250 papers relating to the Waterman family of Warwick, dating from 1745 to 1782, and including colonial and revolutionary muster-rolls, letters regarding the defence of Warwick, and many miscellaneous revolutionary papers.

Our associate, Mr. Henry R. Chace, has given to the library several maps which he has drawn up in blue-print form from data obtained from a study of the 1798 list of estates in Providence, which show clearly the value of his work in this direction. These tax-lists, as has possibly been pointed out before, give a schedule or description of all land and houses included within the limits of the town of Providence in the year 1798. By supplementing the often insufficient and meager description of property there given with a knowledge of boundaries of estates derived from a study of contem-

poraneous deeds, Mr. Chace has been able to plat out practically the whole town as it existed at that day, showing all the estates and indicating the location of all the houses. In addition, Mr. Chase has gathered from authentic outside sources, from newspapers, diaries and town records, a considerable amount of most interesting information about these estates and their owners, such as genealogical notes, derivation of property and subsequent history of the houses. The value of this work to the genealogist, the title searcher and the student of local history, can scarcely be overestimated. Its permanent preservation in printed form will shortly become a source of solicitude for all those who have been interested in the development of the work.

Three books of decided interest to Rhode Islanders have been published during the year. The Providence Journal Company issued a volume entitled "Half a Century with the Providence Journal, being a record of the events and associates connected with the past fifty years of the life of Henry R. Davis, secretary of the company." It is an interesting volume, not only commemorating the valuable services of Mr. Davis, but also throwing many side-lights on the political history of Rhode Island during the past half-century. "Narragansett Bay, its Historic and Romantic Associations and Picturesque Setting," written by Edgar M. Bacon of Tarrytown, N. Y., is a handsome book, splendidly illustrated by photographs and the author's sketches, and containing much historical fact so woven in with romance and folk-lore as to make the volume very entertaining. Mr. Sidney S. Rider has brought out his long contemplated volume on "The Lands of Rhode Island as they were known to Caunounicus and Miantunomo," containing a map of early Indian localities, an annotated list of early Indian place-names and much historical information regarding the development of the land question in Rhode Island. It is a pleasure to record that much of the knowledge of so painstaking and capable a scholar has been placed in permanent form.

CATALOGUING.

The cataloguing of the mass of miscellaneous pamphlets was finished during the year and they are now shelved, according to an expansive and readily accessible system, in some 500 boxes. The card catalogue of this portion of the Society's library is very full and is made especially useful through the great number of subject cards. During the coming year it is the intention to devote some time to indexing the numerous works of biographical reference relating to Rhode Island and arranging all the cards so written in one continuous alphabetical order. It is only by careful methods of indexing that the Society's collections can be made of real efficiency. For instance, during the past year, a duplicate copy of the reprint of the 1824 Providence Directory has been cut up and the names arranged according to residence upon certain streets. In this way a virtual House Directory of Providence in 1824 has been made, which has already proved of frequent utility in locating early residents of the city.

NEWSPAPERS.

In the report for January, 1903, a list of the missing numbers of the Providence Gazette and of the United States Chronicle was printed. During the past year our file of the Rhode Island American has been examined and we find that out of the 3,000 odd numbers issued from 1808 to 1833, we lack but twelve: vol. 4, no. 56; vol. 7, nos. 1, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22; new series, vol. 3, no. 83; vol. 4, no. 3. The file of the Impartial Observer, running from March 14, 1801, to March 6, 1802, and comprising 52 issues, has two numbers missing: vol. 1, nos. 1 and 17. The file of the Providence Phoenix and its successor, the Providence Patriot and Columbian Phoenix, running from 1803 to 1832 and comprising about 2200 numbers, lacks but five issues: vol. 2, no. 103; vol. 3, no. 123; vol. 27, no. 7; vol. 29, nos. 102, 158.

Through exchange with the Newport Historical Society we have acquired a large number of Newport Mercuries, Rhode Island Republicans and other early Newport papers. The

work of sorting over the thousands of duplicates sent to us has consumed much time during the past few weeks, but has resulted most advantageously for our newspaper collection. We now have a nearly complete set of the Mercury from 1795 to date, and also a great many scattering numbers from 1758 to 1794, and an excellent set of the Republican from 1800 to 1841. It is very peculiar that no complete set of the Newport Mercury, which was begun in 1758, is possessed by any library. In fact, no set even approaching completion, so far as the early numbers are concerned, can be found. The Redwood Library, which has probably the best set in existence of the early numbers, possesses but 293 out of the 1134 numbers published from 1758 to 1783. In the same period our own library has 187 numbers, the Newport Mercury office has 81 numbers, and the Newport Historical Society has 78 numbers.

GENEALOGICAL ROOM.

The additions made to the genealogical department during the year, as well as other matters connected with this particular study, are referred to more in detail in the report of the committee on genealogical researches. A needed addition to the collection has been provided by the gathering into scrap-book form of the genealogical clippings of the New York Mail and Express from 1897 to 1901. A similar set of scrap-books is now being prepared to include the clippings from the Boston Transcript, and, when completed, will cover the years 1896 to 1904, and will require about six volumes. The genealogical clippings from the Newport Mercury are not mounted in scrap-book form, but are pasted on slips arranged alphabetically by names of families. They run from the commencement of the column in 1898 to date. The genealogical room continues to be as largely used as any other department of the library, and it is still a source of regret that we cannot make our collection of books in this line as complete as is our collection of New England local history.

Respectfully submitted,

CLARENCE S. BRIGHAM,

January 10, 1905.

Librarian.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

GENERAL ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1904.

Robert P. Brown, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.

DR.		
Balance forward		\$563 09
300 subscriptions at \$3.00		\$900 00
Interest legacy account—mortgages		460 91
Interest legacy account—participation		484 80
Interest Minneapolis Street Railway bonds		300 00
Dividends, Merchants National Bank		90 00
Dividends, American National Bank		40 00
Dividends, Blackstone Canal National Bank		56 26
Interest on Life Membership Fund		113 56
Interest on New Membership Fund		7 22
Interest on Publication Fund		127 10
Interest on Investment Fund		42 03
Interest National Exchange Bank		19 14
Sale of books		119 74
State of Rhode Island		1,500 00 4,260 76
		\$4,823 85
CR.		
Amount paid for coal		\$328 15
Amount paid for removing ashes		7 00
Amount paid for gas		23 10
Amount paid for water		20 00
Amount paid for repairs		266 53
Amount paid for printing		141 53
Amount paid for office expenses		91 07
Amount paid for running expenses		84 62
Salaries and administrative services		2,595 96
Books, pamphlets, etc.		225 09
On account of printing of Collections, vol. 10		400 00
		\$4,183 05
Balance in National Exchange Bank		\$640 80
		\$4,823 85

Examined and found correct, for the Auditors.

JOHN W. ANGELL,
CHRISTOPHER RHODES.

Robert P. Brown, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, ACCOUNT 1904.

DR.

For amount of appropriation received from the General Treasurer	\$1,500 00
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CR.

Paid to Library Committee	\$1,236 00
Paid to General Account for administrative expenses	264 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,500 00

DR. CHARLES W. PARSONS IMPROVEMENT FUND, DEC. 31, 1904.

DR.

Balance previous account	\$4,416 61
Interest on H. T. Brown mortgage	90 00
Interest on Richmond, York River & Chesapeake Railroad Co. bond	22 50
Interest at Old National Bank	50 44
	<hr/>
	\$4,579 55

CR.

By investment bond, No. 419, Richmond, York River & Chesapeake Railroad Co.	\$1,000 00
By mortgage, H. T. Brown	1,600 00
By balance in Old National Bank	1,979 55
	<hr/>
	\$4,579 55

Robert P. Brown, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1904.

	DR.
For Legacy Account:	
Samuel M. Noyes	\$12,000 00
Henry J. Steere	10,000 00
Charles H. Smith	5,000 00
Esek A. Jillson	2,000 00
John Wilson Smith	1,000 00
William G. Weld	1,000 00
Charles C. Hoskins	1,000 00
Cash	50 00
	\$32,050 00
For Publication Fund:	
Ira B. Peck	\$1,000 00
William Gammell	1,000 00
Albert J. Jones	1,000 00
Julia Bullock	500 00
Charles H. Smith	100 00
	3,600 00
For Life Membership Fund:	
Previous account	3,593 76
For New Membership Fund:	
Previous account	\$350 00
4 new members	20 00
	370 00
For Parsons Improvement Fund	4,579 55
For George M. Carpenter Memorial Fund:	
Previous account	\$236 45
Interest	4 41
	240 86
	\$44,434 17

CR.

Legacy Account Investments:

6 bonds Minneapolis St. Ry. Co.	. . . . .	\$5,850 00
30 shares Merchants National Bank	. . . . .	1,800 00
45 shares Blackstone Canal National Bank	. . . . .	1,050 00
20 shares American National Bank	. . . . .	937 50

Mortgage Notes:

P. A. & H. A. Cory	. . . . .	3,350 00
Michael F. Judge	. . . . .	950 00
William Watson	. . . . .	1,500 00
E. L. Guild	. . . . .	1,100 00
Cash in National Exchange Bank	. . . . .	3,512 50

Participation Account:

Industrial Trust Co.	. . . . .	4,000 00
Manufacturers Trust Co.	. . . . .	4,000 00
Union Trust Co.	. . . . .	4,000 00
		<u> </u>
		\$32,050 00

Publication Fund:

Participation account, Rhode Island Hos-		
pital Trust Co.	. . . . .	3,600 00

Life Membership Fund:

Mechanics Savings Bank	. . . . .	\$2,202 86
Providence Institution for Savings	1,390 90
		<u> </u>
		3,593 76

New Members:

Participation account, Industrial Trust Co.		370 00
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Parsons Improvement Fund:

Bond, Richmond,York River & Chesapeake		
Railroad	\$1,000 00
Mortgage Note, Mrs. E. B. S. Brown	. . . . .	1,600 00
Savings Department, Old National Bank	. . . . .	1,979 55
		<u> </u>
		4,579 55

George M. Carpenter Memorial Fund:

Participation account, Industrial Trust Co.		240 86
		<u> </u>

Examined and found correct, for the Auditors.

JOHN W. ANGELL,
CHRISTOPHER RHODES.

REPORT OF LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

The library committee on this the eighty-third anniversary of the Society, begs leave to report:—

That the library has been open daily throughout the year, with the exception of Sundays and holidays.

The accessions to the library have been —

Bound volumes	394
Pamphlets	1,392
Miscellaneous	125
Total	<u>1,911</u>

The expenditures of the library committee for the year 1904 have been —

Books and periodicals	\$225 09
Cataloguing and classification	1,236 00
Stationery and supplies	232 60
Administrative service	1,359 96
Total	<u>\$3,053 65</u>

Since the report of the librarian enters into all the details of the work in the library, it is needless to repeat them in this place. The most important change within the building during the past year has resulted from the completion of the new fire-proof room for manuscripts and for other rarities which could not be replaced. The number of manuscripts in possession of the Society is more conspicuous, from having been brought together and reduced in a large degree to classes and systems, admitting of a certain extent of indexing and orderly arrangement. The security now obtained for housing and shelving collections of rare documents is already attracting public attention, and should lead directly to the enlargement and increased value of this department. Several private collections of valuable historical material have been brought to the notice of the committee, which need a safer place for their protection and far better facilities for accommodation.

than most private houses afford. It seems likely that it will soon become a matter for grave consideration, whether the Society cannot well invite such collections, accepting them in the form of a temporary or life loan, and giving to them watchful care, proper safeguards for their preservation, and special protection against fire.

The committee desires, however, to call the attention of the members to the two great needs of the Society, — a permanent fund to buy genealogical books and a permanent fund whereby the valuable manuscripts in the possession of the Society can be published and thus rescued by the mere creation of printed copies from all possible danger and destruction. The life of a manuscript hangs upon a single thread, and unless we perpetuate in print these priceless mementos of the past, we are liable to lose forever some thought or historical fact of preceding centuries that can never be replaced.

The committee in previous reports has endorsed the publication either by the State, the town or by some interested persons, of the first book of Warwick records. It also desires to place itself on record as heartily favoring the work so admirably begun by the State under the supervision of the Record Commissioner, Mr. R. H. Tilley, of collecting, with an ultimate view to publication, the records of Rhode Island soldiers in the Revolution. This thought is especially prompted by the recent acquisition of two very excellent volumes of printed muster-rolls, — one of "Rolls of Connecticut Men in the French and Indian War, 1755-1762," published by the Connecticut Historical Society under the provision of an act of the General Assembly; and the other, "Rolls of Vermont Soldiers in the Revolutionary War," published by authority of the Vermont legislature. New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut now have either begun or completed the publication of the records of their Revolutionary soldiers. Let not Rhode Island be the last State in New England to fulfil this valuable portion of her heritage.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM D. ELY.

January 10, 1905.

Chairman.

REPORT OF LECTURE COMMITTEE.

The following lectures have been held under the auspices of the committee during the past year :

Irving Berdine Richmond of Iowa, former consul-general to Switzerland, upon "Swiss Life and Manners, with Allusion to Certain Historic Resemblances between Switzerland and Rhode Island," January 6, 1904.

William B. Weeden of Providence, upon "Reminiscences of the Friday Evening Club," February 3, 1904.

Amasa M. Eaton, Esq., of Providence, upon "Some Changes in the Judiciary System of Rhode Island," February 7, 1904.

William P. Sheffield of Newport, upon "William Coddington and the Settlement of Aquidneck," March 1, 1904.

Prof. William C. Poland, of Brown University, upon "Robert Feke, the Early Newport Portrait Painter, and the Beginnings of Colonial Painting," April 5, 1904.

AMASA M. EATON,
GEORGE G. WILSON,
CLARENCE S. BRIGHAM,

January 10, 1905.

Committee.

REPORT OF PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

The Publication Committee reports with great satisfaction that volume ten of the Collections of the Society, on which the Committee had been engaged for over three years, was completed and issued to members in March last, and that the Proceedings for the year 1902-3 has also been distributed. The Proceedings for 1903-4 is in hand and it is hoped to send it to the printer during the current month, and to bring the record of the Society up to date by printing the Proceedings for the year which ends with the present meeting, during the spring. To do this will seriously tax the treasury of the Society, but the Committee feels very strongly that it is of distinct importance to the Society to bring its necessary publications up to date, with the hope that they may not again be allowed to lapse so far in arrears. In justification of this expenditure, it ought to be stated that the Treasurer spent for publications, during the year 1900, \$454.25, which was about \$30 less than the average for the preceding five years. In 1901 it spent nothing; 1902, the News Sheet cost \$56.75, which represented a saving of about \$12 in postal card notices of meetings; 1903, two numbers of Proceedings were brought out costing \$292.25; 1904, the Treasurer paid \$400 on account of the volume of the Harris papers, leaving a balance of \$384.50 unpaid on this volume. The Committee feels that it is entitled to an exceptional grant, so far as the funds will permit, for the current year. It hopes to issue three numbers of Proceedings, \$450; four News Sheets, at \$6.50 apiece, \$26; and to pay the balance on the Harris papers, \$384.50; making a total of \$860.50.

As was stated in the News Sheet, the Committee would like the opinions of members on the question of continuing to publish the News Sheet in advance of the quarterly meetings.

This was begun in January, 1902, and seven numbers were issued during that year. It was then discontinued, as part of a policy of retrenchment made necessary by the additions made to the Harris papers' volume. The Committee feels very strongly that the Society will be benefited in many ways by the News Sheet, as a means of reminding all of its members, especially those who do not attend its meetings, that the Society is an active organization, doing much work in which all connected with it may take pride.

For the Committee,

GEORGE PARKER WINSHIP.

January 10, 1905.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

During the last year the following named sums have been expended under the direction of your committee:

Paid William Douglas & Co., carpenters	\$2 73
Wilkinson Bros. for shelving	16 03
The Clason Architectural Metal Works	39 00
James H. Tower for iron gratings	17 50
for new water closet	35 50
for lock and repairs on door	3 95
for repairs on boilers	32 50
for scuttle in roof	6 50
for painting roof and flag staff	82 00
	<hr/>
There was also paid for care of grounds	\$235 71
	<hr/>
	20 23
	<hr/>
	\$255 94

EDWIN BARROWS,
NORMAN M. ISHAM,
ALFRED STONE,
Committee.

January 10, 1905.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GENEALOGICAL RESEARCHES.

Our collection of local histories of the New England states has been augmented during the past year by the purchase of several New Hampshire and Connecticut town histories. This department of our library is rapidly nearing completeness. Among the volumes of local history that have been subscribed for by sets and are frequently coming in are the Massachusetts Vital Records published in admirable form under a State law, the Digest of the early Connecticut Probate Records compiled by C. W. Manwaring, and the new edition of Hinman's Connecticut Settlers. The Vital Records of our own state, by the persistent labor of Mr. James N. Arnold, have been compiled from town records and other sources and are now available, fifteen volumes, including the Vital Records of Rehoboth, Mass., having been published.

The following is a list of genealogies acquired during the past year, mostly by gift :— Ainsworth (1894), Amory (1901), Babcock (1903), Brainerd (1857), Dodge (1904), Fowler (1904), Greene (1901), Mason (1903), Norris (1892), Smalley (1901), Stillman (1903), Tefft (1904), Towle (1903), Tucker (1895), Wait (1904), also a number of pamphlets of lesser importance. Worthy of mention is a "Genealogical Chart and Record," by Gen. James Shaw of this city. Most charts are too limited for the use of scholars; this one is capable of expansion and in this respect is worthy of special commendation. A genealogical purchase fund to meet the increasing interest in the genealogical department is much to be desired.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE T. HART,

Chairman.

January 10, 1905.

NECROLOGY.

ANNE IVES CARRINGTON DWIGHT AMES.

(MRS. WILLIAM AMES.)

Anne Ives Carrington Dwight Ames was born in Providence, October 17, 1849, and died in that city November 10, 1904. She was the daughter of Edward and Candace Crawford (Dorr) Carrington. Her father was the son of Edward and Lorania (Hoppin) Carrington; her mother, the daughter of Sullivan and Lydia (Allen) Dorr. January 16, 1871, she married Gamaliel Lyman Dwight, M. D., who deceased in early life, leaving a daughter, Margarethe Lyman Dwight. April 27, 1884, Anne Ives Carrington Dwight married William Ames, son of Samuel Ames, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island.

Seldom is a community blessed with a citizen who is not only, by birth and inclination, a leader in all forms of social, educational, patriotic, philanthropic and religious activity, but who voluntarily comes into close personal relations to those who receive the offered benefits. Mrs. Ames, with her magnetic personality, lively and penetrating humor, cheery presence, keen perception, strong sympathies, and ready response to every call for help, exerted a personal influence that will live in the hearts of many within and without our State, among young and old, rich and poor. She freely and gladly gave herself, with the whole of her great soul, to the uplifting of humanity.

At the time of her death she was president of the Rhode Island Branch of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church. This she regarded as a sacred legacy from her mother, who organized the society and was its first president, serving seventeen years, till her death. Mrs. Ames made a bequest to the Candace Crawford Carrington Fund of this Society.

She was also, at the time of her death, secretary of the Providence Female Charitable Society, an office which had descended from mother to daughter through five generations; a manager of the Saint Elizabeth Home for Incurables, which she remembered in her will; president of the Rhode Island Exchange for Woman's Work; vice-regent for Rhode Island of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union; honorary regent for Rhode Island of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution; honorary regent of the Gaspee Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, which chapter she, with Mrs. William R. Talbot, organized in 1892; a trustee, and member of the executive board of the Rhode Island Society for the Collegiate Education of Women, and one of the advisory council of the Women's College in Brown University. With most of these societies she was identified from the inception, as member of the board, and their success is largely due to the encouragement which she gave in the early, experimental stages.

She was a member of Saint Stephen's Church, giving to it her best energies and bequeathing a legacy to it.

At Mount Vernon, the Rhode Island room, secured and furnished by her, will stand as a memorial of what she accomplished through the aid of those who responded to her enthusiastic appeal. In the last days of her life, the restoration of Pohick Church, where Washington worshipped, lay upon her heart, and she had obtained a substantial sum in contributions for that purpose.

But her personal influence, ever exerted on the side of honesty, sincerity and uprightness, is her most enduring memorial. "She had no miserable aims with self as an end," is the tribute of one who best knew her influence for good upon the young women in the Women's College. She had the courage of her convictions, and never hesitated to declare her belief that religion is the only solid basis of effort for the improvement of social conditions. She was a Christian patriot, always and at all times loyal to her conscience, her country and her God.

Her husband, General William Ames, and her daughter, Miss Margarethe Lyman Dwight, survive her.

Mrs. Ames became a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society on December 8, 1900.

—M. A. G.

JOHN BRAYTON ANTHONY.

John Brayton Anthony, one of the older members of the Historical Society, died in Providence, December 7, 1904. He was born in Fall River, October 1, 1829, the son of David and Mary (Boardman) Anthony. He obtained his education in the public schools of his native city, and at the age of seventeen came to Providence, where he took a clerical position with the Fall River Iron Works on South Water Street. He remained with that concern until 1853 when he became treasurer of the Providence Tool Company. On the death of his uncle, Richard Boardman, who was president of the Tool Company, Mr. Anthony in the year 1874 assumed the presidency. This office he held until 1882. In that year the company went out of existence and Mr. Anthony became general manager of the Household Sewing Machine Company. In 1889 he was chosen treasurer of the Cranston Print Works, which office he held at the time of his death.

Mr. Anthony in his early life was much interested in local politics and represented the third ward in the Common Council from 1869 to 1870, and as alderman from 1875 to 1876. He took a very active interest in church affairs and at the time of his death was senior warden of Grace Church, where he had been vestryman and warden for half a century. He was a member of the Churchman's Club and of the Rhode Island Historical Society, which latter institution he joined in 1880.

On June 20, 1854, Mr. Anthony was married to Ellen DeForrest Miller, daughter of Dr. L. L. Miller of Providence. He had seven children, the first two of whom, Lewis M. Anthony and David Anthony, died in infancy. He was survived by his five remaining children, Mary B. Anthony, Annie A.

Anthony, who married Frederick H. Perkins of Brookline, Mass., Ellen M. Anthony, Jane L. Anthony and Louise D. M. Anthony, who married Mayburry E. Mellor of Plainfield, N. J. His wife died February 5, 1891.

JOHN RUSSELL BARTLETT.

John Russell Bartlett was born in the City of New York, September 26, 1843. His father, the Hon. John Russell Bartlett, was distinguished for his literary work, and served as a commissioner to determine the boundary lines between the United States after the close of the war with Mexico. He also served as the Secretary of State of Rhode Island for seventeen years.

Bred in an atmosphere of learning and scientific research, young Bartlett early formed the habits of study and love of science that were characteristic of his entire life. With a taste for military affairs and a love for the sea, he entered the United States Naval Academy in November, 1859, at the age of sixteen years.

He diligently pursued the course of study until the breaking out of the Civil War when he was ordered to active service as a midshipman, and assigned to duty on board of the United States Ship Mississippi. In December, 1861, he was transferred to the United States Ship Brooklyn, serving both as a watch and as a drill officer. At the passage of the Confederate forts Jackson and St. Philip, on the lower Mississippi river, by Farragut's fleet, Midshipman Bartlett greatly distinguished himself by skill and gallantry, and was honorably mentioned in the reports.

Lieut. R. B. Lowry, Executive officer of the Brooklyn, said in his report to Capt. Thomas T. Craven, commanding the ship: "Mr. O'Kane, acting second lieutenant in charge of the forward divisions, was wounded in the middle of the action, and disabled after most gallant service. I ordered Midshipman Bartlett to take charge of this battery, which he did promptly and efficiently. Midshipman Bartlett fought the

eighty pounder pivot very skillfully, firing twenty-one shots into the battery on the left bank with great rapidity and precision."

The young midshipman in a letter to his family gave a graphic description of the battle and accounted for every shot that struck the Brooklyn. He was slightly wounded by a splinter and a piece of a shell passed through his coat.

As the fleet reached the vicinity of New Orleans, another severe engagement occurred and here he again distinguished himself by brave conduct and was again commended in the reports of his commanding officer. At the passage of the Vicksburg batteries the Brooklyn remained below the city, but Midshipman Bartlett was not inactive, but successfully passing through the Confederate lines he delivered important despatches to Flag Officer Farragut. He afterward performed duty on the blockade of Mobile and Galveston and had many experiences, both afloat and on shore, in which he displayed great energy and daring.

Midshipman Bartlett was promoted to the grade of Ensign in July, 1863, and assigned to duty on the staff of Flag Officer Dahlgren. He served in the fleet on the Atlantic coast, a part of the time on the United States Ship New Ironsides, until February 22, 1864, when he was commissioned a lieutenant and ordered to duty on the United States Ship Susquehanna. At Fort Fisher, N. C., Lieutenant Bartlett had charge of the heavy battery of his ship during the bombardment, and when the naval contingent landed he was given a very important command. He led his sailors in the charge upon the Confederate works, exhibiting great gallantry and fearlessness, and after the repulse he remained at much personal risk to assist the wounded from the field. For this service he was honorably mentioned by Admiral Porter and received the grateful thanks of the General Assembly of Rhode Island.

From this time until the close of the war, Lieutenant Bartlett was constantly in active service, adding new lustre to a career already made memorable by many brilliant deeds. In

July, 1866, he was promoted to the grade of Lieutenant Commander and for a year was attached to the United States Ship Nipsic as Executive officer, serving on the Brazilian Station

From December, 1867, to April, 1869, he was on duty at the Naval Academy as an instructor. Here he had the opportunity of preparing himself for the scientific work which has made his name and services known throughout the world.

On being relieved from duty at the Academy he served for some time on boards, and in various Naval bureaus, until April, 1877, when he was made commander and placed in charge of the United States Ship Blake, and was engaged in investigating the gulf stream and in deep sea soundings.

The charts, instructions, and drill-book which he made and compiled added much to the fame he had already acquired as a skillful seaman and gallant officer.

Promoted to the grade of captain, he looked forward to many more years of active service, but physical disability overtook him and he was transferred to the retired list of the Navy, July 12, 1897.

When the war with Spain began in 1898, Captain Bartlett could not remain inactive and immediately applied for service. Refused sea service, he was assigned to duty on shore, and aided the Navy Department by organizing the Auxiliary Naval Forces, and was appointed its chief, July 9, 1898.

At the close of the war he continued on duty in various capacities until February 18, 1903, when he was commissioned a rear admiral on the retired list of the Navy. He did not live long to enjoy his well-deserved honors, but he died at his post of duty, still serving the country and flag he loved so well.

His death occurred at St. Louis, November 22, 1904, where he was on duty by order of the Navy Department as an inspecting officer.

Admiral Bartlett was a true type of the American naval officer. Brave and courteous, he won the love and respect of all who served with him. A Christian gentleman, he was interested in all that tends to make the world better. As a patriot he has left a rich inheritance to future generations.

— E. H. R.

WILLIAM HENRY CRINS.

William Henry Crins, son of Lindumon H. and Susan Gibbs (Phillips) Crins, was born in Newport, R. I., October 7, 1819, and died in Providence May 21, 1904. His father was a native of Nieuport, Fleming, France, and served as an officer in the French army under Napoleon Bonaparte.

Leaving school at an early age, Mr. Crins made his start in life unaided. In 1840, he established himself in the painting business on North Main Street, where subsequently the Wayland building was erected, and continued there for thirty years. He was honest and upright in all business dealings, his great aversion to incurring debt preventing any financial embarrassment, while as a citizen and business man, his name always stood for all that was honorable and just.

Mr. Crins was elected president and director of the Gorham Manufacturing Company upon the retirement of John Gorham in 1879. He resigned from the presidency in 1894, but retained the office of director until his death. In accepting his resignation as president, the board of directors passed a resolution January 24, 1894, expressing the high regard held for him during the many years in which they had been associated, and their appreciation of his services to the company, both as president and director, assuring him that by his advice and counsel, as well as by his active services, he had been of material benefit to the company during its rapid and successful development.

With his quiet and reserved nature, Mr. Crins cared little for publicity, preferring his home associations to political or club life.

He was twice married, December 19, 1842, to Rebecca Slade Horton, who died January 23, 1860; and December 19, 1861, to Marion Ballou Whipple. The latter and three daughters, Mrs. James F. Field, Mrs. William P. Chapin, and Mrs. Arthur O. Ostby, survive him.

Mr. Crins joined the Historical Society in 1891. It was to his generosity that the Society owes the gift of the seven banners which were carried in the "Suffrage Parade" of 1841.

and which are now among the most interesting relics in the building.

SALLY FRANCIS.

On the fourth of June, 1904, there passed out of this life a gentle spirit, leaving a memory fragrant of well doing, of even-minded and merciful justice, of loving kindnesses performed, and, above all, of thorough unselfishness.

Sally Francis was born March 31, 1834, and was second of four children born to Elizabeth Francis and the Hon. John Brown Francis, Governor of Rhode Island from 1833 to 1838. The members of this family were most devotedly attached to one another and the death of the parents, and younger sister and brother, within a brief period of years, left the older sisters so saddened and lonely, that, in 1875, they legally adopted as daughter their motherless cousin, Alice Francis, a child of tender years. To Miss Sally, especially, fell the care of this child, upon whom she bestowed all the affection of her sweet and womanly nature.

Miss Francis was of a sensitive and retiring disposition, and took the utmost pride in the great executive and social qualities of the elder sister, Elizabeth, whom, although herself but a year younger, she had always been accustomed to consider as head of the family, trusting implicitly in her judgment, and yielding to her always unwavering loyalty and sisterly devotion.

The death of this sister in 1901 was a terrible shock. For a few weeks she was almost completely prostrated, but, gradually recovering her strength, assumed with a rare dignity the position of head of the family and took upon herself the duties of both sisters, conducting with marked ability the affairs of the estate and of the large property at Spring Green.

She never ceased to mourn the loss of her sister, but became again cheerful and happy by the sheer force of a will inherited from a long line of men noted for their courage and lofty patriotism, in the trying times of the early history of the country.

Among these may be mentioned Tench Francis, attorney-general of Philadelphia from 1744 to 1752; Edward Shippen, provincial councillor, 1696, first mayor of Philadelphia, 1701, high in the confidence of William Penn, by whom he was named for that office; and John Brown of Rhode Island, one of the famous four brothers, originator and leader of the successful expedition to burn the Gaspee. It was characteristic of Miss Francis that while extremely proud of her descent, she never thought of it as exalting her above her fellows, but rather as an obligation so to live that she might be worthy of those who had gone before.

With her *noblesse oblige* was not acquired, but was innate, an integral part of her character.

Miss Francis was born and died at Spring Green, and passed most of her life there. The old place with its woodlands and broad acres was sacred to her with memories of the past, and there was no tree, no shrub, no foot of ground, but what was dear to her.

This love embraced the entire neighborhood and about 1870, there being no church in the vicinity, she established a Sunday-school and later a sewing school. These she personally conducted and rarely failed to be present at their meetings. She took the greatest delight in giving at Christmas a tree and presents, and flowers at Easter.

She was of strong, enduring Christian faith, a member of St. John's Church, Providence, and died in full belief of the life to come.

— F. H. B.

ALBERT VARNUM JENCKS.

Albert Varnum Jencks, son of James Varnum and Olive Crossman Jencks, was born in Pawtucket, R. I., March 10, 1824. After a common school education, he came to Providence and entered the dry-goods store of Henry Barton & Co., on Westminster street. Throughout the remainder of his life he was engaged in the dry-goods business, being successively

employed for nearly fifty years by Perry & Barnard, G. F. Gladding & Co., and H. W. Ladd & Co. From 1867 to 1878, however, he was in partnership with Charles W. Allen in Pawtucket. Induced by his failing health to give up active participation in business, he retired in 1897, and thenceforth spent a large part of his time in historical and genealogical study. Three years later he entered the home for aged men, where he died December 22, 1904, at the advanced age of eighty years.

Mr. Jencks married Lydia C. Jones at North Providence, November 9, 1847. She died April 24, 1887, and he married June 5, 1889, Mary Marchant Hartwell, daughter of Silas and Mary A. Marchant. She died April 10, 1893. He had one son, Albert C. Jencks, born April 11, 1857, and died March 24, 1891.

Throughout his life Mr. Jencks was much interested in all historical subjects and especially those relating to the State of Rhode Island. He joined the Historical Society in 1867, served as a member of the nominating committee from 1875 until his death, and was a frequent attendant at the meetings of the Society. During the latter part of his life, he became interested in the art of extra-illustrating historical volumes by the insertion of manuscripts, engraved portraits and views. He became quite adept at this work, as examples of his skill shown in the repairing of the early Town Papers of Providence, arranged by the Record Commission, will attest. He extra-illustrated many printed volumes in this way, such as Rogers' Private Libraries of Providence, Guild's History of Brown University, The North Providence Centennial, Stone's Rhode Island in the Rebellion, Staples' Continental Congress, Benson's Major André, Lossing's Memorial of Alexander Anderson, and others. A few months before his death he presented all these volumes to the Historical Society, where they will forever remain as a valued addition to the library and a memorial to his love of history and his painstaking care.

ALFRED METCALF.

Alfred Metcalf was born in Providence, December 31, 1828, the son of Joseph Gay and Evelina Houghton Metcalf. His father was a well-known manufacturer of leather goods. Alfred Metcalf was the third of five children. He received his early education in the public schools of his native city and was a member of the first class graduating from the original Providence High School. After completing his academic education, he studied civil engineering with Samuel B. Cushing and took a leading part in the laying out of the Providence and Worcester railroad. In the year 1859 he entered the office of Olney & Metcalf (Stephen T. Olney and Jesse Metcalf), cotton and wool merchants at 20 Exchange Place. When at the outbreak of the Civil War, all cotton business practically ceased, this firm in company with Henry J. Steere began the erection of the Wanskuck Mill for the manufacture of woolen goods. In 1863 followed the formation and incorporation of the Wanskuck Company. Alfred Metcalf became associated with this company at the time of its establishment as a stockholder and officer, and was a prominent factor in its development and growth throughout the remainder of his life.

Mr. Metcalf several times held municipal offices. From 1863 to 1866 and from 1867 to 1872 he represented the first ward in the common council. From 1875 to 1883, with the exception of a single year, he served on the Board of Aldermen. Almost continuously for a period of forty years he represented his ward on the school committee. He was keenly interested in the development of the public schools. As a committeeman he had seen the schools of his native city develop from the typical district school of early days into the modern free institution, and had given to the utmost of his aid in that development. In 1900, when Horace S. Tarbell resigned his position as Superintendent of Public Schools, Mr. Metcalf, always a steadfast supporter of Mr. Tarbell, feeling that real worth was being subordinated to politics in the school organization, tendered his resignation also from the school committee, and never again accepted public office. He was for many

years a member of the Squantum Association and in 1890 was elected a member of the Historical Society, to which he occasionally made valued contributions.

Mr. Metcalf was married November 22, 1860, to Rosa Clinton Maloy of Newport. Of their five children, two, Alfred and Clinton, died in infancy. The surviving sons are Ralph Metcalf of Tacoma, Washington, Frederick Metcalf of Cleveland, Ohio, and Guy Metcalf of Providence.

Though a man of quiet, unassuming nature and of simple home tastes, Alfred Metcalf will be longest remembered, and by the most people, for his wise and sympathetic philanthropy, not in his native city alone but all over the country. He gave generously not only of his money but also of his time, thought and strength; yet kept himself so sedulously in the background that few realized the scope of his charity. He died in Providence July 16, 1904.

AMOS GARDNER NICHOLS.

Amos Gardner Nichols, son of Gardner and Lois Ann (Langworthy) Nichols, was born in Hopkinton, R. I., October 24, 1829, and died in Hope Valley, June 13, 1904. He attended private schools and also the East Greenwich Academy. After serving his apprenticeship as machinist, his father gave him an interest in the business, which, until then confined to the manufacture of cotton and woolen machinery, began the making of Potter printing presses and afterward the Gordon job press. On the death of his father in 1881, the Nichols & Langworthy Machine Company was incorporated, with Mr. Nichols as president, which office he held at the time of his death. He was also one of the incorporators of the New York Safety Steam Power Company, and its president; a director of the Wood River Branch Railroad, and president since 1889; and a prominent member of several fraternal organizations. He joined the Historical Society in 1880.

On the establishment of the Langworthy Public Library in 1891, Mr. Nichols was elected president of that organization, holding the office until his death, and enriching the library

with many gifts, both of books and money. Although taking an active interest in the political affairs of his town, he never held public office, aside from being a member of the board of trustees of the village school.

Mr. Nichols was twice married. September 5, 1853, to Mary E., daughter of Gorton W. Arnold. She died early in 1896. His second wife was Mrs. Lucretia B. Frost, whom he married on March 9, 1902, and who, with his brother, Henry C. Nichols, survives him.

CHARLES LEONARD PENDLETON.

Charles Leonard Pendleton, one of the best known collectors of antique furniture in the country, died in Providence, June 26, 1904. He was born in Westerly, May 20, 1846, the son of John and Rhoda M. Pendleton. After attending the schools of his native town, he went to Andover to prepare for college. In the fall of 1865 he entered Yale University. He did not finish his course, however, but came to Providence, where he began the study of law. Always interested in art and in rare curios, he finally adopted as his vocation the collecting of antique furniture. Aided by frequent fortunate speculations in stocks, he was able to gratify his tastes, and seldom was outbidden for any object which he really desired. As he acquired superior pieces, he gradually discarded his less desirable articles, until after a period of thirty years of collecting, he could show only the finest of specimens and some that were actually unmatchable. Mr. Pendleton was a collector of rare discrimination and a connoisseur whose knowledge and judgment earned for him a high reputation among collectors and dealers throughout the country. He always insisted that his specimens should be genuine throughout and should be in every way a product of the period to which they belonged.

The collection gathered by Mr. Pendleton included furniture, rugs, tapestries, porcelains, crockery and works of art, such as might have furnished a house of the Georgian period of 150 years ago. The collection of furniture covers the period

from 1690 to 1810 and includes the Dutch, Chippendale, Hepplewhite and Sheraton styles. It is especially strong in American pieces. Mr. Pendleton throughout the long years in which he was engaged in collecting, had the primary object of obtaining the best American pieces extant. His collection of china was of an especially high order and value. Many of the miscellaneous pieces collected by him possess not only intrinsic value, but also associations of history or romance.

Shortly before his death Mr. Pendleton presented his entire collection to the Rhode Island School of Design with the condition that a typical colonial house should be erected to hold his treasures. Through the generosity of Stephen O. Metcalf, such a building, largely designed by the late Edmund R. Willson, and modelled after Mr. Pendleton's own colonial home on Waterman street, was constructed and called "Pendleton House." Also, in accordance with a promise made to Mr. Pendleton just before his death, 160 copies of a superbly compiled catalogue were printed, containing a history of the collection and embellished with many reproductions of the pieces and their detail. The City of Providence should be regarded as especially fortunate in possessing for the benefit of the public such a collection, the worth of which is almost beyond conjecture.

Mr. Pendleton joined the Rhode Island Historical Society in 1896. He made many gifts to the Society, including a large portrait of Harriet Beecher Stowe, painted by Alvin Fisher, and pronounced by her husband to be her best portrait. Mr. Pendleton belonged to no other organizations, being rather solitary in his tastes. Although living strangely apart from his fellowmen he cherished a strong and lasting friendship for those whom he liked. He was never married.

THEODORE WINTHROP PHILLIPS.

Theodore Winthrop Phillips, son of Whipple and Eliza Phillips, was born in Providence, June 24, 1836. After a public school education, he took in the year 1856 the position of book-keeper in the office of the Providence Steam Engine Company.

His ability and intelligence soon commanded attention and in 1867 he was chosen secretary and placed in charge of the engine works. He continued in charge of this company until it was reorganized as the Providence Engineering Works for the manufacture of the Rice & Sargent type of the Corliss engine. In 1898 he was appointed eastern manager of the Filer & Stowell Engine Company of Milwaukee, and continued in this position until his death. Mr. Phillips besides having a thorough knowledge of the commercial side of the engine industry, had an excellent understanding of the principles of steam engineering. He kept abreast of the times and was always ready to adopt engineering improvements. During his career as a salesman, he became known to the leading power users of New England and New York, and was regarded as a man of ability and integrity.

On June 11, 1861, Mr. Phillips married Sarah M. Lawton, daughter of Samuel and Ann Lawton of Newport. In 1876 he purchased a home at 612 Angell street, in which the remainder of his life was spent. After the death of his wife, on March 4, 1904, his health seemed to be affected by the bereavement. His own death occurred quite suddenly on June 26, 1904.

Mr. Phillips, as a newspaper sketch of him said at the time of his death, had a singularly attractive personality and a sense of humor which made him one of the most companionable of men. He always was ready to help secure positions for those who appeared to be deserving of a friendly word, and contributed liberally to funds for the relief of unfortunate persons. He had a lively appreciation of works of art, and his home was adorned with oil paintings of a high class. He was much interested in children, and many little ones who lived in humble homes were indebted to him for attentions which proved him to be a kindly and generous man.

Mr. Phillips was survived by a brother and a sister, William H. Phillips, who lives near Minneapolis, Minn.; and Mary B. Lawton of Delaware, Ill. He became a member of the Historical Society in 1873.

HORATIO ROGERS.

Horatio Rogers, son of Horatio and Susan (Curtis) Rogers, was born in the City of Providence, May 18, 1836, and died in the same city November 12, 1904.

He obtained the benefit of the course of studies furnished in the common schools of the city and entered Brown University, graduating from that institution in the class of 1855 with the degree of A. B. Choosing the law for a profession he entered the office of Hon. Thomas A. Jenckes, and after diligently applying himself there and at the Harvard Law School, was admitted to the Rhode Island bar in 1858. Soon after he opened an office in Providence and entered upon the practice of his profession.

His inherent qualities naturally directed him to assume the duties and obligations of good citizenship and he early became interested in public affairs. In 1860 occurred the exciting presidential campaign in which Abraham Lincoln was the candidate of the Republican party. In Rhode Island the enthusiasm for Lincoln was intense and the months of campaign were filled with public meetings, parades and other demonstrations in the interest of the Illinois candidate. In this campaign Horatio Rogers entered with all the energy and interest which characterized his nature and he stumped the state in support of his party. In June, 1861, he was elected by the City Council of Providence a justice of the police court.

When that gun was fired from the shores of Charleston harbor against the flag of his country, he was eager to enlist in the cause of the Union, but it was not until August 27, 1861, that he entered the service, being then commissioned first lieutenant of Company D, Third Rhode Island Regiment Heavy Artillery. A few weeks later, while with this command at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., he was promoted to a captaincy and assigned to Company H. During the fall of 1861 and the whole of the following year, his command participated in many sieges and engagements in South Carolina. While serving in the Department of the South his legal knowledge caused him to be frequently assigned on courts-martial, acting

as judge advocate. On January 7, 1863, he received his commission as Colonel of the Eleventh Rhode Island regiment to date from December 27, 1862, and, on January 23, 1863, he took command of his regiment. He had hardly joined his new command when he was commissioned Colonel of the Second Rhode Island regiment which formed a part of the Second Brigade, then commanded by Gen. Charles Devens and forming a part of the Third Division of the Sixth Corps and stationed at Falmouth, Virginia, and his connection with the Eleventh terminated with a service of two weeks.

Colonel Rogers took part in the various actions in which the second regiment was engaged with the Army of the Potomac, particularly the second battle of Fredericksburg, Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station and Mine Run. The gallant part taken by him and his command won the praise of his superior officers and the thanks of the General Assembly of Rhode Island. The hardships connected with active campaigning had seriously affected his physical condition, never rugged or robust at its best, and when the army went into winter quarters after a service of two and one-half years, he resigned his commission January 14, 1864, and returned to his home. For gallant and meritorious service he was brevetted Brigadier-General of United States Volunteers to date from March 13, 1865.

Soon after his retirement from the army he was elected Attorney-General of Rhode Island and held this office from 1864 to 1867; he was urged again to become a candidate, but declined another nomination for the office. During the period from 1866 to 1868 he represented the Third Ward in the Common Council of Providence and again in 1873-4, during a portion of which time he served as president of that body. Following his service in the City Council of Providence he was elected to the General Assembly and served in the House of Representatives in 1868-9, and from 1874 to 1876.

On January 1, 1873, he gave up the practice of the law, in which profession he had attained much distinction and entered upon a mercantile career, becoming a partner with his father-

in-law, James Y. Smith, and his brother-in-law, Charles A. Nichols, in the manufacture of cotton goods. He was thus engaged for twelve years, when on account of the death of Governor Smith and the closing up of the business, in which the company had been engaged, he again entered upon the practice of his profession.

He did not, however, remain inactive. The party with which he had so long been identified remembering the worth of the service which he had rendered to the state, nominated him as Attorney-General in 1888, and he was again elected. This term of service was during the period when a prohibitory law was in effect. His administration of the office was fearless and vigorous; he enforced the laws of the state with all that zeal and energy which he displayed in all his acts, and, though nominated the following year, was defeated in consequence thereof.

On May 27, 1891, he was elected by the General Assembly an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. No man ever entered upon the duties of a public office more seriously, more impressed with the great honor and dignity which it carried, more appreciative of the love and confidence which his fellow-men had for him, than did Horatio Rogers enter upon the duties of his new position. On February 19, 1903, after a service of nearly twelve years, he resigned his seat on the supreme bench, having reached the age at which the law provided a judge of the supreme court might retire. Had his health permitted it is doubtful if he would have given up these duties which were as pleasant and agreeable to himself as they were satisfactory to his associates and members of the Rhode Island bar. Upon his retirement, in appreciation of the honors which the state had conferred upon him from time to time and in recognition of the pleasant associations which had marked his career upon the bench, he presented to the state for the use of the court, his magnificent and extensive law library.

On March 6, 1891, Judge Rogers was appointed, together with George Moulton Carpenter and Edward Field, on the Record Commission of the City of Providence, created for

the purpose of preserving in permanent form the earliest town records. Up to the time of his death, this commission had published seventeen volumes of records, and probably no public duty which he had ever been called upon to perform was so much to his taste and real interest. In December, 1902, he was appointed a member of the commission for the re-locating of the Soldiers and Sailors Monument and the Burnside Equestrian Statue, and was elected its chairman. He took great interest in the work of this commission, his continued illness alone forcing him to give up all duties of this character.

Such, in brief, is the official life of Horatio Rogers, but it was not his nature to be inactive outside the hours devoted to official duties. His religious life was deep and earnest and he was a consistent communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church during his whole life. The institution of Freemasonry early attracted him and he was admitted to membership in St. John's Lodge No. 1, of Providence, on November 17, 1858, soon after attaining his majority. He was an active member of Prescott Post, No 1, Grand Army of the Republic, and was Department Commander of Rhode Island in 1869, succeeding his friend and fellow officer, Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside. This also gave to him life membership in the National Encampment of that organization. He was also connected with various army veteran associations including the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States Second Rhode Island and Battery A Veteran Association, Third Rhode Island Veteran Association and Society of the Army of the Potomac. Although never holding office, he was actively interested in the Soldiers and Sailors Historical Society, before which he had often delivered addresses on various events connected with army life. He held membership in the Society of the Cincinnati of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations by right of descent from Lieut. John Rogers of the Rhode Island Continental Line. He was also a member of the American Antiquarian Society, New England Historic Genealogical Society and other kindred societies.

Judge Rogers was elected to membership in the Rhode Island Historical Society in 1866. He soon began to take an active interest in the Society and in 1879 and 1884 read papers before the members on "La Corne St. Luc, the leader of Burgoyne's Indians" and "The Importance of the Charter of 1643-4." From 1881 to 1884 he served on the library committee. In January, 1889, he was elected a vice-president of the Society and at the following July meeting he was chosen president to succeed William Gammell, who had died in office on April 3. Judge Rogers served as president of the Society until his retirement in 1896. During his administration the Society prospered in many ways. The alteration of the building to its present commodious size, at a cost of \$21,000, was successfully carried through; the permanent funds were increased to nearly \$30,000; and the library was rearranged and classified. Though president, he found time to deliver two addresses before the Society, one in 1890 at the time of the Centenary of the Constitution, when he was the orator of the day, and the other in 1895, upon "Mary Dyer, the Quaker Martyr." He became a life member of the Society in 1894. His annual addresses, invariably devoted to reviewing the year's progress in the work of the Society and events connected with Rhode Island history, were always comprehensively and carefully written. They meant more to him than perfunctory duties. The concluding sentence of his final address before the Society thus expressed his faith in its work: "As decade succeeds decade, and the waning century gives place to a succeeding one, may this grand old Society go on performing its beneficent office of perpetuating the history of a state which must ever occupy a prominent position in the minds of men as the birthplace of the immortal principle of liberty of the soul."

Although he was a member of many patriotic, historical and literary organizations, he had no taste or inclination for club life; his habits were by temperament and selection thoroughly domestic, and in the companionship of his wife and family, surrounded by his books, he found his greatest pleasure

Besides being connected with the publication of seventeen volumes of the Early Records of the Town of Providence and six reports of the commission, he was the author of "Private Libraries of Providence" (Providence, 1878), a volume in which he had opportunity to discuss a subject for which he had great fondness. He annotated and published from the original manuscript the Journal of Lieut. James M. Hadden, Chief of the English Artillery, during the Burgoyne Campaign, (Albany, 1884).

The last volume which he published was "Mary Dyer, the Quaker Martyr" (Providence, 1896), originally read as a paper before the Rhode Island Historical Society. Mary Dyer was an ancestress of his and the monograph was a most careful study of the character of this remarkable woman. He was also an occasional contributor to the Providence Journal and other periodicals. As an orator his services were frequently enlisted and he took part in several notable public occasions. He delivered the oration at the laying of the cornerstone of the City Hall, Providence, June 24, 1875, the oration on the occasion of the dedication of the equestrian statue of Major-General Ambrose E. Burnside, in Providence, July 4, 1887, and the historical discourse before the Rhode Island Historical Society at the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of Rhode Island's adoption of the Federal Constitution. His last and perhaps his most eloquent address was on what was designated Battle Flag Day, October 17, 1903, when the stained and tattered colors which were carried by the various regiments of Rhode Island during the days of the Civil War were transferred from the old state house to the new.

Horatio Rogers was a noble type of the true Christian gentleman. In every position which he occupied, he did his full duty. There was a fearlessness in his character which in every position he filled had its own peculiar example. Although admirably equipped for his profession, he cannot be said to have ever entered actively upon the practice of the law. To be sure he was much before the courts in the performance

of his duties as Attorney-General for three terms, and in his private practice appeared occasionally; but during the years from 1873 until 1885 he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, and three years later was elevated to the supreme bench. He had that love of learning and patient industry of investigation, which with a natural temperament, peculiarly fitted him for a judicial career. He approached his seat on the bench with a full realization of its responsibilities and he met them fearlessly and completely.

He had that love for books that comes only from the cultured mind, and his library was the object of his deep affection and regard. He was not a mere collector of books, but a profound reader, and gave to others through his published works, orations, and historical essays, the benefit of his broad reading, thorough investigation, and exhaustive research. His historical studies are of the highest character and authoritative upon the subject discussed. In recognition of his scholarly attainments, Trinity College at Hartford, Connecticut, conferred upon him in 1896 the degree of LL. D.

On January 29, 1861, he married Lucia Waterman, daughter of Resolved Waterman of Providence. They had two children, Arthur Rogers, born October 26, 1864, and Lucien W. Rogers, born April 11, 1867. His wife died June 11, 1867, and on October 6, 1869 he married Emily Priscilla Smith, daughter of Governor James Y. Smith. By his second wife he had one daughter, Emily P. S. Rogers, born December 19, 1870. Judge Rogers was survived by his widow and his three children.

(*NOTE.*—The above obituary of the late Judge Rogers has been compiled largely from the excellent memorial sketch written by Edward Field and printed in the preface to volume XVIII of the Early Records of Providence.)

HENRY GRINNELL RUSSELL.

Henry Grinnell Russell died at his home at Potowomut Neck in Warwick, September 24, 1904. He was born in New Bedford, Mass., October 25, 1829, the son of William Tallman

Russell and Sylvia Grinnell Russell. He was a nephew of Moses H. Grinnell of New York who was collector of the port of that city, appointed by President Lincoln. From 1850 to 1856 Mr. Russell was abroad, living most of the time at Liverpool. He always took an ardent interest in yachting and was an enthusiast at the time of the first American Cup-race which took place during his period of residence in England. He was a life member of the New York Yacht Club, his name being among the first on the list.

From 1856 to 1864 Mr. Russell lived in New York where he was engaged in business as a commission merchant. On January 20, 1865, he married Hope Brown Ives, daughter of Moses Brown Ives and Anne Allen Dorr. He removed to Providence in that year. For a short time he had an office in the Franklin Building. He soon gave up active business, but retained large manufacturing interests throughout the state. He was president at one time of the old Union Bank, an incorporator and director of the Providence Telephone Company, a trustee of the Rhode Island Hospital, and a member of several social organizations. He worshipped at St. Stephen's Church.

Despite his large means, Mr. Russell lived quietly and simply. He was always deeply interested in arboriculture, and the greater part of his time was devoted to this pursuit at his Potowomut estate where he expended large sums of money. His estate contained specimens of nearly every tree and shrub known to botanists, which was capable of being grown in this climate and soil.

He was greatly interested in the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard, and made many contributions to that department of the University. Mr. Russell joined the Rhode Island Historical Society in 1873 and was elected a life member in 1884. In a general way he was interested in the cause of Rhode Island history and made occasional contributions for the welfare of this Society. Mr. Russell was survived by his widow.

GEORGE ELDRIDGE WEBSTER.

George Eldridge Webster, for thirty years clerk of the Common Pleas Division of the Supreme Court, died at his home in East Providence, February 24, 1904. He was born in Lowell, Mass., July 16, 1843, the son of Clement and Catherine Packer (Littlefield) Webster. He received his early education in the public schools of Providence, and after graduating from the high school, entered the office of the Providence Post, of which his father was editor. In 1864 he became private secretary to Senator William Sprague and went to Washington, where he was appointed clerk to the senate committee on manufactures, serving in that capacity during the regular session of congress and the special session following. From March, 1865, until his resignation in 1871, Mr. Webster was connected with the pension office, occupying successively the position of chief clerk, special service agent, chief of the branch office, secret service agent and pension agent. He was sent to Fort Gibson in the Indian Territory under a special commission from President Grant to investigate the matter of the Wright Indian frauds. While in Washington he studied law, graduating with honors from Columbian University Law School in 1870, and was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia.

In 1871 Mr. Webster returned to Providence to engage in newspaper work, and four years later was elected Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Providence County, afterwards called the Common Pleas Division of the Supreme Court. This position he held continuously to the time of his death.

Mr. Webster took up his residence in East Providence in 1878, and represented that town on the commissions which introduced the water service, built the Town Hall, and constructed the Washington Bridge across the Seekonk river. He served in various official capacities in his adopted town, and was Vice-President of the East Providence Men's Association. He was a member of the Rhode Island Bar Association, of the University Club, of Calvary Commandery, the Odd

Fellows, and Past Grand Master of the Rising Sun Lodge of Masons. He joined the Historical Society in 1901. He was widely known throughout the state and had a large circle of friends. Mr. Webster was married on February 8, 1884, to Mary Josephine Gale of Providence. He was survived by his widow and by one daughter, Grace Gale Webster, wife of George S. Baker of Providence.

ROBERT FEKE,

THE EARLY NEWPORT PORTRAIT PAINTER, AND THE BEGINNINGS OF COLONIAL PAINTING.

(A paper read by William Carey Poland before the Rhode Island Historical Society, April 5, 1904.)

It is superfluous, in this presence, to say that the early colonists in this country found but small opportunity, and discovered but little inclination, for the practice of the Fine Arts. They were dedicated to toil and hardship, subject to privations, hurt by the inclemencies of a strange sky, forced to create their farms and homesteads by conquest of the forests, exposed to countless perils from the wild beasts and from the hostile savages whom they had dispossessed of the soil. They had no time to develop or to practice art. Their energies were consumed by the strenuous exertions through which they nourished, clothed and sheltered their bodies and defended their lives. They had often but little to offer as a reward or emolument to the artist, if any artist could have been found to serve them. Beyond these limitations from without, the colonists, at least those of British origin, were not people whose sentiments and tastes were favorable to art. The seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, outside of a few favored and limited areas, were, on the whole, a time in which art was declining in Europe. The brilliant achievements of painting in Holland, Flanders and Spain in the seventeenth century, were not accompanied by any equal achievements in architecture and sculpture. French art was grandiose, rather than great, or at its best was gay and pleasing through a lively and natural manner of treating trivial themes. Only a few English artists earned permanent eminence, and these in the eighteenth century, mainly in the one art of painting, in which portrait painting bulked conspicuously. But the early emigrants to the new world were not recruited from the connoisseurs in

art. Whatever their tastes may have been, they were men who addressed themselves with practical singleness of aim to the prodigious task of securing their material fortunes in the wild land to which they had come. Those whose aspirations were loftiest were fashioning and striving to realize political and religious ideals, in which art received no conspicuous reverence. Particularly in New England the early colonists, who came of one of the least artistic races of Europe, were themselves largely the least artistic of their race. Few came from the classes of society which had the wealth and the leisure to command the enjoyment of works of art, and the leaders, as well as the masses, cultivated a form of piety which on the whole was naturally rather abhorrent of art as a frivolous amusement. It is reported that even so late as the year 1818 John Adams, second president of the United States, wrote: "The age of painting and sculpture has not yet arrived in this country, and I hope it will be long before it does. I would not give sixpence for a painting by Raphael or a statue by Phidias." It is fair to note that Washington, the first president, a Virginia cavalier, manifested a remarkable appreciation of art.

But these whom we have just named are of a later epoch in our history than that with which we are concerned on this occasion. Several American painters, West, Copley, Stuart, Trumbull, of the Revolutionary epoch and of the years which immediately followed, were famous in America and in Europe in their lifetime, and we still remember them with honor, although we have become more discriminating in our admiration of their works. Of these men one critic has said: "In the art of painting, at least, the Renaissance drew its last breath on the shores of the New World, with the painters of the American Revolutionary time, who in their turn had derived from England the inspiration of Reynolds and of Gainsborough." We all still admire the dignified, practical, and often beautiful, architecture of the Colonial epoch, and we never build more sanely today than when we pattern after the works of that epoch, so excellent in plan, so impressive in their simple dignity,

often so fittingly and richly adorned in their interior details. Even in the seventeenth century some simple work was accomplished, for we read in Cotton Mather's "Magnalia" of a "limner," whose name is not given, who executed a portrait in 1667. It is clear that in the work of the "limners" no distinctly artistic qualities existed. The approximately faithful and literal imitation of the features of the subject was the thing desired, and it was the most which was obtained, and that in a rude and stiff fashion.

Rhode Island had a noteworthy part in the early manifestations of the dawn of art in America. West, Copley, Stuart and Trumbull, as we have noticed, were active in the latter half of the eighteenth century, and in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. West spent the last sixty years of his life in England, where he died as "the venerable President" of the Royal Academy in 1820. Copley spent his last thirty years in England. Trumbull, from Connecticut, just beyond our border, practiced his art with much interruption, and what he produced is often valuable to us rather from its historical associations than because of its artistic merit. Stuart, the best painter of the four, was born in Rhode Island, learned in the same state the rudiments of his art, and after his short visit to Edinburgh with his teacher, Cosmo Alexander, he began the practice of portrait painting at Newport. These painters, however, with the exception of Copley, were born after the death of Robert Feke, the painter with whose history this paper is chiefly concerned; and Copley was only thirteen years old when Feke died.

The first half of the eighteenth century is the epoch which we now desire chiefly to consider. And we discover at once, at the opening of the book, as it were, that the beginnings of painting in our country were largely in Rhode Island.

The earliest painter in North America of whom we possess any record was Gustavus Hesselius. He was born in Sweden in 1682, and died at Philadelphia on the 25th of May, 1755. In May, 1711, he landed at Christina, now Wilmington, Delaware, and a few weeks later "Flyted" on account of his busi-

ness to Philadelphia. On September 5, 1721, he received the first public art commission known to have been given in America, "to draw ye history of our Blessed Saviour and ye Twelve Apostles at ye Last Supper," for the altar of S. Barnabas's Church in Queen Anne Parish, Maryland. This was completed, and the price "£17" paid on the 26th of November, 1722. "The Church building was destroyed in 1773 and all trace of the painting has been lost, but portraits painted by Gustavus Hesselius have come down to us and are works of decided merit." John Hesselius (1728-1778), his son and pupil, painted portraits still extant, and Charles Wilson Peale (1741-1827) was John Hesselius's pupil.¹

The next two painters in our country whose names remain to us were from Scotland: John Watson, who came to Perth Amboy, New Jersey, and settled there in 1715; and John Smybert, who came in 1729 to Newport, Rhode Island, with Dean Berkeley, who later became Bishop Berkeley. Watson painted many portraits, and imported many pictures from Europe, but his collection was dispersed or destroyed in 1776, and we probably never shall know what its value was. All knowledge of the character of Watson's own work seems to have been lost before Dunlap in 1834 wrote his "History of the Arts of Design in the United States." But Smybert left many works behind him, and exerted a decided influence on later well-known painters. He lived at Newport with Berkeley for about two years and a half, and at Berkeley's house, the historic "Whitehall," not far from Sachuest Beach, he painted the picture of the Berkeley family. Mr. Verplanck (quoted by Dunlap) surmised that this was "the first picture of more than a single figure ever painted in the United States." But, as we have noted, Hesselius's altar-piece antedated this group painted by Smybert. That Berkeley was a man far in advance of his time is casually illustrated by the interesting fact that

¹ See "First 150 Years of American Art" by Charles Henry Hart, in *American Art Annual* for 1898, pp. 9-15. Dunlap, *History of the Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design in the United States*, vol. 1, pp. 131, 136, mentions John Hesselius, calling him an English artist.

the learned dean, in coming to these western shores with the intention of founding a college "for converting the *savage* Americans to Christianity," brought with him, as the only designated professor for this projected college, John Smybert, selected as professor of drawing, painting and architecture.

As we shall show later, Feke had already appeared in Newport when Berkeley and Smybert arrived there in 1729, although he was scarcely a professional painter then, and he may have spent only a part of his time there.

When Berkeley visited Newport he found it one of the few important towns of North America; not a city of luxurious summer colonists, as it largely, though not wholly, is today, but one of the largest and most important towns, because of its material prosperity, its political significance, and its elevated intellectual life. It had the benign climate which it has today, a climate which Berkeley, arriving in the winter, too, likens somewhat extravagantly to that of Italy north of Rome. Sky, air, earth and sea conspired to charm and delight resident and visitor by their blended amenity. Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse, a native of Newport, wrote these words in 1824: "The island of Rhode Island, from its salubrity and surpassing beauty before the Revolutionary War so sadly defaced it, was the chosen resort of the rich and philosophic from nearly all parts of the civilized world. In no spot of the thirteen, or rather twelve, colonies was there concentrated more individual opulence, learning and liberal leisure."¹ While we naturally make some allowance for the filial loyalty of the writer, and for a certain tendency towards the magniloquent which is a constant feature of his style, it is not difficult to discover facts which illustrate the essential correctness of his assertions. Newport was active in commerce, possessing in 1723 one hundred and eighty-four vessels engaged in foreign trade, and three hundred and fifty-two in trade along the coast. In 1731 the shipping amounted to five thousand tons, and four hundred sailors were employed. Two vessels arrived each year from England, two from Holland

¹Article by Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse in *Boston Intelligencer* for 1824, quoted in J. R. Dix, *Handbook of Newport*, p. 125.

and the Mediterranean, ten or twelve from the West Indies. In 1748, nineteen years later than Berkeley's arrival, the population of Rhode Island was 32,773. Of these 6,508 lived at Newport, and 3,452 at Providence. "As late as 1759 Newport out-rivalled New York in foreign and domestic navigation." The commerce of Newport was finally ruined by the breaking out of the Revolution.

The fourth newspaper in New England was the "Rhode Island Gazette," established at Newport in September, 1732, by James Franklin, elder brother of Benjamin. It ceased to be published in 1733; but James Franklin's press was busy earlier and later than these dates, for he printed from 1728 to 1735 the "Poor Robin Almanac," the first almanac published in Rhode Island, and various other occasional publications. Benjamin Franklin occasionally visited Newport, it is said, to take counsel of William Claggett, the famous clockmaker, who was an experimenter in electricity. Claggett came from Boston to Newport in 1727, and lived at Newport more than twenty years. He was the inventor of interesting machines, and his experiments in electricity were of earlier date than Franklin's, so that he was really Franklin's instructor in that subject. It is a tradition that he even anticipated, in some way, Franklin's renowned experiment with the kite.

But we are in danger of delaying too long, attracted by the temptation to reconstruct a picture of Newport in the interesting days when our painter, Robert Feke, made that town his home. We may barely glance, in passing, as it were, at a few significant personages and facts of that time.

Education received attention. Waterhouse writes: "Newport was never wanting in good classical schools. The Episcopal Church and the Quakers, who were very numerous, took particular care of education, especially the first."¹ Clergymen and physicians who had a European education lived at Newport.

Among the clergy, that class whose influence was so potent in the eighteenth century in New England, may be named

¹J. R. Dix, *Handbook of Newport*, p. 126.

the Rev. James Honeyman, rector of Trinity Church from 1704 to 1750 (Feke's entire lifetime), whom his contemporary, Callender, noticed in his "Historical Discourse" in 1738, as "at present the most ancient Missionary of the Church of England in all America." The present Trinity Church was built in his time, in 1726, not far from the time when we have good reason to believe that Feke first appeared in Newport. The Rev. Nathaniel Clap, a strong, incisive, pertinacious man, was minister at the First Congregational Church from 1720 to 1725. The Rev. John Callender, a learned graduate of Harvard College, was the highly esteemed and greatly beloved minister of the historic First Baptist Church. In March, 1738, he preached the Historical Discourse already mentioned, which has been characterised as "the undisputed text-book of the historical student, and an admirable summary of the traditions of the fathers elapsed from the beginnings of the plantation to the year of its preparation." Whitefield visited Newport and preached there in 1740. George Fox was there in the seventeenth century. The influence of Dean Berkeley, during his brief residence at Newport, was stimulating, uplifting and abiding. To Berkeley, Pope tells us, had been given "every virtue under Heaven." He touched every side of life, and, as we have hinted, his visit had a direct effect on art. The religious life was healthfully cultivated. The Society of Friends had a preponderating influence. Berkeley, soon after his arrival in 1729, wrote: "Notwithstanding so many differences, here are fewer quarrels about religion than elsewhere, the people living peaceably with their neighbours of whatever persuasion. They all agree on one point — that the Church of England is second best."¹

The Governors, William Wanton, John Wanton, Richard Ward, and Joseph Wanton (who came to office after Feke's death), were conspicuous persons in social and public life. Henry Collins, called by Waterhouse "the Lorenzo de' Medici of Rhode Island," was liberal in his gifts to the public in his days of prosperity. He gave commissions to the

¹Berkeley, Letter to Thomas Prior (*Works*, Fraser's edition, v. 4, p. 160.)

painters Smybert and Feke, and he brought together a collection of pictures. He gave to the Redwood Library Company the Bowling Green, on which the Redwood Library Building, erected in 1748, now stands. And this brings before us another man of liberal culture, Abraham Redwood, who came to Newport from Antigua, and in 1747 gave £500 sterling to the literary and philosophical society founded by Berkeley, for the purchase of standard books in London, a gift which led to the formation of the Redwood Library Company.

With the Redwood Library is associated another name which we may not leave unmentioned in this introduction to a sketch of a painter who lived at Newport in the second quarter of the eighteenth century. This was Peter Harrison, the architect and builder of the Redwood Library, an edifice in which are exemplified in an excellent manner the traditions of the architects who followed Sir Christopher Wren. Later Peter Harrison was the architect of King's Chapel at Boston. He and his brother Joseph, it is said, came to Newport with Berkeley, and it is not impossible that they may have had some association with Feke.

Ceasing here to add any more strokes to an attempted, but rudely sketched, picture of Newport in the first half of the eighteenth century, we shall conclude this part of our task by quoting these words from Arnold's "History of Rhode Island": "The Aquedneck settlements for many years increased more rapidly than those on the main land. The accessions appear to have been, for the most part, from a superior class in point of education and social standing, which for more than a century secured for them a controlling influence in the colony. Many of the leading men were more imbued with the Puritan spirit, acquired by their longer residence in Massachusetts, which sympathized somewhat more with the law than with the liberty element in the embryo State."¹

Robert Feke was a portrait painter to whom Dunlap gives a notice of less than three lines in length, mentioning one of

¹Arnold, *History of the State of Rhode Island*, vol. 1, p. 126.

the painter's works, with the name of the subject incorrectly printed as "Welling," instead of "Willing." Later writers have told us rather more about him, and Tuckerman, in his "Book of the Artists," calls Feke "the earliest native colonial painter who had any proper training in art." His biography is attempted by writers in the "History of the State of Rhode Island," published by Hoag, Wade and Company in 1878, and in the "Biographical Cyclopedic of Representative Men of Rhode Island," published in 1881. The writer of this paper has long desired to know more about Feke, and has hoped that he might discover something of importance to add to the existing accounts of the life and work of the artist. The traditions about him, though few, are interesting and rather romantic. It was assumed, when the present inquiry began, that these traditions were well founded, and the only expectation was that inquiry would amplify the story. But although Feke has descendants in Rhode Island, and kinsmen elsewhere, and although some of his works still exist, few positive facts have been gleaned in this search, and these are destructive of some of the prevalent traditions.

A brief outline of the story heretofore generally accepted is that Robert Feke was born in the early part of the eighteenth century. Under a lithograph copy of his portrait¹ the date 1705 is given as the date of his birth, and 1750, as the date of his death. One account says that he was born at Newport. Several writers repeat the story that he came of "a certain Dutch family that, in the early colonisation of Long Island, settled at the head of Oyster Bay." In his youth, we are told, he accepted the doctrines of the Baptists, and thereby offended his father who was a zealous member of the Society of Friends, and who followed him to the waterside with threats of disinheritance, when the son persisted in his convictions and was baptized. Alienated from his father by becoming a Baptist, the story is that Robert Feke went to sea, and engaged "in numerous voyages abroad, in one of which, during a time of

¹The lithograph portrait of Feke is printed in Hoag, Wade and Company's *History of Rhode Island*, p. 200.

war, he was made a prisoner and conveyed to Spain. While there he procured paints and brushes, and relieved the monotony of prison-life in executing rude paintings, which he succeeded in selling for a sufficient sum to enable him to return to his native country." Soon after this, we are told, he went to Newport, and there he married a member of the Society of Friends. He continued firm in his form of religion, and she in hers. On Sunday, or First Day, he went with her to the door of her meeting-house, and parting from her there, he continued on his way to worship with the Baptists. He lived nearly a quarter of a century at Newport, "during which time he cultivated his favorite art, with little or no instruction, as the facilities for a thorough artistic training were limited in the infancy of the colonies." In 1746 he visited Philadelphia, where he painted portraits which were greatly admired. Tuckerman speaks rather loosely of "professional visits to New York, Philadelphia, and other cities." Finally, because of ill health he went to Bermuda, in hope of a cure, but in this he was disappointed, and he died there at the age of forty-four.

The writers who have perpetuated these stories might have corrected some assertions in them if they had read certain printed matter which has been in existence for over half a century, as we shall show presently. Tuckerman does observe that the story of the baptism cannot be positively attached to the painter, although he does not positively deny that it is true. He allows the possibility of a religious persecution, but suggests that Feke may have left home "to indulge the adventurous temper so native to artistic organizations."

Let us now examine the story, and see where it may be amended or enlarged. We have some direct testimony, little of which has recently come to light, and we may make some conjectures, which have a color of probability.

Our inquiry into the history of Robert Feke has been greatly aided by a letter in the "New York Historical Magazine" of November, 1859 (vol. 3, p. 348, ff.), signed "J. F. F." (Joshua Francis Fisher), and by the replies to that letter published in the same magazine in January and September,

1860 (vol. 55, pp. 20, ff., 281, ff.), which replies were signed "S. F." and "J. G. S." The writers brought a great deal to light about our artist; and while we are able to correct a single conjecture in the letter of "J. G. S.," we have been instructed by those letters, and have found clues in them which have enabled us to discover persons now living whose letters have been of great service to us. In particular we have received considerable assistance from G. W. Cocks, Esq., of Glen Cove, Long Island, a descendant of Deborah Feeks, a sister of the painter. Others to whom we are indebted will be mentioned later.

In the first place, Robert Feke was of English, not of Dutch, descent. The family name, variously spelled as "Feake," "Feke," "Feeak," etc., appears in England, as far back as 1593. The first ancestor of the painter in America was Robert Feake, who came to Massachusetts Bay with Governor John Winthrop in 1630, and became one of the earliest and largest proprietors of Watertown, Massachusetts. His name entered as "Mr. Robt feake," under date of 19 October, 1630, appears in a list "of such as desire to be made ffreemen," in the official records of Massachusetts.¹ A high, pointed rock near the Charles River, about eight miles above Watertown, received from him the name of Mount Feake. He married Elisabeth Fones, widow of Henry Winthrop, the son of Governor Winthrop. She had been married in April, 1629, to Henry Winthrop, who was her own cousin, and he, leaving her in England, had come to America, and was drowned near Salem, Massachusetts. William Coddington, later Governor of Rhode Island, was in England while Bessie Winthrop was a widow, and was regarded as a possible suitor for her hand; but this came to naught, and she came over to Massachusetts, arriving in November, 1631. She probably became Robert Feake's wife soon thereafter. He became freeman of the colony in May, 1631, Lieutenant to Captain Patrick from 1632 to 1636, selectman and representative to the General Court. In 1639-40 he went with Patrick to Connecticut, bought land

¹*Records of Massachusetts Bay*, vol. 1, p. 79.

at what is now called Greenwich, and finally became subject to the Dutch. This fact, and the baptism of several of his children in the Dutch Church of New York, as well as the fact that a Tobias Feake, who perhaps was his nephew, was appointed "schout" or sheriff under the Dutch at Flushing in 1655, may be the foundation of the story that the family of the painter was of Dutch origin.

The end of the life of the first progenitor of the family in America was sad. For some cause he separated from his wife, of whom he wrote affectionately, and he became mentally deranged without recovery. He returned to Watertown, where he died in February, 1662, having the reputation of being a sincerely devout and good man. The Dutch and the government of New Haven pursued Mrs. Feake and Mr. William Hallett, the manager of her property, with rigorous orders and enactments, until they were driven to New London, to John Winthrop. They could procure no return to Greenwich. In 1649 Hallett, Mrs. Feake and the children removed to Long Island.

This first Robert Feake and his wife Elisabeth had five children, three of whom, at least, Elisabeth, Hannah and John, became devoted members of the Society of Friends.

This John Feake, also called "Feaks," was a prominent Friend. He married Elisabeth Prior, and one of their children was Robert Feeks, who married Clemence Ludlam, and he became a Baptist minister at Oyster Bay, Long Island. This Robert and his wife Clemence were the parents of Robert Feke, the painter. It is clear that the story of the prohibited baptism cannot be a part of the personal history of the painter. We do not know that his father underwent any persecution because he became a Baptist, thus dissenting from the convictions held by his father John Feake. Further, we can find no proof that the painter was ever a member of any religious denomination. No proof has appeared that he was a member of the Baptist Church at Oyster Bay. The clerk of the First Baptist Church at Newport, Mr. Archibald B. Coggeshall, and the clerk of the Second Baptist Church there, Mr.

George W. Bacheller, Jr., have obligingly made a painstaking search of the records and papers of their respective churches, by which they have conclusively proved that Robert Feke was a member of neither of these churches. The records of the Sabbatarian, or Seventh Day Baptist Church,¹ show that he was not a member of that church. But in some ancient papers written before 1729, belonging to the Second Baptist Church, Mr. Bacheller "discovered a list of subscriptions taken to rebuild a Baptist church in New York," and among the many names of contributors was the name of "Robert Feke," who gave the sum of two pounds sterling. This shows that he probably had some connection with the church, perhaps being an attendant on worship there. It also seems to prove that he had begun to reside, at least occasionally, in Newport before 1729, that is to say, before he had become twenty-four years old, if we accept the tradition that he was born in 1705. It seems unlikely that he was born before 1705, for in that year his father, born in 1683, was only twenty-two years old. His aunt Abigail Feaks, as the Friends' Record shows, became the wife of Josiah Coggeshall of Newport, on the 5th of January, 1726-27,² and Robert may have gone to Newport at about that time, or a little later. To recur to the subscription list, it is perhaps allowable to suggest that it was for the benefit of the church at Oyster Bay, where Robert Feke's father was minister. In general, sympathetic and friendly relations existed between Newport and Oyster Bay. Robert Feeks, the Baptist minister, was ordained by elders from Rhode Island.

The next date which can be established for Robert Feke, the painter, is the date of his marriage. The ancient Town Records of Newport show that on the 26th of September, 1742, the Rev. John Callender, pastor of the First Baptist Church, married Robert Feke and Eleanor Cozzens, "both of

¹The records of membership of the First Sabbatarian Church at Newport are printed in Arnold's *Vital Record of Rhode Island*, vol. 7, pp. 622-634.

²Arnold's *Vital Record of Rhode Island*, vol. 7, p. 16.

Newport." And here we come on certain noticeable facts. Robert Feke's name is spelled "Feke" by the town clerk, William Coddington, at least, and probably it was also thus spelled by Callender and by Feke himself, although he signed his name as "Feak," when he painted Callender's portrait in 1745. Again, he is recognized already as being of Newport. How does it happen that he was married by Parson Callender? The tradition, we remember, is that his wife was a member of the Society of Friends. The Family Record, which her father, Leonard Cozzens, wrote, shows that she was the fourth of his thirteen children, and was born "aboute ye middle of Nov., 1718." In writing the names of the months he uses the profane designations, "Jan.," "Feb.," etc., not "1st mo.," "2d mo.," etc., the forms preferred by the Friends. Still from the Friends' Records it is pretty clear that Leonard Cozzens and his wife Margaret Taylor were Friends. Sometimes the Friends "went from the truth in marriage and by the assistance of a hireling priest." John Callender was the popular parson of his day for marriages, and as Feke was apparently somewhat attached to the Baptists, it is not difficult to explain the employment of Callender as officiating minister on this occasion.

The next positive date in Feke's career is 1745, the date painted by the artist in the right lower corner of his portrait of the Rev. John Callender, now owned by the Rhode Island Historical Society. We next have the dates 1746, when he painted his well-known portraits in Philadelphia, and 1748, when he painted the portraits of James and William Bowdoin and their wives. It seems possible, though we do not know it, that these portraits were painted in Boston. Soon after these pictures were painted he must have gone to Bermuda, and, as we have seen, he never returned from thence.

Robert Feke's widow lived until the 6th of July, 1804, when she died, as the "Newport Mercury" announced, "after a lingering illness . . . aged 86 years." They had five children, three sons and two daughters. The eldest son, John, "was a very promising young master of a ship in the English trade,

which, by mistake of the pilot, was lost, with all on board, in the English Channel." His youngest son, Charles, was a prominent physician and druggist. He was benevolent to a degree that entitled him to the appellation of "Rhode Island's Philanthropist." He died April 25, 1822, in the 72d year of his age. The third son was doubtless Horatio Feke, who was married to Catherine Nichols by the Rev. Gardiner Thurston, on the 14th of September, 1768, and who died in March, 1803, in the 59th year of his age.¹ Charles Feke was a bachelor.

All of Robert Feke's descendants are the descendants of his two daughters, the records of whose marriages throw some light on his history. Their marriages on the same day are recorded in the Friends' Record, and the entries tell us that Philadelphia Feke, daughter of Robert Feke, mariner, and Elinor, was married to John Townsend, son of Christopher and Patience Townsend of Newport, on the 15th of October, 1767; and that on the same day Sarah, daughter of Robert and Elinor, was married to John Thurston, son of Peleg and Sarah Thurston.² Their descendants, we are glad to say, are with us to this day. Among them are Miss Ann T. Bullock and Miss Rhoda P. Bullock, of Providence, Mrs. Frank A. Sayles of Pawtucket, descendants of Philadelphia (Feke) Townsend, and Mrs. Charles H. Merriman, of Providence, a descendant of Sarah (Feke) Thurston.

We have said that these marriage records throw some light on the history of Robert Feke. His wife manifestly was a Friend, as the tradition has maintained. His daughters were also Friends. It is said that his son Charles was a Friend, and this seems to be supported by a certain letter to Moses Brown from Benjamin Hadwen, dated ninth month, seventh day, 1792, in which the name of Charles Feke appears with the names of others who send money "for the Bibles."³ Robert

¹The dates of death of Robert Feke's children can be found in the early files of the *Newport Mercury* in the Rhode Island Historical Society.

²Arnold's *Vital Record of Rhode Island*, vol. 7, p. 16.

³Moses Brown Papers, vol. 8, no. 2116, in Rhode Island Historical Society.

Feke himself may have returned in some sympathetic way to association with the religious society of which his grandfather, his aunt Abigail, and other relatives were members. His dress in his portrait, of which we shall speak later, has something in it that seems like a touch of Quakerism. Probably he had been somewhat affected by a rather wide knowledge of the world, and while he cherished what was held to be essential by the leading religious bodies of his day he did not find an exclusive home in any one of them.

It is noteworthy that in the records just quoted Robert Feke is described as a "mariner." We note further that this is written seventeen years after his death, if he died in 1750. Why was he called "mariner," rather than "portrait-painter," "limner," or "artist"? Was it not because in reality a large part of his life, prior to his marriage, at least, was spent on the sea? He was married in 1742, when about thirty-seven years old. Of the few pictures by him now generally known none bears an earlier date than 1745. It is reasonable to assume that, making Newport his home between voyages, though hints are not wanting that he did not abide there exclusively at such times, he made frequent voyages from the busy and thriving seaport, whose extensive domestic and foreign trade we already have noticed. Perhaps we can detect a sailor's generosity in his gift to a church when he was only about twenty-four years old, of the then considerable sum of two pounds sterling. But there was doubtless more than a sailor's generosity here. Generosity was evidently a personal and family trait, for it appears in the Robert Feke of Watertown, and it was inherited by Charles Feke, "the philanthropist," and by Christopher and Ellen Townsend, whose gifts still bless Newport.

Is there truth in the story that he was made prisoner during a time of war and carried to Spain? It is not at all improbable, particularly if we believe that the time of his seafaring extended well down towards 1742. He was too young to be made prisoner in the War of the Spanish Succession, or "Queen Anne's War," which was from 1702 to 1713. He was

probably too young for having a part in the conflicts of 1717 between the French and the English on the one side and the Spanish on the other. But there was fighting between England and Spain from 1726 to 1731; and from 1738 to 1743 Georgia under Oglethorpe was at war with the Spaniards of Florida. This war involved Virginia and the Carolinas, and led to the "War of Jenkins's Ear" between England and Spain from 1739 to 1741. There were opportunities enough for a British subject like Feke, particularly for one who sailed from a town in which the slave trade thrrove, and where privateers were owned and fitted out, to become a prisoner in Spain. The Hon. William P. Sheffield of Newport, now in his 86th year, recently told the writer, in giving him other valuable hints, that he knew two men, Burton Brayton of Tiverton, and Peleg Thurston of Portsmouth, both sailors, who were taken prisoners by the Spaniards in 1739 and incarcerated in Barcelona. Brayton was later a Revolutionary soldier and lived to about the age of one hundred years. Thurston died not much younger than that.

But although Robert Feke was a mariner, we know that he was a painter also, and competent judges have pronounced his work too good to have been produced without instruction; although the family tradition is that he was largely self-taught. Let us notice what remains to us of his work.

The earliest dated work of which we now know is his portrait of the Rev. John Callender, signed "R. Feak, Pinx. . . . A. D. 1745." This picture once owned by Henry Collins, who commissioned the artist to paint it, was given in 1848 by Henry Bull, Esq., of Newport to the Rhode Island Historical Society, and is now in its possession. The Hon. Wilkins Updike was largely influential in securing this gift to the society. The picture is not in good condition, as it has suffered from disfiguring coats of varnish. But it seems to be a rather expressive likeness, and apparently was once pleasing in color. Of Callender's character we have spoken already. The portrait seems consonant with what we are told of the man, although it is distinctly unequal to Feke's works of later date.

We know that in the next year, 1746, Feke painted in Philadelphia, where, we are told, his works were esteemed as the best family portraits which have come down to us in Pennsylvania from colonial times, except West's, whose best pictures, indeed, were painted in England. Mr. Charles Henry Hart obligingly has informed the writer that he knows the portraits of Mrs. Charles Willing, and of Tench Francis, Esq., both signed and dated 1746. He also says that he feels quite sure that one or two portraits at the Historical Society in Philadelphia are his work. He speaks of "many" portraits by Feke in Philadelphia. Probably the portrait of Tench Francis is the one of which Joshua Francis Fisher wrote in 1859, and which he describes as a "kit-kat (size of life) of a gentleman in the handsome full dress of the time, 1746." He also says that several of the portraits painted by Feke at Philadelphia "are still preserved in my family," that is, probably the Francis family; and he adds that they are "rather remarkable for drawing and expression, and the coloring, which is still fresh and natural, gives reason to think that the painter must have been well taught. It is hardly possible that a native, self-educated artist could, at that time have done so well."

The next dated portraits are the four which are in the Bowdoin Gallery at Brunswick, Maine. These are the portrait of Governor James Bowdoin when a young man, signed "R. F., Pinx. 1748;" the portrait of Elizabeth, wife of James Bowdoin, signed "R. Feke, Pinx. 1748;" the portrait of the Hon. William Bowdoin, when a young man, signed "R. F., Pinx. 1748;" the portrait of Phoebe, wife of William Bowdoin, signed "R. F., Pinx. 1748." Professor Henry Johnson, Curator of the Bowdoin College Art Collections, at our request, has kindly written the following excellent description of these portraits: "I would say that the character of the work is inherently *good*. They are thinly painted originally, and the colors, especially his brown and lake, have faded, disturbing somewhat the scheme of the whole, and giving a pallor to the flesh in certain parts that was not as the artist left the

canvases. His treatment of texture is excellent. His modelling is broad, not at all minute, as in most modern work, but he was very far from ignorant or careless. The sitters are well posed, though evidently according to conventions that were imposed partly by considerations of costume, which was elaborate; and we should think now-a-days this attention to accessories disproportionate. The paintings were evidently made for 'society people.' The figures are well placed on the canvases. The eyes are treated in the same *generalised* manner, that is, not with the attention to individuality that we should certainly find in the work of a great painter. The pictures are distinctly pleasing, you would say. The painter was not at all crude or provincial in these specimens of his skill."

These Bowdoin College portraits bear the latest dates of any of Feke's dated works, and they were executed about two years before he died. There remain several other undated portraits.

Feke painted the portrait of the Rev. Thomas Hiscox, who was a Seventh Day Baptist minister at Westerly, Rhode Island, from 1750 to 1773. The Rhode Island Historical Society, in Austin's "Rhode Island Portraits," has a lithograph copy of this portrait. Urgent inquiries lately made have not resulted in discovering where this portrait now is.

The Redwood Library of Newport owns the portrait by Feke of Mrs. Joseph Wanton, a very interesting work. This work is unfortunately disfigured by a tawdry, ill-painted bouquet, inserted by a later hand in the corsage. This abominable alteration was made because the estimable owner did not like the fashionable, but not extreme *décolleté* robe in which the beautiful sitter was depicted. Some harm was done to the flesh about the bouquet by the hand which profaned the picture. No signature or date has been discovered on this picture. Mr. Richard Bliss, Librarian of the Redwood Library, kindly allowed the writer to take down the portrait and examine it, but all marks looking like an obscure signature proved delusive. The work is evidently one of the full maturity of the

artist. The pigment is applied thinly and with complete technical skill. The flesh color is fine, fresh, and delicate in tone. The face, neck and bosom are well modelled. The blue, red and purple of the drapery are effective, the rich, dark brown hair is soft and true in texture and artistically disposed. The expression is lifelike.

An ideal figure picture representing Pamela Andrews, the heroine of Richardson's novel, is owned by Miss Sarah Crawford Durfee of Providence. Miss Durfee is the great-granddaughter of Benjamin Cozzens, brother of Eleanor Cozzens, Robert Feke's wife; and she received the picture by transmission in the family from her great-grandmother, the wife of Benjamin Cozzens, to whom it was given in the year 1755 by some one of the Feke family, presumably by the artist's widow. The picture is in a good condition, and charmingly represents the fair subject dressed as a servant on the eve of her romantic marriage. Whether the work is entirely original with Feke is not certain. He may have copied it from Smybert, as has been suggested, but it seems clear that he painted the picture, although it bears no signature. It is very attractive.

Feke's own portrait and that of his wife are now in the possession of his descendants, Misses Ann and Rhoda Bullock of Providence. Feke left his own portrait practically completed. He drew his wife's, but painted fully only the face. Some years ago the painting was completed by the late Mr. James S. Lincoln. We regret that the pictures were not allowed to remain as the original artist left them. What we can learn of him through them is still of great value to us, but much of their documentary significance has necessarily departed. We are perhaps justified in assuming that these works were among the very last which Feke painted, and that, doing his work in haste, when on the eve of his departure to Bermuda, fearing that he might not return, he took pains to complete the faces, while he was forced to leave the rest incomplete. He appears before us in his portrait, palette in hand. "Mariner" though he was, he intended to be remembered as a painter. His expression is lively and genial. We feel that we are in

the presence of a man whom it was pleasant to know. Both he and his wife Eleanor, who survived him more than half a century, were genial and gentle people of the good old school, people whom we should like to know and to live with.

There seems to be good reason to believe that the home of Robert Feke at Newport was the house which stands in Touro street, just above the Newport Historical Society. Tradition makes that the house which he occupied, and it is said to be clearly established that the land on which the building of the Historical Society stands was once the property of Leonard Cozzens, Feke's father-in-law.

We have alluded to certain indications that Feke did not make Newport his exclusive abiding place in the intervals of his voyages during his earlier years when he was more or less addicted to the sea. The homestead of his father at Oyster Bay was called "Meadowside," and we learn from good authority that "the house . . . formerly contained a number of family portraits executed by Robert Feke; but they all perished when the house was destroyed by fire," about the year 1768, "prior to the Revolution. The only portrait of this early . . . artist now preserved in the family, is the portrait of a little girl painted on a panel. It does not bear his name, but has written on the back, apparently an old direction, 'To Robert Feke, at Mr. Judea Hayes, in New York.' It would seem likely from this (the writer goes on to say) that he resided in New York also, and that portraits by his hand may exist in some old family there." The existence of a "number of family portraits" at the homestead certainly is quite consistent with the assumption that he spent some considerable time there after he had begun to paint. That these pictures, now mostly destroyed, were the work of his early years we think may be fairly argued from the crudity of the work in the picture of the little girl just mentioned, which is still preserved. It belongs by inheritance to George W. Cocks, Esq., whom we have already mentioned, a descendant of Deborah (Feke) Cock, the painter's sister. Mr. Cocks believes that it is a portrait of Levinah Cock, generally known as "Phiany," who was

Deborah's daughter, and he says that "from the character of the work, Robert Feke was but a tyro." The direction on the portrait, which we have quoted, Mr. Cocks is inclined to read as perhaps "at Mrs. Judith Hayes," and to believe that Judith Hayes was some relative of Feke, and that the picture was on its way to Long Island from Rhode Island, where it was painted.

Perhaps we have made our way too laboriously through these facts and conjectures. They are apparently chiefly matters relating to the exterior life of Robert Feke, and yet we have borne in mind that the main thing of importance is to learn what he signifies for art in America, and how he was trained for his work as a painter. The sketch of his career which we have been able to construct, vague and incomplete as it is, enables us to frame a theory to account for his education in art. It is, after all, only a theory of what was possible. We are justified in assuming that he naturally had the mind and the hand of the artist. The crudity of the portrait of "Phiany" Cock is consistent with the assumption that he began his work with little instruction. In Newport he may have learned something from Smybert, no great artist, but a man who had seen good pictures, had copied them, and had brought some of his work to America, where he remained, painting and practicing architecture at Boston, in which town he died in 1751. Peter Harrison may have given Feke some instruction in drawing. But we are inclined to attach a degree of importance to the story of his studies and efforts in art when he was a prisoner in Spain. He already possessed the meagre rudiments of his art. He perhaps saw some good pictures in Spain, not inside of the prison, but during some of the hours of liberty which he may have enjoyed after his release; for the story runs that he paid his passage home, and this does not look like delivery under guard on board of some English ship. He may have made all his voyages with a fixed purpose from the first to see works of art in foreign countries, and to learn from them. Certainly there is something in his work which reminds us of the Italianized type of art which prevailed

in various parts of Europe in the eighteenth century. Robert Feke may have found it in England, as well as in Spain. There is something in his figures which makes one think of Lely and of Kneller. We are inclined to believe that he did not find it all in America. His own pleasing personality sometimes asserts itself delicately in his work. During the last five years of his life he apparently devoted himself to painting more exclusively than ever before, and if he had lived and worked to three score years and ten, his name would have had a much more prominent place in the annals of art in America. His record is honorable, as it is. It is tantalizing that we must know so little of "the earliest colonial painter who had any proper training in art."

Since this paper was written an interesting notice of Feke by one who met him has been published for the first time. To this notice Mr. D. B. Updike has kindly called the author's attention. It appears in "Hamilton's Itinerarium," a narrative of a journey made in 1744 by Doctor Alexander Hamilton. In this work, privately printed in 1907 by Mr. William K. Bixby of St. Louis, Missouri, and edited by Professor Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University, on pages 123-124, is an account of how Dr. Hamilton spent the afternoon of Monday, July 16, 1744, on which day he arrived at Newport. The passage of interest to us proceeds as follows:

"I dined at a tavern kept by one Nicolls at the sign of the White Horse, where I had put up my horses, and in the afternoon, Dr. Moffatt, an old acquaintance and schoolfellow of mine, led me a course through the town. He carried me to one Feake, a painter, the most extraordinary genius ever I knew, for he does pictures tolerably well by the force of genius, having never had any teaching. I saw a large table of the Judgment of Hercules, copied by him from a frontispiece of the Earl of Shaftesbury's, which I thought very well done. This man had exactly the phiz of a painter, having a long pale face, sharp nose, large eyes,—with which he looked upon you steadfastly,—long curled black hair, a delicate white hand, and long fingers."

This is the first time that we have a direct account of how Feke struck a contemporary. It is a valuable contribution to our small fund of positive knowledge of the painter. It is also of considerable psychological interest. We can easily imagine not only the steadfast gaze of the artist here described, but the searching scrutiny of the physician, the proof of which appears in his precise and graphic delineation that agrees so closely with the portrait of the artist described above. What is said of his lack of instruction in art does not differ materially from what is conjectured in this paper.

NOTE.—The author of this paper intends to continue his inquiries into the history of Robert Feke, and he hopes to learn more of his works. He desires to publish the results of his inquiries in a form more nearly definitive, and to illustrate what he may publish with plates reproducing some of Feke's more significant works. For this he already has made some preparation. He will be very grateful to any one who may give him information about Feke or his works. He particularly desires to know of other pictures than those named in this paper, with any facts of interest as to their history and character. Hints of possible sources of information will be gratefully welcomed. The author's address is 53 Lloyd Avenue, Providence, R. I.

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Oklahoma Historical Society
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Pawtucket Public Library
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Philadelphia Library Company
Philadelphia Numismatic and Antiquarian Society
Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association
Princeton University
Providence Athenæum
Providence City Auditor
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Tennessee, University of
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United States Government	William and Mary College
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Vermont State Library	Worcester Board of Trade
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JANUARY, 1905.

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1898.	James Phinney Baxter,	Portland, Me.
1902.	John Franklin Jameson,	Washington, D. C.
1902.	Elisha Benjamin Andrews,	Lincoln, Neb.
1902.	Oscar Solomon Straus,	New York, N. Y.
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1869.	J. Watts DePeyster,	New York, N. Y.
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1869.	William Phineas Upham,	Salem, Mass.
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1882.	Charles Hyde Denison,
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1887.	George Alfred Raikes,
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1890.	Franklin Pierce Rice,
1890.	William Harden,
1891.	Henry Fitz Gilbert Waters,
1891.	William Warner Hoppin,
1891.	Isaac Pitman Noyes,
1892.	Henry Herbert Edes,
1893.	Clarence Winthrop Bowen,
1893.	Alfred Manchester,
1894.	Laura Goodwin Sanford,
1894.	Charles Phelps Noyes,
1895.	Stanislaus Murray Hamilton,
1895.	David Fisher,
1897.	William Ashmead Courtenay,
1897.	Ellen D. Larned,
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1899.	William Copley Winslow,
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	Providence, R. I.
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 1877. Arnold, Stephen Harris
 1890. Atwood, Charles H.
 1881. *Austin, John Osborne
 1902. Avery, Morris H.
 1901. Baker, Albert Allison
 1881. Baker, David Sherman
 1901. Baker, Esther Hinckley
 1903. *Baker, George Towne
 1903. *Baker, Nathan Hale
 1898. Baker, William Cotter
 1895. Ballou, Hosea Starr
 1890. Ballou, William Herbert
 1891. Barker, Frederick Augustus
 1902. Barrows, Arthur Channing
 1872. Barrows, Edwin
 1879. Barton, William Turner
 1899. Bates, Frank Greene
 1883. Bates, Isaac Comstock
 1894. Bates, William Lincoln
 1898. Beach, Charles Horace
 1858. Binney, William
 1901. Blanchard, Edward Rich-
 mond.
 1890. Blodgett, John Taggard
 1894. Bourn, Augustus Osborne
 1898. Bowen, Charles William

ELECTED.

1901. Bowen, Henry
 1872. *Bowen, Holder Borden
 1903. Blumer, George Alder
 1901. *Brayton, Charles Ray
 1901. Brayton, Walter Francis
 1893. Briggs, Benjamin Franklin
 1899. Brigham, Clarence Saunders
 1894. Brown, Albert Waterman
 1904. Brown, Cyrus Perrin
 1883. Brown, D. Russell
 1883. Brown, H. Martin
 1900. Brown, Nathaniel Howland
 1893. Brown, Pardon Fenner
 1899. Brown, Robert Perkins
 1898. Browne, Keyes Danforth
 1901. Budlong, John Clarke
 1901. Bugbee, Elizabeth Dorrance
 1896. Bullock, Emma Westcott
 1884. Burdick, James
 1901. Calder, Albert Lawton, ^{2d}
 1859. Calder, George Beckford
 1891. *Callender, Walter
 1905. Callender, Walter Reid
 1874. Carpenter, Francis Wood
 1897. Carrington, Edward
 1889. Catlin, Charles Albert
 1894. Chace, Henry Richmond
 1888. Chace, James Hervey
 1880. Chace, Jonathan
 1879. Chace, Lewis Jenkins
 1892. Chace, Lucretia Gifford
 1868. Chace, Thomas Wilson
 1895. *Chaffee, Hattie Budlong
 1857. Chambers, Robert Babcock
 1884. Chapin, Charles Value
 1892. Chapin, William Waterman
 1880. Chase, Julian A.
 1887. Clafin, Arthur Whitman

ELECTED.

1895. Clark, Harry Clinton
 1897. Clarke, Jennie Miles
 1880. Coats, James
 1904. Cole, Frederick Bradford
 1885. Collins, George Lewis
 1892. Colwell, Francis
 1890. Comstock, Louis Hall
 1886. Comstock, Richard Williams
 1891. Conant, Samuel Morris
 1872. Congdon, Johns Hopkins
 1898. Cranston, Francis Augustus
 1903. *Cushing, Adoniram Judson
 1886. *Danielson, John W.
 1901. Darling, George Curtis
 1886. Dart, Edward Merrill
 1902. Davis, C. Abbott
 1891. Davis, Henry Richard
 1894. Davis, John William
 1890. *Davol, Joseph
 1887. Day, Albert Clifford
 1894. Day, Frank Leslie
 1894. Day, Henry Gould
 1895. Dexter, Elizabeth Bridgham
 1902. Dexter, George Washington
 1901. Dexter, Henry Clinton
 1899. Dodge, Martha Ann
 1901. Doran, John
 1877. Dorrance, Sam'l Richmond
 1888. Douglas, Samuel Tobey
 1882. Douglas, Wm. Wilberforce
 1900. Dowling, Austin
 1903. Drowne, Frederick Eugene
 1897. Dubois, Edward Church
 1894. *Duncan, William Butler
 1875. Dunnell, William Wanton
 1890. Dyer, Elisha
 1897. Earle, Joseph Ormsbee
 1872. *Eaton, Amasa Mason
 1905. Eddy, William Joseph
 1904. Edwards, Stephen Ostrom
 1856. Ely, Jas. Winchell Coleman
 1876. *Ely, William

ELECTED.

1862. Ely, William Davis
 1858. *Everett, Richmond Pearl
 1892. Farnsworth, John Prescott
 1900. Faunce, William H. P.
 1901. Fenner, Herbert Nicholas
 1891. Field, Edward
 1890. Fiske, George McClellan
 1885. FitzGerald, Ormond Edward
 1889. *Fletcher, Charles
 1893. Flint, Susan Amelia
 1903. Folsom, Herbert Arthur
 1904. Ford, William Henry
 1891. Foster, John
 1905. Foster, Joseph Henry
 1900. Foster, Theodore W.
 1881. Foster, William Eaton
 1902. Frazee, Victor
 1903. *Freeman, James Francis
 1897. Freeman, Joseph Wood
 1899. Fretwell, John
 1875. Gammell, Robert Ives
 1884. Gammell, William
 1891. Gardner, Clarence Tripp
 1889. Gardner, Henry Brayton
 1889. Gardner, Rathbone
 1902. Gladding, Henry Coggeshall
 1894. Goddard, Elizabeth Cass
 1881. Goddard, Moses Brown Ives
 1880. Goddard, Robert Hale Ives
 1850. *Goddard, William
 1883. Goodwin, Daniel
 1903. Gorton, George Olney
 1894. Gottschalk, Mary H. B. von
 1891. Granger, Daniel Larned
 Davis
 1893. Granger, William Smith
 1891. Grant, Henry Tyler
 1897. Green, Theodore Francis
 1893. Greene, Charles William
 1893. Greene, Edward Aborn
 1876. Greene, Henry Lehre
 1896. Greene, Isaac Chase
 1877. Greene, William Maxwell

ELECTED.	ELECTED.
1895. Greene, William Ray	1901. Kelley, Arthur Livingston
1899. Greenwood, Harriet Webb	1889. Kelley, John Balch
1896. Grieve, Robert	1880. Kenyon, James Stanton
1899. Griffin, Thomas Jefferson	1902. Kimball, Charles Dean
1872. Grosvenor, William	1900. Kimball, Gertrude Selwyn
1900. Guild, Georgiana	1892. Kimball, Horace Arnold
1878. Hall, Robert	1902. Kimball, Sarah Dexter
1878. Harkness, Albert	1885. *King, George Gordon
1901. Harris, Robert	1892. King, Henry Melville
1898. Harris, Walter Douglas	1884. King, William Dehon
1904. Harrison, George Arnold	1897. Knight, Amelia Sumner
1895. Harrison, Joseph LeRoy	1879. Knight, Edward Balch
1889. Hart, George Thomas	1894. Koopman, Harry Lyman
1901. Hayes, Frederic	1901. Lawton, George Robert
1894. *Hazard, Caroline	1901. Lee, Thomas Zanslaur
1888. Hazard, Rowland Gibson	1890. Leete, George Farmer
1903. Hazard, Samuel Anthony	1898. Leonard, Charles Henry
1881. Hersey, George Dallas	1897. Leonard, William Arthur
1891. *Hill, Elizabeth Caroline	1892. Lincoln, Ferdinand Augustine
1901. Hodgman, William Lansing	1878. Lippitt, Charles Warren
1892. Hopkins, Charles Wyman	1901. Littlefield, George Abner
1871. Hoppin, Frederick Street	1898. Littlefield, Nathan Whitman
1897. Hoppin, William Anthony	1891. Lord, Augustus Mendon
1901. Horton, Leonard Wheaton	1901. Lyman, Richard E.
1897. Howard, Henry	1901. MacDonald, William
1890. Howard, Hiram	1892. Mason, A. Livingston
1891. Howe, Marc Antony DeWolf	1877. Mason, Eugene Waterman
1885. Howland, Richard Smith	1866. Mason, Fletcher Stone
1898. Hoxie, Frederick Jerome	1877. Mason, John Hale
1882. Hoyt, David Webster	1899. Mathewson, Frank Convers
1889. Hudson, James Smith	1889. Matteson, George Washington Richmond
1901. Humphrey, George	1895. McCabe, Anthony
1901. Hunt, Horatio Allen	1883. Meader, Lewis Hamilton
1896. Huntsman, John Fletcher	1901. Metcalf, Harold
1896. Isham, Norman Morrison	1875. Miller, Augustus Samuel
1882. Jackson, William Francis Bennett	1896. Miller, Horace George
1898. Jenckes, John	1891. Moulton, David Carpenter
1897. Jepherson, George Arthur	1890. Moulton, Edmund T.
1900. Jillson, Francello George	1899. Mowry, Arlon
1880. Jones, Augustine	1901. Mowry, Wendell Axtell
1904. Jones, William	
1899. *Keach, Mary Alice	

ELECTED.

1901. Munro, Walter Lee
 1881. Munro, Wilfred Harold
 1894. Nicholson, Samuel Mowry
 1876. Nickerson, Edward Irving
 1874. Nightingale, Geo. Corliss
 1897. Nightingale, Geo. Corliss, Jr.
 1894. *Noyes, Charles Phelps
 1897. Noyes, Robert Fanning
 1897. Olney, George Henry
 1901. Owen, Franklin Pierce
 1888. Packard, Alpheus Spring
 1885. Page, Charles Harris
 1894. Palmer, John Simmons
 1899. Peckham, William Mackey
 1875. Pegram, John Combe
 1903. Peirce, Augustus Richmond
 1880. Perry, Marsden Jasiel
 1874. Persons, Benjamin Williams
 1891. Phillips, Gilbert Anthony
 1899. Poland, William Carey
 1878. Porter, Emory Huntington
 1901. Potter, Dexter Burton
 1887. Preston, Howard Willis
 1902. Rawson, Thomas Brownell
 1896. Rhodes, Christopher
 1900. Rhodes, William Conrad
 1891. Richards, Henry Francis
 1891. Richmond, Caroline
 1877. Richmond, Walter
 1898. Rickard, Abbie Smith Weld
 1891. Ripley, James Morrison
 1888. Rivers, Mary
 1895. *Rodman, Robert
 1881. Roelker, William Greene
 1888. Rogers, Arthur
 1890. Rugg, Henry Warren
 1897. Sackett, Frederic Moseley
 1896. Sawin, Isaac Warren
 1899. Sears, Adeline Harris
 1903. *Sharpe, Louisa Dexter
 1902. Sharpe, Lucian
 1874. Shedd, Joel Herbert
 1881. Sheffield, William Paine, Jr.

ELECTED.

1885. Sheldon, Nicholas
 1898. Shepard, Elizabeth Ann
 1879. Shepley, George Leander
 1899. *Sherman, William Watts
 1896. Simmons, Egbert Wiltse
 1897. Slade, Susan Elizabeth
 1900. Slater, James S.
 1902. Smith, Charles Morris
 1875. Smith, Edwin Augustus
 1901. Smith, Nathaniel Waite
 1897. Smith, Walter Burges
 1881. Spooner, Henry Joshua
 1888. Stark, Charles Rathbone
 1896. *Stevens, Benjamin Franklin
 1903. Stevens, Daniel
 1879. Stiness, John Henry
 1899. Stockwell, George Appleton
 1901. Stokes, Howard Kemble
 1881. Stone, Alfred
 1901. Studley, J. Edward
 1886. Sturges, Howard Okie
 1903. Sumner, Arthur Preston
 1873. *Swan, Jarvis Bowen
 1894. Swarts, Gardner Taber
 1902. Sweetland, William Howard
 1896. Taft, Orray
 1856. Taft, Royal Chapin
 1901. Taft, Royal Chapin, Jr.
 1883. Talbot, Frederick
 1896. Thayer, Edgar Sheppard
 1881. Thomas, Charles Lloyd
 1901. Thornley, William Henry
 1890. Thornton, George Mumford
 1891. Thurston, Benjamin Francis
 1889. Tillinghast, James
 1898. Tillinghast, William Rich-
 mond
 1901. Tingley, Rowena P. B.
 1890. Tower, James Henry
 1885. Updike, Daniel Berkeley
 1896. Vincent, Walter Borodell
 1881. Vose, James Gardner
 1898. Wardwell, William T. C.

ELECTED.

1903. Warner, Clarence MacDonald
 1901. Warren, Joseph Draper
 1899. Washburn, Mary Fessenden
 1903. Waterman, Caroline Frances
 1901. Waterman, Lewis Anthony
 1901. Watson, John Jay, Jr.
 1890. Webb, Samuel Herbert
 1868. Weeden, William Babcock
 1887. Welling, Richard Ward
 Greene
 1894. Weston, George Franklin
 1885. *Wetmore, George Peabody
 1901. Wheaton, John Robert

ELECTED.

1890. Whitaker, Nelson Bowen
 1889. *White, Hunter Carson
 1896. White, Willis H.
 1903. Whitehouse, John Seinior
 1892. *Wilbour, Belinda Olney
 1903. Wilbour, Victor
 1791. Wilbur, George Albert
 1900. Wilkinson, Anna Reed
 1891. Willson, Edmund Russell
 1901. Wilson, Alfred
 1888. Wilson, George Grafton
 1895. Winship, George Parker
 1897. Woods, John Carter Brown

UNIV. OF RHODE ISLAND LIBRARIES

JUL 29 1908

PROCEEDINGS OF THE RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1905-1906



PROVIDENCE
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY

1908

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
RHODE ISLAND
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1905 - 1906



PROVIDENCE
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY
1908

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

1906

GEORGE PARKER WINSHIP

WILLIAM MACDONALD

HARRY LYMAN KOOPMAN

I ::| STANDARD
G ::| PRINTING
O ::| COMPANY
8 ::| • PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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OFFICERS
OF THE
RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
ELECTED JANUARY 9, 1906.

President.

WILFRED H. MUNRO.

Vice-Presidents.

WILLIAM MACDONALD,

ROBERT H. I. GODDARD.

Secretary.

AMASA M. EATON.

Treasurer.

ROBERT P. BROWN.

Librarian and Cabinet-Keeper.

CLARENCE S. BRIGHAM.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Nominating Committee.

EDWARD I. NICKERSON,

GEORGE C. NIGHTINGALE,

BENJAMIN F. BRIGGS.

Library Committee.

WILLIAM D. ELY,

DAVID W. HOYT,

THEODORE F. GREEN.

Lecture Committee.

GEORGE G. WILSON, **HOWARD W. PRESTON,**
CLARENCE S. BRIGHAM.

Publication Committee.

GEORGE P. WINSHIP, **WILLIAM MACDONALD,**
HARRY LYMAN KOOPMAN.

Committee on Grounds and Buildings.

EDWIN BARROWS, **NORMAN M. ISHAM,**
ALFRED STONE.

Committee on Genealogical Researches.

GEORGE T. HART, **FRED A. ARNOLD,**
CHARLES W. HOPKINS.

Committee on Necrology.

AMASA M. EATON, **CLARENCE S. BRIGHAM,**
GEORGE F. WESTON.

Finance Committee.

J. EDWARD STUDLEY, **AUGUSTUS R. PEIRCE,**
ROBERT P. BROWN.

Audit Committee.

FERDINAND A. LINCOLN, **JOHN W. ANGELL,**
CHRISTOPHER RHODES.

Procurators.

For Newport,
 Pawtucket,
 North Kingstown,
 Hopkinton,

GEORGE GORDON KING,
SAMUEL M. CONANT,
DAVID S. BAKER,
GEORGE H. OLNEY.

PROCEEDINGS

APRIL, 1905, TO JANUARY, 1906.

QUARTERLY MEETING, APRIL 4, 1905.

The regular quarterly meeting was held April 4, 1905. The President, Professor Albert Harkness, in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and, on motion, approved.

The report of the librarian was read and accepted.

Upon the recommendation of the nominating committee, Dr. Franklin Chase Clark, Mr. Jere Campbell, and Mr. Horatio B. Knox, all of Providence, were elected members of the Society.

After remarks concerning some gifts lately received, the Society adjourned.

QUARTERLY MEETING, JULY 11, 1905.

The regular quarterly meeting was held July 11, 1905, the secretary in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The report of the librarian was read and accepted.

Upon the recommendation of the nominating committee, Dr. Frank Elisha Burdick, of Providence, was elected an active member of the Society.

QUARTERLY MEETING, OCTOBER 3, 1905.

The regular quarterly meeting was held October 3, 1905, the President, Professor Albert Harkness, in the chair.

The minutes of last meeting were read and, on motion, approved.

The report of the librarian was read and accepted.

On motion of the nominating committee, Mr. Charles Manchester Perry, of Providence, was elected an active member of the Society.

On motion of Mr. David W. Hoyt the following resolution was adopted :

Resolved — That the committee on publication be requested to consider the expediency of publishing a list of places of historic interest in Providence and vicinity for use in the public schools.

Mr. C. S. Brigham having brought up the matter of memorial tablets, on motion of Mr. William B. Weeden it was

Resolved — That Messrs. MacDonald, Hoyt, Brigham, Weeden and Weston be appointed a committee to consider the matter of posting memorial tablets in the city of Providence and with authority to procure subscriptions for the purpose.

The usual motion having been made that the President be instructed to appoint a committee to nominate the officers of the Society for the ensuing year at the next annual meeting, the President appointed as such committee Mr. Edward Field, Mr. John P. Farnsworth and Mr. George F. Weston.

The Society thereupon adjourned.

ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 9, 1906.

The eighty-fourth annual meeting was held January 9, 1906, the President, Professor Albert Harkness, in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and, on motion, approved.

The report of the librarian was read and ordered to be placed on file.

On motion of the nominating committee, the following gentlemen were elected active members of the Society: Edwin Aylesworth Burlingame, Providence, Asa Clinton Crowell, Providence, Frederick Irving Dana, Providence, Arthur Earle Munro, Providence, Henry Paige, Providence, Charles S. Foster, Central Falls.

The report of the treasurer was presented and ordered to be placed on file.

The committee on grounds and buildings presented its annual report.

The report of the library committee was read and ordered to be placed on file.

The lecture committee reported that a series of lectures had been arranged and that the lecturers would be: Rev. Daniel Goodwin of East Greenwich, Hon. John T. Blodgett of Providence, Alfred Stone, Esq., of Providence, William B. Weeden, Esq., of Providence, Amasa M. Eaton, Esq., of Providence, and Harry Lyman Koopman of Providence.

The publication committee reported orally.

The president then delivered his annual address.

The committee appointed to nominate officers and members of committees for the ensuing year presented the list of nominees (President Harkness having previously announced that he must decline a re-election) which is to be found on page 5 of this number of the Proceedings.

On motion, the chairman of the committee, Mr. Field, was instructed to cast the ballot of the Society for the candidates named. The ballot was cast and the candidates were declared to be duly elected.

The retiring President then appointed the Rev. Dr. Vose and Mr. Field as ushers to conduct the newly elected President to the chair, and welcomed President Munro to his new position in a speech more than usually marked by the grace and beauty which have always characterized Professor Harkness's public utterances.

The newly elected President made a brief response.

Professor George G. Wilson eulogized the work of President Harkness and moved that a committee be appointed to prepare a minute expressing the sentiments of the Society upon the subject. Mr. Edward Field seconded the motion and it was carried unanimously. The President appointed as members of this committee Professor George G. Wilson, Mr. George F. Weston and Hon. John H. Stiness (all former pupils of Professor Harkness).

On motion of Mr. George P. Winship it was

Resolved — That the grateful acknowledgment of the Rhode Island Historical Society be extended to the Akerman Company and the Standard Printing Company of Providence, and to Mrs. Harriet A. Jackson of Boston, for the gift of the portrait of the late President of the Society, George Taylor Paine, and that the secretary communicate this resolution to the donors.

On recommendation of the committee on memorial tablets,

appointed at the last meeting, the following resolution was adopted.

Resolved — That the executive committee of this Society is hereby authorized to prepare and have introduced to the present general assembly, a bill, appropriating a suitable sum of money for marking historical sites throughout the state.

The Hon. John T. Blodgett having made verbal report concerning the plans of the commission appointed by the State of Rhode Island to arrange for Rhode Island's participation in the Jamestown Exposition, on motion of Mr. C. S. Brigham it was

Resolved — That, whereas the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition, to be held at Hampton Roads in 1907, is to partake largely of an historical nature and whereas the general assembly of the State of Rhode Island have in their wisdom appointed a commission to draw up plans for Rhode Island's participation in this exposition,

Resolved — That the Rhode Island Historical Society hereby expresses its appreciation of the plans of the commission and respectfully urges upon the general assembly the need of making a suitable appropriation so that Rhode Island may be adequately represented along historical lines.

The Society thereupon adjourned.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

THE PRESENT TENDENCY AND PROSPECTS OF HISTORICAL STUDIES.

May I ask your attention to a brief consideration of the present tendency and prospects of historical studies? At our last annual meeting we noticed some phases in the development of history, with special reference to the old and the new method of treating historical subjects. In our survey we then noticed the fact that the eighteenth century had been an age of great erudition and of learned criticism and had given birth to Friedrich August Wolf, the eminent philologist, and Edward Gibbon, the only great historian of which that learned century could boast. We saw that Gibbon and Wolf might justly be regarded as the harbingers and prophets of a new era of historical research, but that the honor of having developed and formally established the modern school of scientific history must be accorded to Niebuhr and von Ranke, two of the most eminent investigators of the last century. It would be difficult to exaggerate the influence of these two men upon the scholarship of the world, but the labors of Ranke extended over a longer period and covered a wider range than those of Niebuhr. For half a century by precept and example he taught the modern scientific method of investigation and research. He founded the historical seminary in the University of Berlin in which young men were trained to continue the critical work which their master had so successfully inaugurated. This famous historical seminary, probably the first of the kind ever established in any part of the world, has been the prototype and model for the various historical seminaries now doing most excellent work in all the great universities of Europe and America.

Fifty years ago four distinguished American scholars were

laboring earnestly and successfully in different fields of historical research. Francis Parkman, the youngest of the four, then thirty-two years of age, was engaged in collecting material for that remarkable series of American histories, entitled France and England in North America. He was supremely fortunate in his theme, the contest between two powerful nations for the possession of the new world, a great and imposing drama, beginning with the first settlement of the French and English on American soil and ending on the plains of Abraham in the victory of Wolfe over Montcalm. Motley, nine years his senior, had just finished his laborious researches in the archives of Europe for his first great work, the *Rise of the Dutch Republic*, a work which has been characterized as "essentially an epic with William of Orange as its hero," yet which illustrates some of the best features both of the old school of historians and of the new. It has instructed and delighted its readers from that day to this and it will doubtless continue to instruct and delight them for generations yet to come. George Bancroft, the scholar, the statesman and the historian, had just published the seventh volume of his *History of the United States*. The successive volumes as they came from the press received an enthusiastic welcome at the hands of critics and scholars. The finished work as it stands upon our shelves has not the charm of Prescott or Motley, yet it is a monument of great industry and of still greater learning. Prescott, then at the height of his fame, was engaged upon the composition of his *History of Philip Second*. His previous works had been received with enthusiasm both at home and abroad and had placed his name among the great historians of the world.

In Europe many of the leading scholars and thinkers were studying the great events and epochs of history and recording their conclusions for the benefit of mankind. Carlyle's *History of the French Revolution*, a prose epic, rather than a sober history, had long been before the public; the twelfth and closing volume of Grote's *History of Greece* was in press; Mommsen, the renowned historian of Rome, was soon to be

called to the chair of Roman History at Berlin; the third and fourth volumes of Macaulay's history of England had just come from the press and the entire edition of twenty-five thousand copies had been taken by the trade before a single copy was bound; Froude, undismayed by Macaulay's success and perhaps stimulated by it, was planning his History of England in twelve volumes from the fall of Wolsey to the death of Elizabeth; Freeman was just entering upon his life's work in the field of history, while Green, the author of the History of the English People was still a student at Oxford. Guizot's History of Civilization had long been before the public, but was still recognized as authority; its learned author was then occupied with the English Revolution, while Michelet was giving his days and nights to his life's work, the History of France, in twelve volumes.

Most of the works which came from the pens of these scholars during the third quarter of the nineteenth century were not only works of literature, but genuine histories, the fruit of long and patient investigation. They are among the best representatives of the age that produced them. While they conform to many of the canons of the scientific school, they are a silent protest against some of the extreme views now held by the followers of Ranke and especially against the new historical code which would divorce history from literature.

The last fifty years have witnessed a marvellous awakening of interest in historical studies and especially in original investigation and research. The great treasure-houses of historical material have been subjected to such a thorough search for undiscovered truth as they have never before known. There is scarcely a period in the whole range of history, ancient or modern, which has not received new light from these sources. The Honorable Andrew D. White, our late ambassador to Germany, justly characterizes the present as an epoch of historical studies. He calls our attention to the fact that a century ago world problems were solved by philosophy, but that to-day they are investigated in the light of history. We have discovered that the experience of mankind in the

countless ages that are past holds instructive lessons for the present generation ; that the past and the present are related parts of the life of the race and that they throw light upon each other. A knowledge of the present greatly aids in the interpretation of the past and a knowledge of the past is essential to a full appreciation of the present.

There probably never was a time when historical studies occupied so large a share of the best thought, not only of professional historians, but also of scholars and statesmen. Note the present activity in the various historical societies, both in our own country and in other lands ; note too the ever increasing prominence which historical studies and research are assuming in all the great universities of the world.

A large field of usefulness seems now to be opening before the various historical societies of the country. They have already made for themselves an honorable record and have rendered a service which seems to have been but imperfectly appreciated either by the public or by the writers of American historiography. The Massachusetts Historical Society was organized in 1791 for the express purpose of collecting, preserving and communicating material for a complete history of the country. Its scope was broad and catholic, not limited to Massachusetts or even to New England, but embracing in its beneficent aim the entire country. Almost coeval in its origin with the birth of our republic, it antedates the modern scientific method of historical research, and for more than a century it has been industriously collecting the materials without which the historians of the modern school would be perfectly helpless. In its new building, opened six years ago, it has a valuable historical collection, embracing 40,000 volumes, 100,000 pamphlets and many thousands of manuscripts. That is surely no mean contribution to the treasured stock of material so essential to the success of the modern historian. But this is only one out of hundreds of similar institutions, scattered over the country and engaged in the same important work.

The New York Historical Society, only thirteen years younger than that of Massachusetts, with the same learned

object in view, with a membership of upwards of a thousand, with an historical collection of 100,000 volumes and countless pamphlets, has long been engaged in treasuring up valuable material for the future historian. Such services are worthy of recognition and even of grateful appreciation on the part alike of historians and of the public. And who shall deny to our own society an honorable place among the guardians of historical treasures and among the investigators in the field of American history? The position of Rhode Island in the forward movement of the race which has characterized the last three centuries is fully assured. It is the pride of our state that here the doctrine of civil and religious liberty and of equality among men found one of its earliest and most congenial homes. This society has shown itself the faithful custodian and defender of the fair fame of our state, while at the same time it has made its contribution to that larger historical enterprise which includes the annals of the whole country from its settlement to the present day. The future historian who shall describe the civil and religious institutions of our country will do well to consult the volumes upon our shelves and the manuscripts on our files. We could place at his disposal to-day 25,000 volumes, 50,000 pamphlets and upwards of 15,000 manuscripts. But perhaps I have thus far omitted the most important service which it has rendered to the cause, which is dear to us all, the deep and abiding interest which it has awakened and fostered in historical studies throughout our city and state. An institution like this devoted to things of the spirit rather than to mere material interests, with its treasures of learning and rich in the instructive lessons derived from the experience of our fathers, ought to be a constant inspiration to us and our children.

If such is the record and such the influence of three of the eastern historical societies, those with which we are most familiar, what shall we say of the result of the combined action and influence of 260 or 270 such institutions scattered over the land, east, west, north and south, having in their united libraries in 1876 an aggregate of 500,000 volumes, 600,000

pamphlets and 90,000 manuscripts,—figures which the last thirty years have doubtless nearly or quite doubled.

The year 1876, it will be remembered, was not only a memorable year in the history of our country, but it also marked an era in our historical studies. Thinking men began to appreciate the fact that we had already made a hundred years of history which would amply reward study, that it was in many respects the most memorable century that the world had ever seen, that for a hundred years a free people in this new world had been working out the hitherto unsolved problem of self-government. A new impulse was thus given to historical pursuits; many new historical societies were organized and new life imparted to many of those which had already seen years of service. Eight years after our centennial the interest in historical studies and research, fostered as it had been by the various historical societies of the country, had become so great that there was an earnest demand for a central society which should enlist in its support the best historical talent of the entire country. In response to this demand there was organized at Saratoga September 10th, 1884, the American Historical Association for the promotion of historical studies in America. Its connection with the government through the Smithsonian Institution is a most hopeful feature. It has already rendered signal service in the interest of the modern scientific method of historical study and research and it now opens before us new possibilities for the future. Why may not a confederation of the leading historical societies of the country be now formed under the auspices of this national institution? Thus might each society be brought into more intimate and vital connection with the general movement and so make its own contribution to the common cause more valuable and effective. Such a connection of the leading societies of the country with each other and with the national association could not fail to be productive of lasting benefit to the cause in which they are so earnestly engaged.

But another most hopeful sign for the future of historical composition is seen in the recent remarkable development of

historical studies in the higher institutions of learning, both in this country and in Europe. Fifty years ago not an American college or university had a well-organized course in history. At Harvard the entire work of that department was entrusted to a single tutor, while at Yale very little attention was given to the subject. At Columbia and Princeton historical studies had not yet won recognition. At Brown the first professorship of History was established in 1851 with a single course extending through the year. To-day we have two fully organized departments of history, one relating to America the other to Europe, each under the direction of an accomplished professor. Our students now have the option of fourteen distinct courses of which seven extend through the year. The historical departments of Harvard and Yale command the services of a large staff of learned professors and instructors and offer their students a very large number of attractive courses.

Indeed it is safe to say that in most American colleges and universities history occupies to-day a much more prominent position than ever before and that the methods of instruction, study and investigation are vastly superior to those in vogue a generation ago. Nor has the improvement in this respect been less marked in England than in our own country. Recently a deep interest in historical studies has been awakened in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, where half a century ago such studies had not yet won an honorable recognition. The first tripos in history at Oxford was established in 1870 and the first at Cambridge in 1875. President Adams of the American Historical Association in his inaugural address in 1889 called attention to the remarkable fact that "at the university of Oxford where before 1870 there was no organized course of history whatever, the study had met with such favor that a staff of no less than fifteen professors and instructors was required to give the necessary instruction," and he added in regard to the English system in general "that it might fairly be doubted whether there was anywhere else in the world a system that secured so general a knowledge of

what may be called the great body of the accepted facts of history and so discriminating a judgment concerning their bearing and their significance." Thus in England university instruction aims to introduce the student to a great body of historic lore, to impart to him a knowledge of important facts already known to the learned world, while in Germany it aims to enable him to discover new truth in the long kept secrets of the past.

In Italy too the last few years have witnessed a marvellous increase of interest in all historical studies. The modern scientific methods of instruction on the German model have been introduced into the universities. Extensive excavations, conducted with more scientific knowledge than ever before, are rapidly revealing important historical secrets long buried beneath the soil. The rich archives of Venice, Florence and Rome, of almost unparalleled extent, are rapidly becoming accessible to historical research.

In Germany the methods of research first employed by philologists in investigating the growth of language were soon applied to history. As a reaction against the loose methods of such writers as Hume and Robertson, it was natural perhaps that a reformer like Ranke should regard truth and accuracy as the sole aim of history and that his disciples, such scholars and investigators as Mommsen, Curtius, Trietschke, Droysen and others should be largely influenced by the instruction and example of their honored leader. In their hands, it is said, history has attained an accuracy never dreamed of by Gibbon or Niebuhr. But it is a great pleasure to be able to add that the most illustrious members of this list, in the works which they have addressed to a reading public, have not forgotten that historic truth may be safely clothed in literary forms.

In all university circles in Germany at the present time the interest in history is intense. Seldom, if ever before, has anything like it been witnessed in academic halls. Throughout the empire the professors of history are divided into two distinct parties, arrayed against each other in two hostile camps, the one at Berlin under the banner of Delbrück, the uncom-

promising champion of the Ranke school, the other at Leipzig under the banner of Karl Lamprecht, the bold reformer in the domain of history and the founder of a new method, known as *kulturgeschichte*, culture-history. Thus has a formidable rival of Ranke at length appeared in the very country where for almost a century the authority of the famous Berlin Professor had been supreme. The two rival schools both hold extreme views on the nature and scope of history. It will be remembered that Ranke deals almost exclusively with public life; his rival on the other hand, disregarding the political side of history, investigates the spirit of the age, the collective culture of the time. Ranke's system gave great prominence to political heroes and to the leaders of thought and action; his rival relegating all these to a subordinate place, exalts the common people to the first rank. Lamprecht says that "to every historical work of our time, the character of a work of art should be given," while his opponents claim that it is no part of an historian's duty to clothe historical facts in a literary form. It was the misfortune of Ranke that he had mostly formulated his system before Darwin published his epoch-making work and that accordingly he failed to appreciate at its full value one of the leading factors in modern history. Lamprecht on the other hand has founded his work on the doctrine of evolution. That the new school is destined to supplant that of Ranke is neither probable nor desirable, but that it will be instrumental in modifying the extreme views now held by many of the advocates of that school is devoutly to be desired. A writer in the Popular Science Monthly says that Lamprecht's book has advanced the writing of history a long step forward; that the Ranke disciples have of late carried their methods to great extremes; that a better style and a more attractive form of historical writing have long been the prayer of the general reader, that a new man and a new method were needed and Lamprecht has met the demand.

The progress which has been made in historical research during the last fifty years is a bright omen for the future, yet the difficulties which beset the path of the historian were

never more appalling than at the present time. In view of the stern demand now made upon historical writers and the strict account to which they are held, few men have the courage to attempt single-handed any great theme. Professor Firth, Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford, in his inaugural address one year ago said that "the time had gone by when one man could sit down in his study and undertake to write a continuous history of England or France and that it would not come again in our day."

Few men are able to perform successfully the varied tasks of research and composition, of analysis and synthesis, now imposed upon the historian in the treatment of any important period in the past. Accordingly we find most historical writers either turning their attention to biography and themes of limited extent and scope, or else uniting in considerable numbers to treat in a co-operative way some subject of too great difficulty and extent to be compassed in these days by a single investigator or scholar.

The difficulty of the problem which the historian is now called upon to solve is greatly enhanced by the fact that he is expected to meet the demands of two distinct classes of readers, critical scholars on the one hand and the general public on the other. The time is rapidly passing when it is safe for an historian to attempt to meet both demands. When an author announces as did Mr. Henry William Elson in the preface to his *History of the United States*, published a year ago, that he has "constantly borne in mind the great importance of combining the science of historical research with the art of historical composition," he assumes an almost impossible task, though he places before himself an ideal which it would be a glory to reach. Dr. Elson has given us in a single volume a history of the United States, which is at once interesting and in the main trustworthy. One critic admits that "it is within the bounds of safe prophecy to say that the work will be accepted as more nearly approaching the ideal than any previously attempted," yet it has been severely criticised both on the scientific and on the literary side. Passages are

cited which according to the critic are not warranted by any scientific investigation of documents, while on the literary side the critic does not admire some of the figures of speech with which the author has adorned his work. As an illustration we note the following description of Jefferson: "The great republican leader, from the irresponsible watch-tower of the vice-presidency, had for four years watched the political chessboard with eagle eye." This may be regarded as a fair illustration of the perils attending any attempt at this stage in the development of historical writing to combine in a single work the qualities which will commend it to professional historians on the one hand and to the general public on the other. If one may read aright the signs of the times the future historian will find it for his interests to choose his audience before he strikes the key-note of his narrative. If he elects to write solely for the members of his own profession, he will adopt the scientific method, pure and simple, will divest himself of all preconceived notions, likes and dislikes, and without fear or favor will base his work on trustworthy sources to which he will introduce his readers by abundant references to authorities; he will obtrude no opinions of his own, but will let the facts speak for themselves; but if on the other hand he prefers a larger audience and chooses to write for the general public, he will select his facts with special reference to their importance and their intrinsic interest; he will avoid all learned discussions, will say nothing about documents, will manifest an enthusiastic admiration for his heroes and will clothe historic events in as pleasing a narrative as he can command, nor will he fear to add those graces of style which are deemed appropriate for polite literature. It thus seems probable that soon the line must be drawn between scientific and popular history. On this point Mr. Rhodes's History of the United States from the compromise of 1850 to the inauguration of President Cleveland is especially instructive. The successive volumes as they have appeared have been warmly welcomed by the advocates of the scientific method. The work rests upon a critical ex-

amination of original sources, and the prejudices of the author, if he has any, do not seem to have colored his presentation of historical facts. The critic in the October number of the American Historical Review says that "competent critics seem to be fairly unanimous in the opinion that Mr. Rhodes tells the truth," and that, as we all know, in the opinion of Ranke and his followers is almost the only claim which we have any right to make of an historian. In the opinion of our critic, the work "is clearly entitled to the first place among the various enterprises in historiography now in progress either in this country or in England." It is apparent therefore that our historian has triumphantly met the stern demands of the scientific school of history, but has he also met the needs of the general reader? Apparently not. His painful anxiety to take the reader into his confidence in regard to the sources upon which he has relied and the laborious character of his investigations can be appreciated only by specialists; his abundant references and citations do not attract readers. The reviewer who places our author above all contemporary writers of history, American or English, admits, to use his own words, that "Mr. Rhodes's prose is not imaginative; fancy, grace, tenderness are wanting; few phrases strike one as particularly fit or fine. The pace is slow and it never changes. Mr. Rhodes moves through the most exciting episodes quite as he plods over the most matter-of-fact reaches of his narrative." It is not surprising therefore that this history, though it gives a truthful record of some of the most absorbing events in our national experience, yet fails to attract readers in any high degree. The successive volumes have not been welcomed with the enthusiasm which greeted those of Macaulay in England or of Bancroft in our own country. The reviewer expresses the hope that our author "now that his case with the scholarly is won, may make a few concessions to those whom, he says, the very air and method of scholarship affright, and that he may some day find time to prepare a popular edition, divested of all notes that are merely references to authorities, the text cleared of citations that convince but do not interest,

the whole lessened in bulk and unified in narrative effect." Here then we have an historical work of rare merit, fully meeting the severest canons of the scientific school and yet failing to entertain and instruct the general reader, another illustration of the difficulty, or perhaps the impossibility, of combining in the same work both the scientific and the popular elements.

In view of the ever increasing difficulty of the historian's task, many of the larger historical enterprises in recent years have been organized on a co-operative plan. Thus a general history of the world, an *Allgemeine Weltgeschichte*, on this plan has recently been published in Germany under the editorial care of Dr. William Oncken, Professor of History in the University of Giessen. This work has been so highly commended that there has been founded upon it another co-operative enterprise, now in progress in our own country, entitled a History of All Nations from the Earliest Times, edited by Professor Wright of Harvard University, assisted by a large staff of American and Foreign associates. The editors aim to present a picture of the social and intellectual progress of the civilized world, viewed as a community of peoples; history is regarded as a drama in which each nation acts its part at the appropriate time. Moreover a second *Weltgeschichte* under the editorial care of Dr. H. F. Helmolt, has just appeared in Germany and a translation of it with a very full and interesting introductory essay by the Right Honorable James Bryce is now in process of publication in this country.

In France the co-operative method has been abundantly illustrated in the *Histoire de France* and the *Histoire Générale* by Ernst Lavisse, while in England the same method is on trial in the well-known Cambridge Modern History, now in process of publication on the plan worked out by Lord Acton while Regius Professor of Modern History. The work has been received with so much favor that the Syndics of the Cambridge press have decided to issue a Mediaeval History of the same general character. Professor Bury, the successor of

Lord Acton, has been asked to prepare the plan for the contemplated work.

Two other important historical enterprises on the co-operative plan, recently organized in England, deserve a brief mention in this connection, one entitled the Political History of England to 1901, edited by Dr. William Hunt, President of the Royal Historical Society and Reginald L. Poole, Lecturer at Oxford; the other entitled a History of England to 1815, edited by C. W. C. Oman, Professor of History at Oxford.

In our own country too the co-operative method has found favor. Twenty years ago under the auspices of the Massachusetts Historical Society and of a large number of scholars interested in historical pursuits, a grand co-operative enterprise was organized for the preparation and publication of the Narrative and Critical History of America, which has since attracted much attention. The last few years have also witnessed the publication of several other works of interest to students of American History. Among these may be mentioned two conspicuous enterprises on the co-operative plan, one entitled *The American Nation* by Professor Hart of Harvard University, the other the *History of North America*, edited by Guy Carlton Lee, an instructor in Johns Hopkins University, with a staff of twenty associates described as specialists. The work is announced as the "first Definitive, Authoritative and Inclusive Narrative History of North America and as under the auspices of the Johns Hopkins University and of the American Historical Association," a bold claim indeed, and one which seems scarcely warranted by the facts in the case.

The thirteen grand historical enterprises on the co-operative plan, which have just been enumerated, are plainly characteristic of the present phase in the development of the historical profession. They are all of recent date; most of them are still in process of publication, two in Germany, two in France, four in England and five in America. They have enlisted the services of a large number of the most accomplished historians

of the world, including many of the most eminent professors of history in the great universities of Europe and America. The method adopted in all these enterprises is evidently meeting a present demand. Is it also destined to solve the perplexing problem now before the profession? Is it the final consummation towards which historians have been eagerly looking forward, or is it only one of the stages by which that desired consummation is destined to be reached? The prospectus issued by the publishers of the *Narrative and Critical History of America*, confidently assures us that "when the superiority of the co-operative method is fully understood, the individual historian, if he ventures forth at all, will be read for entertainment rather than profit." If that were so, we might expect the writing of history soon to take its place by the side of the industrial arts and to be controlled by a few great syndicates. But such is not the view of the editor-in-chief of this great work. He modestly tells us that "his intention was not to offer a model for the general writing of history," and he adds the important truth to which we all cordially assent that "there is no substitute for the individuality of an historian." If then Justin Winsor is right and the ambitious prospectus does not properly forecast the future of our profession, we may hope that the individual historian will still venture forth and will be read both for entertainment and for profit.

Mr. Winsor has made one of the best applications of the co-operative method which have yet appeared. He has wisely endeavored to reduce to a minimum the infelicities inherent in the co-operative method, yet he admits that "it was to be expected that the plan would show, in its development, certain deficiencies that are more easily avoided in the ordinary way of writing history, and that a comparison of one narrative with another might show want of continuity, change of style and contrast of treatment." Thus the *Narrative and Critical History of America*, as fine a model of the co-operative method as our country has yet produced, edited by one of the ablest historical scholars of our time, is a rich storehouse of histori-

cal facts, a learned work of reference for the scholar rather than an interesting history for the general reader.

But perhaps in no one of the great historical enterprises of our time have the natural limitations and dangers of the co-operative method been more strikingly exemplified than in the Cambridge Modern History. In general the advantages and disadvantages of that method are in proportion to the number of editors employed in the production of the work, and in this series the division is so minute and carried to such extremes that in some volumes no less than sixteen or eighteen different writers are employed.

On opening the first volume of this great work we are introduced to eighteen distinguished scholars, each of whom has made a generous contribution from his own stores of knowledge to illustrate one common theme, the Renaissance. Most of the eighteen parts regarded as separate and independent treatises challenge our admiration, yet the combination regarded as a volume of continuous history is disappointing. Omission and iteration are the chief defects of the volume. "By the plan of the work," in the words of another, "each contributor is stationed at an appointed post and bidden to describe what comes in the circle of his vision, and since the points of view are irregularly disposed, large tracts of history come under the cognizance of none of them, while elsewhere there is a curious frequency of overlapping."

But among the several historical works now in the course of publication on the co-operate plan in this country and in England no one seems entitled to a more honorable mention than *The American Nation* by Professor Hart of Harvard University. The learned editor has wisely entrusted each volume to a single author and to one who was supposed to be a master of the subject which he was to treat.

The first volume on the European Background of American History by Professor Cheney of the University of Pennsylvania, is a bright omen for the success of the series. It is an able and learned discussion of an interesting subject, comparatively new, but we are compelled to admit that the subject is too

large for so brief a sketch. The limitations under which Professor Cheney wrote as a contributor to a co-operative enterprise rendered it impossible for him to tell us all that we wish to know, but the evidence of a thorough investigation and of a fine literary sense assures us that had he been writing an independant monograph, he would have been able to give us such a complete and harmonious treatment of the subject as would have been an important contribution alike to American and to European history.

Six volumes of the series have been already published, and most of them seem to rest upon original and trustworthy sources and to indicate great fairness and impartiality, but unfortunately President Tyler, the author of the fourth volume, England in America, seems to have a prejudice against the Puritans and an admiration for the Cavaliers. He thus becomes at times a severe critic of Massachusetts and a eulogist of Virginia.

President Tyler's treatise is followed by that of Professor Andrews of Bryn Mawr College on Colonial Self-Government, a work of special merit. The dividing line between the provinces assigned to these two editors is the year 1652, but in the treatment of the subject President Tyler goes beyond his limit and Professor Andrews of course covers some of the same ground. Thus both writers give an account of the early disputes among the communities of Rhode Island, but though this story is twice told the distinctive characteristic of that period, Rhode Island's stand for religious liberty, fails to obtain suitable recognition. Nor are the statements of the two writers always in harmony. President Tyler gives the population of New England in 1652 as 50,000; Professor Andrews 25,000. Moreover the latter in describing the state of things in Virginia says that "after 1630 the relations with the tribes along the frontiers had been peaceful," ignoring the terrible massacre of 1644 of which a full account had been given in the preceding volume of the series.

In view of the infelicities which seem to be inherent in the co-operative method, it is apparent that we have not yet found

the key to the final solution of the historian's problem. It is freely admitted that the method which we have just been studying has met a present need and that it marks an important stage in the development of historical composition, but it is not the goal which for a century trained specialists have been vainly striving to reach. Thoughtful historians are already beginning to inquire what shall be the next stage in the progressive development of their honored profession. They are attentively studying the possibilities which the future may have in store for them. The signs of the times seem to indicate that the lines must soon be drawn somewhat definitely between three distinct departments of the historian's work and that there will be an urgent demand for three distinct classes of learned laborers in the field of history, one to classify, describe and interpret historical materials, one to use these materials at first hand in the construction of special scientific histories or monographs for scholars, and one to write popular histories for the general public by the use of such secondary materials as they find ready at hand. Charles Francis Adams, President of the Massachusetts Historical Society, expresses the opinion that "the monograph will be the foundation and corner stone of the historical edifice of the future," and in this opinion we are all doubtless ready to concur, but it is proper to add that no combination of separate monographs, however excellent, will ever make the finished edifice; that must be the product of a single mind, the work of a single architect. Moreover if the monograph is to be the corner stone of the historical edifice of the future, it must be thoroughly scientific, for it will be addressed to scholars and not to the general reader. It must be an exhaustive treatment of a brief period or phase of historical development, and it must be founded upon original documents thoroughly tested. The pressing need of our profession at the present time seems to be the production of a sufficient number of these learned treatises to cover the most important parts of the vast field of history. When this need shall have been fully met, the general historian, who shall write for the entertainment and

instruction of the people, will no longer be required to delve in public archives and waste his years in studying obscure manuscripts and other original sources, but he will find his best material already interpreted and worked up in carefully prepared scientific monographs covering the field which he is to treat. Thus relieved from this exhausting preparatory work, he will avail himself of the rich stores of knowledge which patient investigators and learned scholars have collected for his use. Thus informed and inspired, giving free scope to a trained constructive imagination, he will endeavor to form a correct and vivid conception of the events and scenes which he is to describe, and omitting all learned discussions and all unnecessary details, he will produce a narrative which, embodying historic truth in forms of grace and beauty, shall be able both to entertain and to instruct its readers.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1905.

During the year 1905 there have been added to the library of the Society an unusually large number of accessions. The tabulated form follows:—

Bound volumes	1,339
Pamphlets	2,981
Portraits, views, relics, etc.	406
Total	<u><u>4,726</u></u>

Of this number 3102 came through gift, 1396 by exchange and 228 through purchase.

Among the more interesting gifts of the year are Miss Kimball's "Letters of the Colonial Governors," from the Rhode Island Society of Colonial Dames; Currier's "Ould Newbury" and "History of Newbury," from Dr. Charles V. Chapin; Mr. S. Millett Thompson's "History of the 13th Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers," from the author; and Asa B. Gardiner's "Order of the Cincinnati in France," from Edward Aborn Greene. From Miss Emily Barnard, of Hartford, Conn., the Society has received a scrap-book of educational clippings kept by her father Henry Barnard when he was commissioner of public schools in Rhode Island from 1843 to 1845, and also a scrap-book of historical clippings gathered by Wilkins Updike. From the Redwood Library we have received a number of the works of the Newport poet, George H. Calvert, which go toward completing our set of his writings. Of the 57 titles listed in Hamilton B. Tompkins bibliography of Calvert's works, we have 31.

Mr. Joshua M. Addeman has sent to the library frequent consignments of Rhode Island pamphlets, most of which are ephemeral and nearly all of which find a place here. Professor MacDonald has also been helpful along this line and Dr.

Georgianna D. Read of the Moses Brown School has presented a great number of historical clippings and pamphlets, all relating to Rhode Island men and events. The Providence Journal Company have sent up to the library about 700 volumes, consisting mostly of American year books, directories, registers and reports, but including, also, a great many much desired volumes of American history and biography. From Mr. Edward Carrington have come a collection of volumes and pamphlets largely pertaining to Rhode Island, which have filled in many gaps. Among them were two Avery trial pamphlets that we lacked, and several books with the autograph of Thomas W. Dorr, including Dorr's own copies of certain volumes on the suffrage struggle.

From the Mason Publishing Company of Syracuse, N. Y., we have received as a gift the complete set of the half-tone cuts, 174 in number, which were used in the preparation of Mr. Field's History of Rhode Island. Since no work ever published regarding the State contained so many illustrations of historical interest as this, the value of having such a collection of cuts permanently preserved is apparent. The Society feels much indebted to the Mason Company for this gift; since they well might have turned the cuts into cash value by selling them for metal.

Many books of Rhode Island interest have appeared during the year, and have been noted in the issues of the News Sheet. No historical report, however, covering the past year would seem complete without some mention of Mr. Irving B. Richman's one volume history of Rhode Island, issued in the American Commonwealth series. In a book of not quite four hundred pages, Mr. Richman presents a careful, scholarly and throughout most readable narrative of the development of the state from its English settlement down to the present day. Recognizing that his previous study of the making and the meaning of Roger Williams's experiment dealt only with the earlier phases of Rhode Island's story, he has skilfully divided this volume so as to devote a proper proportion of his space to the successive epochs. Having disposed of Williams in the

first sixty pages, Mr. Richman devotes twice as many to commerce and coöperation, from 1690 to 1763, and nearly the same space to unification and manufactures. At the end is a very useful bibliography, grouped under the several chapter headings, so as to afford a guide to the various subjects.

Mr. Richman's combined researches into the past and the present of this community have confirmed him in the opinions expressed in his earlier volumes, while giving him an added realization of the difficulties which have hampered the development of the principles of social and religious freedom. He maintains his position of discriminating severity towards the action of Massachusetts enemies of Rhode Island. In commenting on a recent charge that all Rhode Island histories are "full of prejudice against Massachusetts," Mr. Richman remarks that outside of the Bay State severity against early Massachusetts intolerance (*vide* Osgood and Andrews) is evidently not considered by American historians an indication, *per se*, of prejudice, nor is it evidently so considered by such European scholars, English, Swiss and German, as Doyle, Bryce, Borgeaud and Jellinek. The State of Rhode Island owes no small debt to this Western scholar who has so unselfishly given his time and his scholarship in thus relating to the world the interesting story of her annals.

CATALOGUING.

The work in the various departments of the library has progressed steadily during the year. The cataloguing of the miscellaneous pamphlets has at length been finished, and some 10,000 pamphlets are represented by about 20,000 cards. As has been explained in previous reports, an expansive cataloguing system has been employed, so that the work need never be undone. The local history pamphlets now await a similar treatment. Work upon them is much hampered by the necessity of current cataloguing and by the interruptions of extra work, such as copying, indexing, rearranging of books, etc.

GENEALOGY.

Several genealogies of Rhode Island families have been added during the year, among them being the Greene, Noyes, Comstock, Tanner, Amidon and Hull families. A collection of manuscript material upon the Crandall family has been presented by Mrs. John C. Crandall of New York, through the friendly offices of Mr. Henry R. Davis of this city. Volume XIV. of the Vital Records of Rhode Island, compiled by that indefatigable worker in Rhode Island genealogy, Mr. James N. Arnold, has appeared during the year. It lists the deaths in the Providence Gazette from K to Z and the marriages from A to C, and opens up a mine of information to the student of genealogy and biography. Our ancestors almost totally neglected the recording of deaths, apparently having consigned the preservation of such records to grave-stones, family bibles and the memory. Hence it is doubtful if any volumes in Mr. Arnold's long series will be so much used as these devoted to the indexing of newspaper vital records. Considerable fullness in the printing of the various historical and biographical details contained in the obituary notices and a comprehensive index of names and places both add to the value of the book.

Our collection of genealogies has been considerably increased by a number of volumes received through exchange from J. Munsell's Sons of Albany. This portion of our library, however, is still considerably in arrears and can be built up only through some large gift or bequest. Our collection of town histories is a most excellent one and we receive nearly all of the New England volumes as they are published. The wish has often been voiced that our genealogical collection were in as good a state of completion.

MANUSCRIPTS.

Several manuscripts of interest have been received. Miss Katharine H. Austin has added to our collection of Moses Brown Papers by the gift of several hundred documents and

manuscript memoranda all in the handwriting of that early Providence philanthropist and historian. The officials of the Channing Conference have deposited with us the manuscript Record Book of that body. Another manuscript of value is an attested copy of the act of the Georgia legislation of 1783, granting the estate of Mulberry Grove to General Greene for rendering "high and important services to these southern States by wresting them from the hands of British oppression, and establishing the foundations of their independence and prosperity." This attested copy was made thirteen years after Greene's death and is signed in autograph by Gov. James Jackson. The document was presented to the Society by L. Lorenzo Billings of Milton, Mass.

A manuscript of much interest, and one which the Society has long hoped would be deposited for permanent preservation in its archives, has been presented by Mr. George C. Mason of Philadelphia. This is the Journal of the privateer "Yankee," Oliver Wilson, commander, kept by Noah Jones, clerk, from October 5, 1812, to March 12, 1813. This little brigantine of 160 tons, probably the most successful privateer in American history, had taken nearly half a million dollars worth of prize money on her first cruise, and the cruise covered by this Journal was her second. During the five months the Journal records how she captured \$212,000 in prizes, including the 210 ton brig, the "Shannon." In all the "Yankee" made six cruises. To quote Munro's History of Bristol, "in those three years she took more prizes than any other American privateer ever captured, she destroyed British property amounting in value to almost a million of pounds, and she sent into Bristol a round million of dollars as profit."

A plan of the Wanton burial ground at Newport, drawn in 1771 and giving the location of the graves and the dates of burial, has come to the Society as the result of a most interesting correspondence with a descendant of Governor Joseph Wanton now living in Ardennes, France. Probably no family held more prominence in Rhode Island colonial history than the Wantons, who within two generations gave four

governors to the Colony. The fact that during the Revolution the Wantons remained loyal to the King and later removed themselves and their fortunes to England, brought about a loss of records and papers much to be regretted. It was only a few years ago that this Society was the recipient of two large colonial portraits of Governor Joseph Wanton and his wife, which were found in the possession of an elderly lady who was a granddaughter of Governor Wanton. Being the last of her line and not at all blessed with this world's goods, she finally sold the portraits to a dealer for the price of the frames. They remained in his shop for a long time until an American gentleman then living in England happened to see them and becoming interested in their lineage wrote to his friend, Mr. D. Berkeley Updike of Boston. Mr. Updike was a member of this Society, and through his friendly offices the portraits were finally transferred to what we hope is their last resting-place. Absolutely nothing was done in the way of restoring them at the time they were found, except to clean off several layers of gilt and paint from the frames. Such "finds" as these come seldom in a lifetime and it is to be hoped that the beginning of this present correspondence with another descendant of Governor Wanton may lead to bringing back to this state more mementoes and records of this prominent and honored family.

In the matter of repairing our large and valuable collection of loose manuscripts, there is still much to be done. The various volumes of papers which were arranged and placed in volumes last year have recently been labelled with descriptive morocco labels and placed in the manuscript room. They present a fine appearance on the shelves and render this vast mass of material accessible to students. The Enos Hitchcock papers, a considerable body of Newport commercial papers, and the remainder of the Moses Brown papers, are among the more important lots of manuscripts yet to be arranged and mounted into volumes. The construction of a manuscript vault a year ago has relieved a great want in enabling us to shelve properly these rare volumes, and the wise forethought

of the building committee in providing a room much larger than was at first contemplated, has already become apparent. The existence of such a room, moreover, must always remain as an invitation to possessors of manuscript papers to place such records in this Society for safe keeping.

PORTRAIT GALLERY.

The Portrait Gallery has undergone several improvements during the year. Over a dozen crayon portraits, photographs, facsimiles and framed broadsides have been removed to other parts of the building with the intention of reserving the gallery for portraits and views done solely in oil. At the October meeting of the Society several members suggested the advisability of having the portraits neatly lettered with the names of the subjects. This has been done at comparatively small expense, and the effect is certainly pleasing. The paintings are thus made much more interesting to visitors, who are not compelled to resort to an unwieldy printed catalogue.

A more satisfactory arrangement of the portraits has been made possible by the unusually large number of paintings which have been added during the year. From the bequest of our late associate, Albert V. Jencks, we have received an oil painting of the old Governor Jenckes house, formerly standing on Main street in Pawtucket and demolished in 1880. It was this picture that was reproduced in Miss Kimball's recently published "Letters of the Colonial Governors." A portrait which has special interest, in that it is as yet unidentified, has been presented to the Society by Mr. Carlos A. Smith of this city. It is apparently the picture of a young naval officer and bears certain marks of resemblance to the portrait of Commodore Perry. It is to be hoped that some member or visitor to the building may be able to aid in its identification.

A well-known early view of Providence has been loaned to the Society by Miss Lucy A. Metcalf of this city. It is a large painting made by Alvin Fisher in 1819, and shows the southern end of the town, including the Fox Point section, the

upper harbor and the region west of Eddy's Point. The First Congregational Church, the First Baptist Church, two or three smaller churches on the west side of the river, the Brown, Nightingale and Carrington houses and many other prominent points of interest can easily be identified. This painting was formerly displayed, together with a painting of the northern end of the town, also by Fisher, as an ornament on board a packet-sloop running between Providence and New York. It came into the possession of Dr. Charles T. Metcalf of this city, who died in 1887, and it is through the kindness of his daughter that the painting has been loaned to the Society. It is peculiarly appropriate that it should hang in our gallery, as the Society already possesses the companion painting.

Another interesting Providence view has been loaned to the Society by its owner, Mr. Joseph N. Whelden of this city. It is a view of the Blackstone Canal and the locality of the Allen Print Works. It was painted about seventy years ago by an amateur artist named McCarthy, who was connected with the Print Works. From Thomas J. Taylor, of Taunton, the Society obtained a small water-color view of the Long Wharf region at Newport, painted during the Civil War period. It has no artistic excellence, but is valuable as showing the aspect of that section before it was altered by the Railroad corporation. A framed painting of the ship George Washington, leaving Liverpool Harbor, September 20, 1821, has been presented to the Society by Robert P. Brown of this city.

Worthy of especial mention as additions to the gallery are a set of five portraits loaned to the Society by Mr. and Mrs. Lewis J. Chace. The most interesting of these are two portraits, credited to Smibert (and certainly savoring strongly of Smibert's work) of Robert Jenkins and his sister. Robert Jenkins was a wealthy Boston merchant who in later life removed with his nephew to Providence, and the portraits of him and his sister are both fine examples of middle eighteenth century painting. The portrait of Jeremiah Fones Jenkins, his nephew, who was a Providence merchant, the contemporary of the Clarkes, Nightingales and Browns, is of a slightly later

period. The artist is not known. The small pastels of Samuel Chace, 2d, son of the first postmaster of Providence, and of Rosabella Angell, his wife, both painted by Blodgett, complete this group of early Providence portraits.

The most recent portrait to be added to the gallery is that of the late president of this Society, Mr. George T. Paine. This portrait, painted by John N. Arnold, has been presented to the Society by Mr. Paine's business associates — the Akerman Company and the Standard Printing Company — and by his niece, Mrs. Harriet A. Jackson. Mr. Briggs of the Standard Printing Company, in his letter regarding the portrait, says:—"We think the placing of this portrait of your former President in the gallery is doing honor to one who in his special line of research accomplished much. In my twenty-five years of association with Mr. Paine, the Rhode Island Historical Society and its success was uppermost in his mind." The portrait is a credit both to the generosity of the donors and to the memory of one who for the larger part of a long life was a devoted and helpful friend to this Society.

RHODE ISLAND ARCHIVES.

During the year much valuable work has been done in listing the manuscript archives of Rhode Island. The state record commissioner, Mr. R. Hammatt Tilley, is continuing his work of preparing the lists of Rhode Island soldiers who fought in the Colonial and Revolutionary wars, and has unearthed many new muster-rolls and other documents which furnish additional information. His eighth annual report summarizes the work of the year, and contains as an appendix a list of the original papers already copied.

The American Historical Association has reprinted, in separate form, from its annual report for 1903 the "Report on the Archives of Rhode Island," compiled by the librarian of this Society. This report describes the manuscript archives in the possession of the State of Rhode Island, the court archives of the five county courts, and the manuscript archives of each

city and town in the state. It is to be hoped that the publication of this information will be helpful to the many students and searchers after facts, and will result in an increased respect for the records and in a greater care for their preservation.

The preliminary report on "Materials in British Archives for American Colonial History" made by Professor Charles M. Andrews to the Carnegie Institution of Washington and printed in the American Historical Review for January, 1905, shows that but a fraction of the great mass of manuscripts bearing upon the American colonies has been used by historians. The compilation of a thorough report on these archives has a most important bearing upon Rhode Island history. Governor Arnold, when preparing his admirable two-volume history of the state, spent several months abroad examining the English records, but he confined his attention almost entirely to the papers in the Colonial volumes. The papers in the other departments of the Record Office, such as the Admiralty, the Treasury, the War Office and the Foreign Office Papers, comprise thousands of volumes yet to be examined by the investigator. The vast mass of papers in the Bodleian Library, the British Museum, the Privy Council Office, the Royal Institution and a great many minor depositories contain much material of importance to a comprehensive study of Rhode Island history. The final report upon the British archives is looked forward to with expectancy.

It will seem neglectful in making any historical report at this time, to omit mention of the Old Home Week celebrations that have occurred in at least four towns in this state within the past few years. Such gatherings, bringing with them a train of memorial discourses, orations, reminiscences and newspaper contributions, are always conducive to historical research and to interest in history. The decade centering around the year 1876 has often been spoken of as a period of historical enthusiasm. It generated a school of centennial orators, many of whose carefully prepared addresses are to be found

among the records of our own Society, and inspired among all classes a spirit of antiquarianism and a liking for local history. This period was followed a quarter of a century later by a school of historians who, though possibly calmer and deeper and broader in their treatment of facts than were their predecessors, were not so apt in inspiring the general mass of people with their enthusiasm. The Old Home Week idea, which took root in New England but a few years ago, has done much towards remedying this latter defect. Its results, for instance, have been seen in the library of this Society, where there has been more frequent call for books and manuscripts upon Rhode Island matters. In a word, it has made a long stride towards the popularizing of local history.

It is very doubtful whether so large a city as Providence would ever undertake to hold an "Old Home Week" without the impetus of some centennial observance behind it. It would require at any rate the leadership of a man of the highest standing in the city, one who could command the moral and financial support of the community. During the coming year something may be done to bring about such a celebration, valuable alike in inspiring a reverence for the past and a pride in the present. In any such event, it is needless to say, the Historical Society would be glad to give any assistance in its power, and by exhibiting its collections, describing historical sites and aiding in historical observances, seek to stimulate an increased love for Rhode Island and her history.

Respectfully submitted,

CLARENCE S. BRIGHAM,

January 9, 1906.

Librarian.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

GENERAL ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1905.

Robert P. Brown, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.

DR.	
Balance forward	<u>\$640 80</u>
287 subscriptions at \$3.00	\$861 00
Interest on mortgage notes	333 50
Interest legacy account—participation	484 80
Interest Minneapolis Street Railway bonds	300 00
Dividends, Merchants National Bank	90 00
Dividends, American National Bank	40 00
Dividends, Blackstone Canal National Bank	56 26
Interest on Life Membership Fund	164 54
Interest on New Membership Fund	22 31
Interest on Publication Fund	127 10
Interest on Investment Fund	87 68
Interest National Exchange Bank	10 62
Parsons Improvement Fund	123 82
George T. Paine portrait	140 00
Sale of old safe	65 00
Sale of books	177 65
State of Rhode Island	<u>1,500 00</u> <u>4,584 28</u>
	<u>\$5,225 08</u>
CR.	
Amount paid for coal	\$329 00
Amount paid for removing ashes	9 50
Amount paid for gas	23 08
Amount paid for water	20 00
Amount paid for telephone	26 30
Amount paid for insurance	108 00
Amount paid for repairs	164 58
Amount paid for printing	112 13
Amount paid for office expenses	127 97
Amount paid for supplies	83 09
Salaries and administrative services	2,471 16
Books, pamphlets, etc.	484 87
Purchase of safe	30 00
Expenses of lectures	10 00
Portrait of George T. Paine	140 00
Printing of 1903 Proceedings	160 00
Final payment, printing of Collections, vol. 10	384 50
	<u>\$4,664 18</u>
Balance in National Exchange Bank	<u>\$560 90</u>
	<u><u>\$5,225 08</u></u>

Examined and found correct, for the Auditors.

JOHN W. ANGELL,
FERNAND A. LINCOLN.

Robert P. Brown, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, ACCOUNT 1905.

DR.

For amount of appropriation received from the General Treasurer	\$1,500 00
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CR.

Paid to Library Committee	\$1,111 16
Paid to General Account for administrative expenses	<u>388 84</u>
	\$1,500 00

DR. CHARLES W. PARSONS IMPROVEMENT FUND, DEC. 31, 1905.

DR.

Balance previous account	\$4,579 55
Interest on H. T. Brown mortgage	55 00
Interest on Richmond, York River & Chesa- apeake Railroad Co. bond	67 50
Interest at Old National Bank	<u>81 20</u>
	\$4,783 25

CR.

By investment bond, No. 419, Richmond, York River & Chesapeake Railroad Co.	\$1,000 00
By mortgage, H. T. Brown	600 00
By balance in Old National Bank	3,059 43
Paid for repairs on boiler	<u>123 82</u>
	\$4,783 25

Robert P. Brown, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1905.

DR.
For Legacy Account:
Samuel M. Noyes \$12,000 00
Henry J. Steere 10,000 00
Charles H. Smith 5,000 00
Esek A. Jillson 2,000 00
John Wilson Smith 1,000 00
William G. Weld 1,000 00
Charles C. Hoskins 1,000 00
Cash 50 00
\$32,050 00
For Publication Fund:
Ira B. Peck \$1,000 00
William Gammell 1,000 00
Albert J. Jones 1,000 00
Julia Bullock 500 00
Charles H. Smith 100 00
3,600 00
For Life Membership Fund:
Previous account \$3,593 76
1 life member 50 00
3,643 76
For New Membership Fund:
Previous account \$370 00
9 new members 45 00
415 00
For Parsons Improvement Fund
4,659 43
For George M. Carpenter Memorial Fund:
Previous account \$240 86
Interest 3 66
244 52
\$44,612 71

CR.

Legacy Account Investments:

6 bonds Minneapolis St. Ry. Co.	. . . . .	\$5,850 00
30 shares Merchants National Bank	. . . . .	1,800 00
45 shares Blackstone Canal National Bank	. . . . .	1,050 00
20 shares American National Bank	. . . . .	937 50

Mortgage Notes:

P. A. & H. A. Cory	. . . . .	3,350 00
Michael F. Judge	. . . . .	950 00
William Watson	. . . . .	1,500 00
E. L. Guild	. . . . .	1,100 00
Cash in National Exchange Bank	. . . . .	3,512 50

Participation Account:

Industrial Trust Co.	. . . . .	4,000 00
Manufacturers Trust Co.	. . . . .	4,000 00
Union Trust Co.	. . . . .	4,000 00
		<u><u>\$32,050 00</u></u>

Publication Fund:

Participation account, Rhode Island Hos-		
pital Trust Co.	3,600 00

Life Membership Fund:

Mechanics Branch, Industrial Trust Co.	. .	\$2,202 86
Providence Institution for Savings	. .	<u>1,440 90</u>
		<u><u>3,643 76</u></u>

New Members:

Participation account, Industrial Trust Co.		415 00
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Parsons Improvement Fund:

Bond, Richmond, York River & Chesapeake		
Railroad	\$1,000 00
Mortgage Note, Mrs. E. B. S. Brown	. .	600 00
Savings Department, Old National Bank	. .	<u>3,059 43</u>
		<u><u>4,659 43</u></u>

George M. Carpenter Memorial Fund:

Participation account, Industrial Trust Co.		244 52
		<u><u>\$44,612 71</u></u>

Examined and found correct, for the Auditors.

JOHN W. ANGELL,
FERNAND A. LINCOLN.

REPORT OF LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

The library committee at the eighty-fourth annual meeting of the Society, beg leave to report as follows :—

The following statement of their expenditures for 1905 is submitted :—

Books and periodicals	\$392 17
Binding	92 70
Cataloguing, repairing manuscripts, etc.	751 16
Stationery, library fittings, etc.	113 09
Administrative service	360 00
Total	\$1,709 12

For all matters of detail, as to the acquisitions made to our collections and the statistics regarding the various departments of the library, reference is to be had to the report of the librarian. There have been the usual number of accessions ; the cataloguing of the collections, especially of the pamphlets, has been steadily carried on ; and the great mass of miscellaneous material in the library, such as maps, broadsides and engravings, has been undergoing some orderly method of arrangement, made possible by the recent construction of suitable shelving in the fire-proof manuscript room.

The activities of the Society, within less than two decades, have increased immensely. The present chairman of this committee has been in office for sixteen years, having been elected to the office in January, 1890. During that period he has witnessed many and great changes. In 1890 the Society had only a small building where it was seriously cramped for want of room, with the books piled high in seemingly hopeless confusion. The portraits were strung along the balustrade of the gallery ; the selected newspapers were compacted into a cubical mass in the front gallery ; flags and maps were, in the few closets, crammed and jammed into utter uselessness ; many bundles of manuscripts were hidden in any trunk or chest that promised some cover from dust, uncata-

logued and unarranged, while the cellar was blocked and choked with material for which no other space could be found. Any large accession of volumes the Society would have been compelled to refuse from sheer inability to give them adequate shelving.

In 1891 came what was practically a new structure, in which the floor area and amount of shelving were increased five-fold and library utility, rather than external architecture, was made the standard of desirability. Since that time the library has rapidly grown. The number of annual accessions has doubled, the growth being made largely possible by systematic efforts to gather the publications of learned societies, and particularly all printed material relating to the state. Within the last few years, especially, the collections of Rhode Island maps and engraved portraits have been notably enlarged. Of the portraits of General Greene, for instance, we have forty-two different examples, while those of Esek Hopkins and Oliver Hazard Perry would number almost as many more. The Rhode Island views, including both engravings and photographs, would number into the thousands. These aids to historical study form a very important part of the Society's collections and are constantly asked for and displayed.

The other departments of the library have correspondingly increased. The genealogies, the town histories, the government documents, the newspaper collection, the objects in the museum and the portraits have all been increased twofold since the erection of the new building. The structure which then was of ample accommodations "for years to come," has rapidly been filled until the urgency of further enlargement seems to be a question of the not very remote future. May not this Society properly ask if some public-spirited citizen, interested in the cause of Rhode Island history, will not provide for it a structure worthy to house the rare treasures which it owns for a century to come.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM D. ELY.

January 9, 1906.

Chairman.

REPORT OF LECTURE COMMITTEE.

The lecture committee would report that during the year 1905, the following lectures were given under its auspices:—

January 24. Frank B. Sanborn of Concord, Mass., on "Hector St. John de Crèvecoeur, an American Farmer from Normandy."

February 7. Prof. Wilfred H. Munro of Providence, on "Reminiscences of the Mormons and Salt Lake City in the Days of Brigham Young."

February 13. Gen. James Grant Wilson of New York, on "Washington, Lincoln, Grant."

February 28. Harry Lyman Koopman of Providence, on "Edgar Allan Poe and his Providence Friends."

March 14. Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University, on "Washington as an Intellectual Man."

At the close of each of these lectures, the thanks of the Society were voted to the speaker of the evening. The attendance throughout the course was exceptionally large.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE GRAFTON WILSON,

January 9, 1906.

For the Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

Your committee on grounds and buildings respectfully report that during the year 1905 there has been expended for repairs to the building and its fixtures and for conveniences inside the building \$142.44, and for care of the grounds \$11.15, making a total of \$153.59. The summary follows:—

Paid for lumber for coal bins	\$7 15
for repairs to plumbing	3 80
for repairs on wiring	1 92
for combination ladder	5 75
Putnam Foundry and Machine Co. for repairs on boilers,	<u>123 82</u>
	\$142 44
There was also paid for care of grounds	<u>11 15</u>
	\$153 59

Respectfully submitted,

EDWIN BARROWS,
ALFRED STONE,
NORMAN M. ISHAM,
Committee.

January 9, 1906.

NECROLOGY.

CHARLES HERBERT ATWOOD.

Charles Herbert Atwood, son of William and Emeline (Pratt) Atwood, was born in Providence, November 13, 1851. At an early age he entered the employ of the Rhode Island Locomotive Works, and for many years was paymaster and timekeeper of that concern. In 1877 he became private secretary to Henry J. Steere, a wealthy and prominent resident of Providence who had been much interested in him as a young man. Upon Mr. Steere's death in 1889, he retired from active business.

Mr. Atwood was the owner of considerable property in and about Providence, and much of his time was spent in its management. He was fond of traveling, and was especially interested in art. Of a genial and generous nature, he frequently aided in charitable enterprises and gave of his own wealth to those who were in want. He joined the Historical Society, in which Mr. Steere had been a prominent member, in the year 1890, and generously remembered the institution in the terms of his will.

In 1890 Mr. Atwood removed to Warwick Neck where he purchased the estate adjoining that of Senator Nelson W. Aldrich. Here he lived quietly until his death January 12, 1905. He was unmarried and was survived by a sister, Emeline F. Tallman.

JAMES BURDICK.

James Burdick was born at Newport, R. I., March 30, 1830, son of Isaiah and Mary Burdick. After an education in the Newport schools he entered upon what was destined to be his career for the earlier part of his life, and which was to provide him with a fund of reminiscences for his later days. In September, 1849, he sailed with a party of Rhode Islanders on the ship "South America" for California. He was the youngest

member of the party and kept a journal of the voyage, which valuable document, however, was later lost. He had many interesting mining experiences in California, serving at one time as justice of the peace, and being a member of the state legislature on the Democratic ticket from Calaveras county. After thirteen years residence in this region, he went to British Columbia, where he led a similar life of prospecting and mining. After twenty-five years absence from his native state, he decided to return home, and with more experience than wealth he sailed from San Francisco on Christmas Day, 1874, and reached Providence on New Year's Day, 1875. He immediately associated himself with his brother, Benjamin L. Burdick, in the manufacture of stoves and furnaces, with their place of business on Smith street. Here he remained until his retirement from active business in 1903.

Interested in political life, Mr. Burdick was elected a member of the common council in 1892 and served in that body from 1894 to 1901, representing the third ward. He became a member of the Historical Society in 1884, and took much interest in its meetings. From 1892 until the time of his death he served as a member of the audit committee. He retained clear recollections of his early days as a Forty-niner, and on March 9, 1886, and March 20, 1888, read two papers before the Society on "Reminiscences of California."

The circumstances of his death were of a tragic nature. The summer of 1905 he was spending at his summer home in Niantic. On the morning of July 12 he started out for a short stroll and did not return. It was not until July 20 that his body was found in an obscure spot in the vicinity, death having apparently resulted from exhaustion. Mr. Burdick was twice married. His first wife was Mary Anna Head, widow of Caswell Head of Boston, daughter of Anna Halsey Wright and granddaughter of Thomas Halsey. They were married at the Halsey Farm in East Providence in May, 1876, and she died September 3, 1881. On February 12, 1891, he was married to Abby Frances Barber, daughter of John L. and Abby (Matteson) Barber. He was survived by his widow.

ROBERT BABCOCK CHAMBERS.

Robert Babcock Chambers was born in Providence, September 9, 1830, son of John and Sarah (Babcock) Chambers. At the age of thirteen he entered the high school at its opening term in 1843, where he was a pupil for a little more than three years under the instruction of Mr. Henry Day. At the age of seventeen he entered the wholesale drug house of Alexander F. Adie at 23 Westminster street, with the intention of learning the details of the business. In 1853, when Mr. Adie retired, Mr. Chambers, associated with Mr. George B. Calder, purchased the good will of the business and formed the firm of Chambers & Calder, which, for nearly half a century, was one of the leading houses of its kind in the city. In 1870 the business had so much increased that it was necessary to secure more commodious quarters which were found in the Hoppin block on Exchange Place. At the same time Frederick E. Anthony and William H. Ballou were admitted to the firm under the name of Chambers, Calder & Co. The former retired from the firm in 1875. Another removal was occasioned in 1880 by their continuously increasing trade and their location was changed to the Weeden block on Exchange Place, where a four-story building was given over to the drug trade. In 1890, upon the retirement of Mr. Ballou from the firm, William C. Calder and William S. Chambers became associated under the same firm name. They continued at this location until 1899 when the partnership was dissolved and the firm retired from business.

Since that time Mr. Chambers was connected for a while with the Hall & Lyon Company and was also interested in the Narragansett Braiding Company, serving as treasurer of the latter corporation up to the time of the destruction of its plant on East George street by fire, September 24, 1904. He was a director and president of the Eagle National Bank for many years. Throughout his business life he enjoyed the respect and esteem of the community to a marked degree. Upright in his dealings, he was invariably genial in manner and speech,

and his frankness and approachable nature won him hosts of friends.

His life was largely devoted to his business and his home and he did not seek political or social honors. He joined the Historical Society in 1867, and although at the time of his death he was one of its oldest members, he was still actively interested in its welfare. In 1865 he became associated with George T. Paine, John R. Bartlett, George B. Calder and three other gentlemen in the formation of the Narragansett Club, organized to republish the writings of Roger Williams. He was also a member of the Squantum Club, and for many years was a communicant of the Beneficent Congregational Church, where he was numbered among the oldest members.

On November 29, 1854, Mr. Chambers married Mary Amelia Spicer, daughter of George T. Spicer. Her death occurred February 18, 1869. Of this union one son was born, William S. Chambers, who died in 1903. On October 22, 1890, he was married to Abbie S. B. Pitcher of Pawtucket, daughter of George W. Pitcher, who survives him. Mr. Chambers died March 18, 1905.

SAMUEL TOBEY DOUGLAS.

Samuel Tobey Douglas, for many years a well-known lawyer in Providence, died at his home on Prospect street April 12, 1905. He was born in Providence, November 12, 1853, the son of Rev. William and Sarah (Sawyer) Douglas. He received his education in the public schools of this city and at Brown University, from which he was graduated in the year 1872 with the degree of Ph. B. Three years later he was graduated from the Albany Law School with the degree of LL. B., and in the same year was admitted to both New York and Rhode Island bars. Henceforth he practiced in Providence and held a high standing in his profession. In 1890 he was appointed a commissioner of the United States circuit court for the district of Rhode Island, and up to the time of his death he was a standing master in chancery of the Rhode

Island supreme court. He was a member of the Rhode Island Bar Association and also of the Providence Bar Club.

Mr. Douglas took an active interest in political life and represented the second ward in the Providence common council from 1887 to 1890 and in the board of aldermen from 1890 to 1892. He was much interested in military matters. In 1879 and 1880 he was second lieutenant and judge advocate of the first light infantry regiment, and from 1880 to 1884 captain and adjutant. He was major in the first regular Rhode Island militia in 1886, 1887, and lieutenant-colonel of the regiment from 1893 to 1895. He was a member of Corinthian Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of the Providence Royal Arch Chapter, of Calvary Commandery, K. T., and of Palestine Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and belonged also to the Hope and Squantum Clubs. He was a member of the First Baptist Church, which he joined in 1886. His membership in the Historical Society dated from the year 1888.

Mr. Douglas was married November 20, 1878, to Alice Crawford Noyes, daughter of Samuel M. Noyes of Providence. She died January 10, 1881, leaving him an only son, Samuel Noyes Douglas. On September 24, 1884, he married Edith Courtney Harris, daughter of Jonathan Harris of New London. She died November 27, 1885. On January 1, 1890, he married Alice Barnes Wilbur, daughter of the late Pardon Wilbur of Providence. His only son died in October, 1902, when a senior at Brown University. Mr. Douglas was survived by his widow and a nine-year-old daughter, Alice Hale Douglas.

JOSEPH ORMSBEE EARLE.

Joseph Ormsbee Earle was born in New York, September 6, 1844, and died in Providence, May 17, 1905. He came to Providence soon after the Civil War and engaged in the business of plastic slate roofing. In 1873 he formed a partnership with John and William H. Mather for this trade. From 1877 to 1883 he was associated with William W. Rickard in the hardware business on Broad street, also serving as bookkeeper

with D. N. Davis & Co., grocers, on Dyer street. In 1886 he established himself as a commission merchant in butter and cheese at number 8 Westminster street, and two years later associated with him Mr. Frederick A. Brown, under the name of Brown & Earle. With this well-known firm he was connected until the time of his death.

Mr. Earle was prominent in the Masonic Order, being a member of Mount Vernon Lodge, A. F. and A. M.; Providence Chapter of Royal Arch Masons; St. John's Commandery, Knights Templar; Scottish Rite Masons; and was one of the few 33d degree Masons in the state. He joined the Rhode Island Historical Society in 1897. He was the first president and one of the prime movers in the creation of the Providence Central Club, and it was largely due to his efforts that this organization attained its standing in the community. Although frequently called to accept political duties, he always declined, saying that he preferred the quiet of his home to political activity. He was a man of high character and sterling worth, and had the faculty of making many friends and retaining them.

On September 10, 1873, he married Cordelia A. Swan, daughter of Osborn and Julia Swan of Providence. He was survived by his widow.

HENRY HOWARD.

Henry Howard, ex-governor of the state of Rhode Island, died at his home in Harris, R. I., September 22, 1905. He was born in Cranston, April 2, 1826, the son of Jesse and Mary (King) Howard. On his father's side his grandparents were Peter and Abigail Howard, and on his mother's side Joseph and Alice King.

His early education was obtained at Fruit Hill Academy, Seekonk Seminary, the Smithville Seminary and the University Grammar School. He studied law in the office of Governor William W. Hoppin, and after three years was admitted in 1851 to the bar. He continued in the practice of this profes-

sion until 1858, being associated with Governor Hoppin, and later with Thomas A. Jenckes. On September 30, 1851, he married Catherine Greene Harris, daughter of Ex-Governor Elisha Harris of Coventry, and when he gave up the practice of law it was to open an agency in New York for the Harris Manufacturing Company, of which his father-in-law was the head. After the death of Governor Harris in 1861 Mr. Howard became president of the Harris Manufacturing Company, and thenceforth continued to be identified with the cotton-mill industry in the Pawtuxet valley.

His political career was begun as secretary of the Whig state committee, which laid the foundation of the Republican party in Rhode Island. He was chosen a delegate to the Republican convention which nominated General Fremont in 1856, and in the same year was elected to represent the town of Coventry in the general assembly. In 1872 he was one of the presidential electors from Rhode Island, and in 1876 a delegate to the national convention which nominated General Hayes. In 1873 he was elected governor of the state on the Republican ticket, and was re-elected the following year. Another honor which came to him was his service as commissioner to the Paris Exposition in 1878, to which office he was appointed by President Hayes.

Mr. Howard was connected in an official capacity with many corporations. In addition to holding the presidency of the Harris Manufacturing Company, he was president of the Armington & Sims Engine Company, of the Pintsch Gas Company and of the Providence Telephone Company. He was captain of the Providence Marine Artillery for a time, and also served as a member of Governor Hoppin's staff. In 1873 he was given the honorary degree of A. M. by Brown University. He was active in the Franklin Lyceum, being its president for a time. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and joined the Historical Society in the year 1897.

Governor Howard was keenly interested in the political welfare of the state and was one of the famous group of

literary and public men who regularly gathered at the office of the Providence Journal for a social interchange of ideas and known as the "Sunday-School." He was of marked literary tastes and frequently contributed to the columns of the Journal poetry, letters of travel in this country and abroad, parodies on familiar verse, and dialect sketches. He also wrote upon mechanical subjects, with which he was especially familiar.

He was survived by his widow and three children: Jessie H. wife of Edward C. Bucklin; Elisha H. Howard and Charles T. Howard.

AUGUSTUS SAMUEL MILLER.

Augustus Samuel Miller was born at Plainfield Conn., August 13, 1847, the son of Simon Williams and Anne (Lawton) Miller. He was descended from Rev. Alexander Miller (1711-1798) of Plainfield, a staunch advocate of religious liberty in Connecticut, and also from Roger Williams. He received his preparatory education in the schools of Plainfield and at the Mowry and Goff school of Providence. He was graduated from Brown University in the class of 1871 with the degree of A. B., receiving later the degree of A. M. After leaving college he took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1874. He was assistant clerk of the supreme court from May, 1873, to October, 1876. In the latter year he became associated with Henry J. Spooner in law partnership to which firm Arthur L. Brown was later admitted. In 1885 the firm became Miller & Brown, and was continued until 1894, when the partnership was dissolved. In 1899 he entered into partnership with Thomas A. Carroll under the firm name of Miller & Carroll. Mr. Miller was admitted to practice before the United States circuit court in 1880 and the United States supreme court in 1890.

Mr. Miller took an active part in public and political life. He was chairman of the Democratic city committee from 1881 to 1883, a member of the common council of Providence

from 1885 to 1887, and its president in 1887. He was elected to the general assembly as a member of the house of representatives in 1884 and 1885, and from 1889 to 1891, being speaker of the house during the latter years. In 1893 and 1894 he represented Providence in the Rhode Island senate. He took part in many important political movements during his public service. In 1897 he was a member of the commission to revise the state constitution, and in 1903 served as chairman of the state commission on harbor improvement. In the fall of 1902 he was elected mayor of the city of Providence on the Democratic ticket, succeeding D. L. D. Granger. He served with honor to himself and with credit to the city for three years, being in office at the time of his death, which occurred September 26, 1905.

Mayor Miller was connected with many business and social organizations. For many years he was president of the American Enamel Company, incorporated in 1866, the oldest and largest establishment of its kind in the country. He was president of the Franklin Lyceum in 1880, vice-president of the Hope Club, the first president of the Young Men's Democratic Club, and a member of the Elmwood Club, Press Club, Providence Art Club, Squantum Association, Rhode Island State Fair Association and the American Bar Association. He joined the Historical Society in 1875. He had marked literary tastes and wrote for the magazines and newspapers when his vocation permitted.

On February 17, 1881, he married Elizabeth LeMoines Davis, daughter of William D. and Mary E. Davis, by whom he had two children, Mary Eleanor Davis Miller, who died in infancy, and William Davis Miller.

DAVID CARPENTER MOULTON.

David Carpenter Moulton was born in Chichester, N. H., December 23, 1830, and died at his home in Providence, November 26, 1905. He was the son of Samuel S. and Betsey M. Moulton. When he was eight years of age his parents moved to Manchester, N. H., where he learned the cabinet maker's

trade in his father's shop. In 1852 he left for Providence, where he entered the employ of the Atlantic Delaine Company in Olneyville, setting up machinery and shafting. Two years after he became connected with the Providence Steam and Gas Pipe Company of which he later was chosen superintendent. About 1880 the company took up the installation of automatic sprinklers, and after that date he was particularly identified with that branch of the business. In January, 1893, this company, with the other leading automatic sprinkler companies, united to form the General Fire Extinguisher Company, of which he was appointed superintendent of engineering and construction. He remained in charge until April 1, 1900, when ill health compelled his retirement after completing forty-six years of continuous service.

His business life was marked by an insistence on the most careful workmanship, and his love of justice and fair dealing won the confidence and esteem of the many customers all over the country as well as of his business associates. By those under his charge he was regarded not only as an employer but as a friend and counsellor.

Mr. Moulton was not a member of any fraternal organization, nor did he take any active part in political life. He was a member of the Beneficent Congregational Church. He joined the Historical Society in 1891.

On June 3, 1852, he married Mary M. Barney, who was born at Acworth, N. H., daughter of Joseph H. Barney. She died April 26, 1868. They had one adopted son, Herbert Clark Moulton, who now lives at Keene, N. H. On October 21, 1874, he was united in marriage to Ruth Weeden Potter of Providence, and was survived by his widow and their three children, David Potter Moulton, Benjamin Potter Moulton, and Mabel Cornelia Moulton.

ARLON MOWRY.

Arlon Mowry, for nearly half a century North Smithfield's most prominent citizen, died at his daughter's home in Providence, March 8, 1905. He was born February 23, 1833, in the

town of Smithfield, the son of Barney and Phila (Mowry) Mowry. He attended the schools of his native town until the spring of 1849, when he became a pupil at Mount Union Seminary, Stark County, Ohio. He finished his education at Smithville Seminary, North Scituate, R. I., and at Ward's Seminary, at Saxton's River, Vt. He was engaged in teaching a portion of the time until 1857, when he entered into business as a merchant in Woonsocket, at the same time cultivating his farm in the town of Smithfield, and met with success in both enterprises.

His political career began in 1859, when he was elected a member of the town council of Smithfield, in which he served continuously until the town was divided in 1871. During the last five years he was chosen president of the council. For several years he was a member of the school committee, was collector of taxes for the town from 1862 to 1871, and during the Civil War was U. S. deputy collector of internal revenue, collecting from the territory of Smithfield alone over \$1,300,000. Mr. Mowry was elected to the Rhode Island house of representatives from 1868 until 1871, but upon the division of Smithfield, in the latter year, he became identified with the town of North Smithfield, representing it for three successive years in the Rhode Island senate, and for a like period in the house of representatives. For six years he served also as president of the town council. In the state legislature he was a member of several important committees and served for ten years as a member of the state board of agriculture.

He was elected president of the Mechanics Savings Bank of Woonsocket in 1885, and of the National Globe Bank of the same city in 1887, retaining both positions until his death. He was also a director of the National Union Bank, and in addition to these trusts served as executor and administrator of several estates.

On March 16, 1857, he married Harriet Whitman, daughter of Isaac and Susan Whitman (often spelled Wightman). She died January 2, 1865, leaving four children, Emma L., wife of Stephen E. Batcheller of Los Angeles, Cal.; Eugene Clayton

Mowry of New York City; Wilfred Lester Mowry, who died in infancy; and Harriet W., wife of Albert E. Crowell of Providence.

Mr. Mowry joined the Historical Society in 1899. He was much interested in genealogical research and local history, and was exceptionally well informed regarding historic localities in the northern part of the state. When Thomas Steere wrote his history of the town of Smithfield in 1881, he was largely instrumental in having the town support the project financially, and also furnished much assistance to the author.

FRANKLIN PIERCE OWEN.

Franklin Pierce Owen, the son of Elisha B. and Mary E. (Mathewson) Owen, was born December 27, 1853, in the village of North Scituate in the town of Scituate in this state. Educated in the public schools of his native town and prepared for college in the Lapham Institute on the shores of Moswancicut Pond, near his home, he retained through life a strong love for that town. He was graduated from Amherst College in the class of 1874, and studied law in the office of the late George E. Webster, clerk of the court of common pleas for Providence county. For several years he was the assistant clerk of this court. He was admitted to the bar January 26, 1883, and resigning his position as assistant clerk, he began the practice of law in 1887 as the junior member of the law firm of Page & Owen with Charles H. Page, who was his fellow-townsman and who was elected later as representative to congress. In 1897 this partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, the two partners continuing each his own law practice in adjacent offices thereafter. In 1903 Willis B. Richardson became associated with him in the practice of law under the firm name of Owen & Richardson, which partnership continued to the time of the death of Mr. Owen.

In politics Mr. Owen was an active, uncompromising Democrat and leader in his native town, in which he retained his legal residence through life, although passing his winters in

Providence. For several years he was chairman of the board of assessors of Scituate. He became the town solicitor in 1891 upon the resignation of that position by Mr. Page when he was elected to congress, and thereafter until his death Mr. Owen remained the town solicitor. He was elected the senator from Scituate in 1888 and 1889, and representative in 1892 and 1893. The latter year he was elected speaker. In 1889 he was elected chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee and he had charge of the political campaigns of his party until 1900.

He became the Democratic candidate for representative to congress in 1902 and 1904. He conducted an energetic personal canvass, speaking to crowds night after night, both in doors and out, to the injury of his voice. Never physically robust, it is probable that the strenuous political work he thus engaged in, shortened his life.

His popularity in his native town was shown by the earnest support given him there. He was always deeply interested in whatever might benefit Scituate, and became an earnest promoter of the Providence and Danielson Electric Railroad. He was its first president, and afterwards, until his death, January 23, 1905, he was its legal adviser.

December 26, 1877, he married Mary Fisher, who died December 20, 1892, leaving three daughters, Sadie R. Owen, now Mrs. Charles A. Potter of North Scituate; Mary F. Owen and Edith R. Owen. January 19, 1898, he married Ida Viola Richardson Holmes, daughter of George B. and Elizabeth A. (Richardson) Holmes. His wife died in 1902.

He was a member and past-master of Temple Lodge, No. 18, A. F. and A. M. of Greenville. An active worker in his profession, he was especially successful in jury cases. He became a member of the Historical Society in 1901.

ALPHEUS SPRING PACKARD.

Alpheus Spring Packard was born in Brunswick, Me., February 19, 1839, son of Alpheus Spring and Frances Elizabeth (Appleton) Packard. He came of a family of

eminent teachers. His grandfather, Hezekiah Packard, was assistant librarian and also teacher of mathematics at Harvard College. His father, after whom he was named, was for sixty-five years professor of Greek and Latin at Bowdoin College, and at one time its acting president. It was said that his length of service in teaching exceeded that of any college official in the country at the time. Professor Packard's mother was a sister-in-law of President Pierce.

Professor Packard obtained his early education in the schools of his native state and was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1861, afterwards attending the Maine Medical School until he was graduated in 1864. For three years he studied under Professor Agassiz at the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard and received the degree of S. B. Many positions of honor and responsibility were filled by him during the next few years. In 1865 he was librarian and custodian of the Boston Society of Natural History. In 1866 he became curator of the Essex Institute, and from 1867 to 1878 curator and director of the Peabody Academy of Science. He was also state entomologist of Massachusetts from 1871 to 1873. In 1878 he became connected with the faculty at Brown University, assuming the professorship of zoology and geology. For nearly thirty years he remained in this position, keeping up his classes to an unusual standard and giving to the college something of his own fame as a scientist.

Professor Packard's life was crowded with many honors along the lines of his chosen work. He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences since 1872, a member of the U. S. Entomological Commission, from 1877 to 1882 honorary president of the Zoological Congress in Paris, in 1889 founder and director of the American Naturalist, and a corresponding or honorary member of twelve learned and scientific societies in Europe. In 1901 he received the exceptional honor of election as a foreign member of the Linnean Society of London, at which time there were only four American members besides himself. In the same year Bowdoin College conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

As a writer Professor Packard produced a prodigious amount of printed material. His works on entomology embraced twenty volumes, with nearly 400 scientific papers and addresses upon zoology, geology and kindred subjects. In the course of his researches he spent much time in South America and Labrador, and had visited almost every country of the world. As one writer said of him at the time of his death, "He was an enthusiast in science and a poet in vision from school days. He inspired more immaturity and more maturity to study God in nature than any man we ever knew."

In October, 1867, he married Elizabeth Derby, daughter of Samuel Baker Walcott. His death occurred February 14, 1905. He was survived by his widow, by a son, Alpheus A. Packard of Brookline, Mass., and by two daughters, Mrs. P. W. McClellan and Miss Martha Walcott Packard.

CAROLINE RICHMOND.

Caroline Richmond was born in Providence, August 13, 1841, and died suddenly, November 8, 1905, while on the railway train near Colorado Springs, Colorado. She was the daughter of George Martin Richmond and Anna (Eddy) Richmond, the latter being the daughter of Samuel Eddy, who was Chief Justice of Rhode Island from 1827 to 1835.

A life-long invalid, owing to an accident in childhood, she was fortunately saved from any morbidness as the consequence thereof, by a sunny, happy temperament. An enthusiastic traveler, undaunted by discomforts that disturb many who are robust, she visited often both near and distant lands, enjoying the beauties of nature and of art.

Whether at home or abroad, she was constantly ministering to the wants of others with a generosity based upon an intelligent and a discriminating sympathy. For two generations she conducted a Sunday-school class with a devotion and care that won the support of her scholars. She spent many hours in the preparation of these lessons, and, as the years passed by,

she accumulated a library of valuable works bearing on the courses she taught.

Her interest in liberal faith led her to visit the field of early Unitarian tradition and teaching in Hungary, and she and other members of her family endowed a chair in the Unitarian college at Koloszvar. Her gifts were not limited to foreign fields for she was ever a generous contributor to the various activities of the Unitarian churches in Providence and by her will she still further assisted them and also the American Unitarian Association. Her beneficence was wider than any denominational limits. Many philanthropic and educational enterprises were constantly the recipients of her gifts.

Her love of art was fostered by travel and frequent visits to the art centres of Europe. She collected freely and she generously distributed her art collection by her will to public institutions and her relatives. She joined this Society in 1891.

PERSONS FROM WHOM GIFTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

Addeman, Joshua M., Providence	Chadsey, William N., Providence
Albee, Edward F., Providence	Champlin, Edward P., New Shoreham
Aldrich, John B., Providence	Chapin, Charles V., Providence
Allen, Edward R., Hopkinton	Chapin, William W., Providence
Ames, Mrs. Samuel, Providence	Chase, Albert L., Middletown
Ames, William, Providence	Chase, Philip S., Providence
Angell, Thomas H., Providence	Chase, T. Frederick, Providence
Armstrong, Esther A., Marxsboro, N. J.	Church, Frederick P., Barrington
Arnold, Fred A., Providence	Clapp, Otis F., Providence
Arnold, George W., Bristol	Clark, Franklin C., Providence
Arnold, Henry T., Plainfield, Ct.	Clark, John F., Cumberland
Arnold, James N., Providence	Cole, Frederick B., Wickford
Arnold, James O., Dayton, Ohio	Conyngton, Mary R., Providence
Arnold, John N., Providence	Crandall, John C., New York
Atkinson, Mrs. Margaret L., Providence	Crawford, C. Fred, Central Falls
Atwood, Mrs. F. A. D., New Boston	Cummings, Matthew J., Providence
Austin, Katharine H., Providence	Cushing, Anne C., Providence
Balch, Samuel, New York	Darling, Mrs. George W., New Haven
Barker, Mrs. Richard J., Tiverton	Davis, Albert W., Providence
Barnard, Emily, Hartford	Davis, C. Abbott, Providence
Bicknell, Thomas W., Providence	Davis, Frank F., Chepachet
Boone, Frances B., Providence	Davis, Henry R., Providence
Brigham, Clarence S., Providence	Dawson, Samuel E., Providence
Brown, Robert P., Providence	Deutschendorff, Mary C., Ardennes, France
Brown, Sophia F., Providence	Dexter, Elizabeth B., Providence
Burrows, Charles W., Cleveland	Earl, Henry H., Fall River
Callender, Walter R., Providence	Eaton, Amasa M., Providence
Carrington, Edward, Providence	Eldredge, Zoeth S., San Francisco
Caswell, William F., Jamestown	Ely, William D., Providence
Caswell, W. Herbert, Narragansett Pier	Emerson, George E., Providence
Chace, Henry R., Providence	English, William, Providence
Chace, Mrs. Lewis J., Providence	Everett, Richmond P., Providence
Chace, Stephen F. C., Providence	Farnell, George, Providence

Field, Edward, Providence
 Folsom, Albert A., Brookline
 Foster, Joseph H., Pawtucket
 Foster, William E., Providence
 Freeman, Edward L., Central Falls
 Frost, Walter B., Providence
 Gallagher, Francis, Providence
 Gorton, George O., Providence
 Green, Eleanor B., Providence
 Green, Samuel A., Boston
 Green, Theodore F., Providence
 Greene, Edward A., Providence
 Greene, Mary A., Providence
 Greene, M. Louise, New Haven
 Griffin, Martin I. J., Philadelphia
 Guild, Georgiana, Providence
 Hardon, Henry W., New York
 Harris, Edward D., New York
 Hart, Charles H., Philadelphia
 Hawkins, Rush C., New York
 Haywood, Marshall DeL., Raleigh,
 N. C.
 Hazard, Rowland G., Peacedale
 Hazard, Samuel A., Providence
 Hedges, Sidney M., Boston
 Hildred, Mrs. Arthur, Boston
 Hoppin, William W., New York
 Hord, Arnold H., Germantown, Pa.
 Howard, Gardner, Foster
 Hoxsey, William, Westerly
 Hoyt, David W., Providence
 Hunt, Agnes, Manchester, N. H.
 Jackson, William F. B., Providence
 Jastram, Pardon S., Providence
 Jencks, Albert V., estate, Prov-
 idence
 Jenckes, John, Newport
 Keach, Mary A., Providence
 Kelly, Caroline, Providence
 King, Henry M., Providence
 Lippitt, Charles W., Providence
 Littlefield, Nathan W., Pawtucket
 Lockwood, James T., Providence
 Logan, Walter S., Providence

Loomis, George A., East Green-
 wich
 Lord, Augustus M., Providence
 Lovering, Henry M., Taunton
 MacDonald, William, Providence
 Mason, George C., Providence
 Mason, William C., Providence
 McCabe, Anthony, Providence
 McGeary, George W., Boston
 Melcher, Mrs. Ellen S., Brooklyn
 Morris, Edward D., Providence
 Moseley, William H. T., Prov-
 idence
 Nelson, William, Paterson
 Noyes, Miss Harriette E., Prov-
 idence
 Noyes, Isaac P., Washington
 O'Halloran, George F., Ottawa
 Olin, William M., Boston
 Palmer, Lowell M., New York
 Paltsits, Victor H., New York
 Parker, George B., Washington
 Peaslee, John B., Cincinnati
 Peckham, Charles H., Providence
 Peirce, Thomas J., Wickford
 Perkins, Jane F., Providence
 Perry, Howard B., Wakefield
 Potter, Henry H., Scituate
 Preston, Howard W., Providence
 Putnam, Helen C., Providence
 Read, Mrs. Georgiana D., Prov-
 idence
 Read, Walter A., Providence
 Reynolds, Charles A., Central
 Falls
 Reynolds, Ellen A., Providence
 Rice, Howard M., Providence
 Richman, Irving B., Muscatine,
 Iowa
 Rose, Henry B., Providence
 Rowell, Benjamin W., Boston
 Sackett, Frederic M., Providence
 Shaw, James, Providence
 Sheldon, Rebecca O., Providence

- Sherman, James L., Providence
Sherman, Sidney S., Providence
Smiley, Albert K., Lake Mohonk
Smith, Charles A., Providence
Smith, Henry F., Hartford
Smith, Joseph J., Providence
Spencer, Borden, Providence
Spencer, Gideon, Providence
Sprague, Frank W., Brookline
Stevens, C. Ellis, Brooklyn
Stiness, John H., Providence
Stockwell, George A., Providence
Stone, William L., Mt. Vernon,
 N. Y.
Swan, Robert T., Boston,
Swarts, Gardner T., Providence
Taylor, John P., Providence
Taylor, Thomas J., Taunton
Thomas, Douglas W., Providence
Thompson, S. Millett, Providence
Thurber, Charles H., Providence
Tobey, Oscar A., Greenville
Tooker, William W., Sag Harbor,
 N. Y.
Updike, D. Berkeley, Boston
Utter, George H., Westerly
Vose, James G., Providence
Waterman, Daniel D., Cranston
Webb, Samuel H., Providence
Webb, George H., Providence
Wetmore, George Peabody, New-
 port
Wilson, George G., Providence
Winship, George P., Providence

INSTITUTIONS AND CORPORATIONS FROM WHICH GIFTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

Alfred University	Delaware Historical Society
American Antiquarian Society	District of Columbia, Deutsche Historische Gesellschaft
American Catholic Historical Society	District of Columbia Society of Colonial Wars
American Historical Association	Dover Public Library
American Irish Historical Society	Essex Institute
American Jewish Historical Society	Hartford Theological Seminary
American Library Association	Harvard University
American Philosophical Society	Hyde Park Historical Society
Amherst College	Illinois State Historical Society
Boston Associated Charities	Indian Rights Association
Boston Cemetery Department	Iowa Historical Department
Boston City Auditor	Iowa State Historical Society
Boston Engineering Department	Ipswich Historical Society
Boston Public Library	John Carter Brown Library
Boston Registry Department	Johns Hopkins University
Boston Weekly Transcript	Kansas Historical Society
Brown Alumni Monthly	Kentucky Historical Society
Brown Daily Herald	Leland Stanford Jr. University
Brown University	Lexington Historical Society
Buffalo Historical Society	Lowell Old Residents Historical Association
Bunker Hill Monument Association	Louisiana Historical Society
Butler Hospital	Maine Genealogical Society
California, University of	Maine Historical Society
Canadian Institute	Maine State Library
Chicago Historical Society	Maryland Historical Society
Chicago, University of	Massachusetts Historical Society
Cincinnati, University of	Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners
Colorado State Historical Society	Massachusetts, Secretary of Commonwealth
Colorado, University of	Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants
Columbia University Library	Medford Historical Society
Connecticut Historical Society	
Connecticut Magazine	
Connecticut State Library	

Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society	Princeton University
Michigan, University of	Providence Athenæum
Missouri Historical Society	Providence Board of Trade
Montreal Historical Society	Providence Central Baptist Church
Nantucket Historical Association	Providence City Auditor
New England Historic-Genealogical Society	Providence City Clerk
New England Society in the City of New York	Providence Club for Colonial Reprints
New Hampshire Historical Society	Providence Department of Public Works
New Haven Colony Historical Society	Providence District Nursing Association
New Jersey Historical Society	Providence Economic Club
New London County Historical Society	Providence Journal Company
New York Genealogical and Biographical Society	Providence Medical Association
New York Meteorological Observatory	Providence Public Library
New York Public Library	Providence Record Commissioners
New York Society of Mayflower Descendants	Quebec Literary and Historical Society
New York State Historical Society	Quinnabaug Historical Society
New York State Library	Redwood Library
New York State University	Rhode Island Board of Education
Newberry Library	Rhode Island Citizens' Historical Association
Newport Mercury	Rhode Island College of Agriculture
Niagara Historical Society	Rhode Island Daughters of the American Revolution
North Carolina University	Rhode Island Insurance Department
North Dakota Historical Society	Rhode Island Medical Society
Nova Scotia Historical Society	Rhode Island Metropolitan Park Commission
Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society	Rhode Island Railroad Commissioner
Ohio Historical and Philosophical Society	Rhode Island St. Louis Exposition Commission
Oklahoma Historical Society	Rhode Island Secretary of State
Old Dartmouth Historical Society	Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati
Old North West Genealogical Society	Rhode Island Society of Colonial Dames
Oneida Historical Society	Rhode Island Society of Colonial Wars
Ontario Historical Society	
Pennsylvania, Historical Society of Philadelphia Library Company	

- Rhode Island Society of May-flower Descendants
Rhode Island Sons of the American Revolution
Rhode Island State Auditor
Rhode Island State Library
Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Association
Rhode Island Women's Club
Royal Historical Society
Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries
Saint Elizabeth Home
Sharon Historical Society
Smithsonian Institution
South Dakota Historical Society
Southern California, Historical Society of
Swan Point Cemetery
Tennessee Historical Society
Tennessee, University of
Texas State Historical Association
Topsfield Historical Society
Toronto, University of
Tufts College
United States Government
Vermont Historical Society
Vermont State Library
Vineland Historical and Antiquarian Society
Virginia Historical Society
Wentworth Historical Society
West Virginia Historical and Antiquarian Society
Westerly Public Library
Wisconsin State Historical Society
Worcester Board of Trade
Worcester Society of Antiquity
Wyoming Historical and Geological Society
Yale University

MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

JANUARY, 1906.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

ELECTED.	RESIDENCE.
1868.	William Leete Stone,
1880.	Carl Schurz,
1888.	James Burrill Angell,
1895.	Charles Francis Adams,
1898.	James Phinney Baxter,
1902.	John Franklin Jameson,
1902.	Elisha Benjamin Andrews,
1902.	Oscar Solomon Straus,
1904.	Irving Berdine Richman,
	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
	New York, N. Y.
	Ann Arbor, Mich.
	Boston, Mass.
	Portland, Me.
	Washington, D. C.
	Lincoln, Neb.
	New York, N. Y.
	Muscatine, Iowa.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

ELECTED.	RESIDENCE.
1859.	Samuel Coffin Eastman,
1867.	Samuel Abbott Green,
1867.	Frederic Augustus Holden,
1869.	Ainsworth Rand Spofford,
1869.	J. Watts DePeyster,
1869.	Elbridge Henry Goss,
1870.	Samuel Arnold Briggs,
1872.	Richard Eddy,
1873.	Edmund Farwell Slafter,
1873.	Albert Harrison Hoyt,
1873.	J. C. Holst,
1875.	Percy Daniels,
1875.	Thomas Fisk Rowland,
1875.	C. Mason Kinnie,
1878.	Asa Bird Gardiner,
1878.	Robert Alonzo Brock,
	Concord, N. H.
	Boston, Mass.
	Hyattsville, Md.
	Washington, D. C.
	New York, N. Y.
	Melrose, Mass.
	Chicago, Ill.
	Chatham, Mass.
	Boston, Mass.
	Boston, Mass.
	Christiana, Norway.
	Carthage, Mo.
	Brooklyn, N. Y.
	San Francisco, Cal.
	New York, N. Y.
	Richmond, Va.

ELECTED.	RESIDENCE.
1878.	John Austin Stevens, Newport, R. I.
1879.	Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Cambridge, Mass.
1879.	Ray Greene Huling, Cambridge, Mass.
1879.	Edouard Madier de Montjau, Paris, France.
1880.	James Grant Wilson, New York, N. Y.
1880.	James Mason Hoppin, New Haven, Conn.
1880.	Thomas Williams Bicknell, Providence, R. I.
1882.	Wilfred Harold Munro, Providence, R. I.
1882.	Leander Cornelius Manchester, Lowell, Mass.
1882.	Charles Henry Hart, Philadelphia, Pa.
1883.	Stephen Denison Peet, Chicago, Ill.
1884.	Abner Cheney Goodell, Salem, Mass.
1884.	Adolphus Skinner Hubbard, San Francisco, Cal.
1885.	Franklin Bowditch Dexter, New Haven, Conn.
1885.	Peter Butler Olney, New York, N. Y.
1885.	Richard Olney, Boston, Mass.
1885.	William Augustus Mowry, Hyde Park, Mass.
1885.	Albert Alonzo Folsom, Brookline, Mass.
1887.	George Alfred Raikes, London, England.
1888.	Abby Isabel (Brown) Bulkley, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1889.	William Henry Watson, Utica, N. Y.
1890.	Franklin Pierce Rice, Worcester, Mass.
1890.	William Harden, Savannah, Ga.
1891.	Henry Fitz Gilbert Waters, Salem, Mass.
1891.	William Warner Hoppin, New York, N. Y.
1891.	Isaac Pitman Noyes, Washington, D. C.
1892.	Henry Herbert Edes, Boston, Mass.
1893.	Clarence Winthrop Bowen, New York, N. Y.
1893.	Alfred Manchester, Salem, Mass.
1894.	Laura Goodwin Sanford, Erie, Pa.
1894.	Charles Phelps Noyes, St. Paul, Minn.
1895.	Stanislaus Murray Hamilton, Washington, D. C.
1895.	David Fisher, Kalamazoo, Mich.
1897.	William Ashmead Courtenay, Newry, S. C.
1897.	Ellen D. Larned, Thompson, Conn.
1898.	Henry Sweetser Burrage, Portland, Me.
1899.	William Copley Winslow, Boston, Mass.
1902.	Charles Howard Shinn, Niles, Cal.

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

• Life Members.

ELECTED.

1897. Addeman, Joshua Melancthon
 1874. Aldrich, Nelson Wilmarth
 1905. Aldrich, William Fosdick
 1875. *Ames, William
 1897. Angell, John Wilmarth
 1893. Angell, Walter Foster
 1897. Anthony, Edwin Perkins
 1894. Arnold, Fred Augustus
 1889. Arnold, Frederick William
 1889. Arnold, Newton Darling
 1877. Arnold, Stephen Harris
 1881. *Austin, John Osborne
 1902. Avery, Morris H.
 1901. Baker, Albert Allison
 1881. Baker, David Sherman
 1901. Baker, Esther Hinckley
 1903. *Baker, George Towne
 1903. *Baker, Nathan Hale
 1898. Baker, William Cotter
 1890. Ballou, William Herbert
 1891. Barker, Frederick Augustus
 1902. Barrows, Arthur Channing
 1872. Barrows, Edwin
 1879. Barton, William Turner
 1899. Bates, Frank Greene
 1883. Bates, Isaac Comstock
 1894. Bates, William Lincoln
 1898. Beach, Charles Horace
 1858. Binney, William
 1901. Blanchard, Edward Richmond.
 1890. Blodgett, John Taggard
 1894. Bourn, Augustus Osborne
 1898. Bowen, Charles William
 1901. Bowen, Henry
 1872. *Bowen, Holder Borden
 1903. Blumer, George Alder

ELECTED.

1901. *Brayton, Charles Ray
 1901. Brayton, Walter Francis
 1893. Briggs, Benjamin Franklin
 1899. Brigham, Clarence Saunders
 1894. Brown, Albert Waterman
 1904. Brown, Cyrus Perrin
 1883. Brown, D. Russell
 1883. Brown, H. Martin
 1900. Brown, Nathaniel Howland
 1893. Brown, Pardon Fenner
 1899. Brown, Robert Perkins
 1898. Browne, Keyes Danforth
 1901. Budlong, John Clarke
 1901. Bugbee, Elizabeth Dorrance
 1896. Bullock, Emma Westcott
 1905. Burdick, Frank Elisha
 1906. Burlingame, Edwin Aylesworth
 1901. Calder, Albert Lawton, *ad*
 1859. Calder, George Beckford
 1891. *Callender, Walter
 1905. Callender, Walter Reid
 1905. Campbell, Jere
 1874. Carpenter, Francis Wood
 1897. Carrington, Edward
 1889. Catlin, Charles Albert
 1894. Chace, Henry Richmond
 1888. Chace, James Hervey
 1880. Chace, Jonathan
 1879. Chace, Lewis Jenkins
 1892. Chace, Lucretia Gifford
 1868. Chace, Thomas Wilson
 1895. *Chaffee, Hattie Budlong
 1884. Chapin, Charles Value
 1892. Chapin, William Waterman
 1880. Chase, Julian A.
 1887. Clafin, Arthur Whitman
 1905. Clark, Franklin Chase

ELECTED.

1895. Clark, Harry Clinton
 1897. Clarke, Jennie Miles
 1880. Coats, James
 1904. Cole, Frederick Bradford
 1885. Collins, George Lewis
 1892. Colwell, Francis
 1890. Comstock, Louis Hall
 1886. Comstock, Richard Williams
 1891. Conant, Samuel Morris
 1872. Congdon, Johns Hopkins
 1898. Cranston, Francis Augustus
 1906. Crowell, Asa Clinton
 1903. *Cushing, Adoniram Judson
 1906. Dana, Frederick Irving
 1886. *Danielson, John W.
 1901. Darling, George Curtis
 1886. Dart, Edward Merrill
 1902. Davis, C. Abbott
 1891. Davis, Henry Richard
 1894. Davis, John William
 1890. *Davol, Joseph
 1887. Day, Albert Clifford
 1894. Day, Frank Lealie
 1894. Day, Henry Gould
 1895. Dexter, Elizabeth Bridgham
 1902. Dexter, George Washington
 1901. Dexter, Henry Clinton
 1899. Dodge, Martha Ann
 1901. Doran, John
 1877. Dorrance, Sam'l Richmond
 1882. Douglas, Wm. Wilberforce
 1900. Dowling, Austin
 1903. Drowne, Frederick Eugene
 1897. Dubois, Edward Church
 1894. *Duncan, William Butler
 1875. Dunnell, William Wanton
 1890. Dyer, Elisha
 1872. *Eaton, Amasa Mason
 1905. Eddy, William Joseph
 1904. Edwards, Stephen Ostrom
 1856. Ely, Jas. Winchell Coleman
 1876. *Ely, William

ELECTED.

1862. Ely, William Davis
 1858. *Everett, Richmond Pearl
 1892. Farnsworth, John Prescott
 1900. Faunce, William H. P.
 1901. Fenner, Herbert Nicholas
 1890. Fiske, George McClellan
 1885. FitzGerald, Ormond Edward
 1889. *Fletcher, Charles
 1893. Flint, Susan Amelia
 1903. Folsom, Herbert Arthur
 1904. Ford, William Henry
 1906. Foster, Charles Samuel
 1891. Foster, John
 1905. Foster, Joseph Henry
 1900. Foster, Theodore W.
 1881. Foster, William Eaton
 1902. Frazee, Victor
 1903. *Freeman, James Francis
 1897. Freeman, Joseph Wood
 1899. Fretwell, John
 1875. Gammell, Robert Ives
 1884. Gammell, William
 1891. Gardner, Clarence Tripp
 1889. Gardner, Henry Brayton
 1889. Gardner, Rathbone
 1902. Gladding, Henry Coggeshall
 1894. Goddard, Elizabeth Cass
 1881. Goddard, Moses Brown Ives
 1880. Goddard, Robert Hale Ives
 1850. *Goddard, William
 1883. Goodwin, Daniel
 1903. Gorton, George Olney
 1894. Gottschalk, Mary H. B. von
 1891. Granger, Daniel Larned
 Davis
 1893. Granger, William Smith
 1891. Grant, Henry Tyler
 1897. Green, Theodore Francis
 1893. Greene, Charles William
 1893. Greene, Edward Aborn
 1876. Greene, Henry Lehre
 1896. Greene, Isaac Chase
 1877. Greene, William Maxwell

ELECTED.

1895. Greene, William Ray
 1899. Greenwood, Harriet Webb
 1896. Grieve, Robert
 1899. Griffin, Thomas Jefferson
 1872. Grosvenor, William
 1900. Guild, Georgiana
 1878. Hall, Robert
 1878. Harkness, Albert
 1901. Harris, Robert
 1898. Harris, Walter Douglas
 1904. Garrison, George Arnold
 1895. Garrison, Joseph LeRoy
 1889. Hart, George Thomas
 1901. Hayes, Frederic
 1894. *Hazard, Caroline
 1888. Hazard, Rowland Gibson
 1903. Hazard, Samuel Anthony
 1881. Hersey, George Dallas
 1891. *Hill, Elizabeth Caroline
 1901. Hodgman, William Lansing
 1892. Hopkins, Charles Wyman
 1871. Hoppin, Frederick Street
 1897. Hoppin, William Anthony
 1901. Horton, Leonard Wheaton
 1890. Howard, Hiram
 1891. Howe, Marc Antony DeWolf
 1885. Howland, Richard Smith
 1898. Hoxie, Frederick Jerome
 1882. Hoyt, David Webster
 1889. Hudson, James Smith
 1901. Humphrey, George
 1901. Hunt, Horatio Allen
 1896. Huntsman, John Fletcher
 1896. Isham, Norman Morrison
 1882. Jackson, William Francis
 Bennett
 1898. Jenckes, John
 1897. Jepherson, George Arthur
 1900. Jillson, Francello George
 1880. Jones, Augustine
 1904. Jones, William
 1899. *Keach, Mary Alice
 1901. Kelley, Arthur Livingston

ELECTED.

1880. Kelley, John Balch
 1880. Kenyon, James Stanton
 1902. Kimball, Charles Dean
 1900. Kimball, Gertrude Selwyn
 1892. Kimball, Horace Arnold
 1902. Kimball, Sarah Dexter
 1885. *King, George Gordon
 1892. King, Henry Melville
 1884. King, William Dehon
 1897. Knight, Amelia Sumner
 1879. Knight, Edward Balch
 1905. Knox, Horatio Bickford
 1894. Koopman, Harry Lyman
 1901. Lawton, George Robert
 1901. Lee, Thomas Zanslaur
 1890. Leete, George Farmer
 1898. Leonard, Charles Henry
 1897. Leonard, William Arthur
 1892. Lincoln, Ferdinand Augustine
 .
 1878. Lippitt, Charles Warren
 1901. Littlefield, George Abner
 1898. Littlefield, Nathan Whitman
 1891. Lord, Augustus Mendon
 1901. Lyman, Richard E.
 1901. MacDonald, William
 1892. Mason, A. Livingston
 1877. Mason, Eugene Waterman
 1896. Mason, Fletcher Stone
 1877. Mason, John Hale
 1889. Matteson, George Washington Richmond
 1895. McCabe, Anthony
 1883. Meader, Lewis Hamilton
 1901. Metcalf, Harold
 1896. Miller, Horace George
 1890. Moulton, Edmund T.
 1901. Mowry, Wendell Axtell
 1906. Munro, Arthur Earle
 1901. Munro, Walter Lee
 1881. Munro, Wilfred Harold
 1894. Nicholson, Samuel Mowry

ELECTED.

1876. Nickerson, Edward Irving
 1874. Nightingale, Geo. Corliss
 1897. Nightingale, Geo. Corliss, Jr.
 1894. *Noyes, Charles Phelps
 1897. Noyes, Robert Fanning
 1897. Olney, George Henry
 1885. Page, Charles Harris
 1906. Paige, Henry
 1894. Palmer, John Simmons
 1899. Peckham, William Mackey
 1875. Pegram, John Combe
 1903. Peirce, Augustus Richmond
 1905. Perry, Charles Manchester
 1880. Perry, Marsden Jasiel
 1891. Phillips, Gilbert Anthony
 1899. Poland, William Carey
 1878. Porter, Emory Huntington
 1901. Potter, Dexter Burton
 1887. Preston, Howard Willis
 1902. Rawson, Thomas Brownell
 1896. Rhodes, Christopher
 1900. Rhodes, William Conrad
 1891. Richards, Henry Francis
 1877. Richmond, Walter
 1898. Rickard, Abbie Smith Weld
 1891. Ripley, James Morrison
 1898. Rivers, Mary
 1895. *Rodman, Robert
 1881. Roelker, William Greene
 1888. Rogers, Arthur
 1890. Rugg, Henry Warren
 1897. Sackett, Frederic Moseley
 1896. Sawin, Isaac Warren
 1899. Sears, Adeline Harris
 1903. *Sharpe, Louisa Dexter
 1902. Sharpe, Lucian
 1874. Shedd, Joel Herbert
 1881. Sheffield, William Paine, Jr.
 1885. Sheldon, Nicholas
 1898. Shepard, Elizabeth Ann
 1879. Shepley, George Leander
 1899. *Sherman, William Watts
 1896. Simmons, Egbert Wiltse

ELECTED.

1897. Slade, Susan Elizabeth
 1900. Slater, James S.
 1902. Smith, Charles Morris
 1875. Smith, Edwin Augustus
 1901. Smith, Nathaniel Waite
 1897. Smith, Walter Burges
 1881. Spooner, Henry Joshua
 1888. Stark, Charles Rathbone
 1896. *Stevens, Benjamin Franklin
 1903. Stevens, Daniel
 1879. Stiness, John Henry
 1899. Stockwell, George Appleton
 1901. Stokes, Howard Kemble
 1881. Stone, Alfred
 1901. Studley, J. Edward
 1886. Sturges, Howard Okie
 1903. Sumner, Arthur Preston
 1873. *Swan, Jarvis Bowen
 1894. Swarts, Gardner Taber
 1902. Sweetland, William Howard
 1896. Taft, Orray
 1856. Taft, Royal Chapin
 1901. Taft, Royal Chapin, Jr.
 1883. Talbot, Frederick
 1896. Thayer, Edgar Sheppard
 1881. Thomas, Charles Lloyd
 1901. Thornley, William Henry
 1890. Thornton, George Mumford
 1891. Thurston, Benjamin Francis
 1889. Tillinghast, James
 1898. Tillinghast, William Richmond
 1901. Tingley, Rowena P. B.
 1890. Tower, James Henry
 1885. Updike, Daniel Berkeley
 1896. Vincent, Walter Borodell
 1881. Vose, James Gardner
 1898. Wardwell, William T. C.
 1903. Warner, Clarance MacDonald
 1901. Warren, Joseph Draper
 1899. Washburn, Mary Fessenden
 1903. Waterman, Caroline Frances

ELECTED.

1901. Waterman, Lewis Anthony
1901. Watson, John Jay, Jr.
1890. Webb, Samuel Herbert
1868. Weeden, William Babcock
1887. Welling, Richard Ward
Greene
1894. Weston, George Franklin
1885. *Wetmore, George Peabody
1901. Wheaton, John Robert
1889. *White, Hunter Carson
1896. White, Willis H.

ELECTED.

1903. Whitehouse, John Seinior
1892. *Wilbour, Belinda Olney
1903. Wilbour, Victor
1891. Wilbur, George Albert
1900. Wilkinson, Anna Reed
1891. Willson, Edmund Russell
1901. Wilson, Alfred
1888. Wilson, George Grafton
1895. Winship, George Parker
1897. Woods, John Carter Brown

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